

**LISTS OF
INSCRIPTIONS, AND
SKETCH OF THE
DYNASTIES OF
SOUTHERN INDIA**

Robert Sewell

Or. Per. $\frac{38}{2}$

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SOUTHERN INDIA,
VOL. II.

Archæological Survey of Southern India, Vol. ii.

LISTS OF INSCRIPTIONS,

AND

SKETCH OF THE DYNASTIES OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

Compiled under the Orders of Government

BY

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MADRAS:

PRINTED BY E. KEYS, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1884.

P R E F A C E.

THE publication of this volume has been delayed by several unforeseen causes, and I must express my regret that this delay should have taken place; it was due to circumstances beyond my own control.

It is necessary to explain the reasons for publishing the various sections of this volume. Part I consists of a cursory examination of 219 inscriptions on copper, which have been sent to me from different parts of Southern India, an appendix raising the number to 228. I have not attempted to publish full notes with translations of all these inscribed plates as the short time at my disposal forbade any endeavour to do more than hint at the historical value of each. All detailed work on them must come later. My aim has been simply to pioneer the Survey, and to show, as far as I have been able to ascertain, where it will be necessary and valuable for others to labour. All the inscriptions noted in Part I must at some time or another be carefully examined.

Part II consists of a list of all the dated inscriptions which as yet have come to my notice in the Madras Presidency, arranged in chronological order. This list was prepared mostly to assist epigraphists as well as students of history. It will, I hope, be found to serve several purposes. Any one desirous of studying the history of a period, for instance, will by this list be guided to all the inscriptions of the same date at present known to exist in the Presidency.

A mere glance at the first column will show the reader what a large store of valuable knowledge remains, engraved in the most permanent fashion, ready to the hand of any one who chooses to grasp it, in the villages of Southern India. Only a few of these inscriptions have as yet been examined, and all must be published before the work can be considered complete. It must be remembered that this list comprises only those inscriptions of whose existence I have been informed, and that it probably does not represent a tenth part of those which will in after years be brought to light. I have even omitted to enter a number of those actually brought to notice where my informants mentioned dates which were conspicuously wrong and untrustworthy, as such entries might only lead to misconception. But with these exceptions, the list contains all the dated inscriptions specially mentioned in Volume I. There remain for examination, independently of these, firstly, the undated inscriptions specially so mentioned; secondly, the large number of inscriptions whose mere existence is noted, as, for instance, where the information I received was that a temple existed "covered with inscriptions,"—and these must number several thousands; thirdly, the inscriptions of which I have never heard, and these, probably, will number several thousands more. The work has been inaugurated, for Dr. Burgess informs me that he has a very considerable number of the copper-plate inscriptions, besides others from temples, from the Madura District, and the whole of the Tamil inscriptions in the Madras Museum, already translated by Mr. S. M. Natesa Śāstri and others, and that the printing of them is well advanced.

Part III consists of lists of inscriptions as noted in Volume I, and as found in certain other publications, arranged according to the sovereigns and dynasties they refer to. These I found exceedingly difficult to draw up because of the doubtfulness of the names and dates as reported to me.¹ They must be taken merely as tentative and provisional. As with the rest of these two volumes, I publish the Lists in the hope that sojourners in Southern India will correct them.

One point connected with the Chōla lists must especially be noted here, as I must confess myself in doubt as to the correctness of certain previous deductions. I think that the list given from pages 102 to 109 needs correction in several respects. So many of the names of Vira or Kulottuṅga Chōla I seem to be mere titles that we must not be too sure that inscriptions bearing, as the name of the sovereign, one of those titles, is necessarily an inscription of that king. Since the list was prepared I have seen some new inscriptions and am now not at all certain that all those bearing the name "*Kōṇēri Nanmai Kōṇḍin*" belong to the reign of Kulottuṅga I. I think, further, that the name "*Kōṇēri Nanmai Kōṇḍan Sundara Paṇḍiyan*" and "*Kōṇēri Melkōṇḍan Sundara Paṇḍiyan*" probably do *not* belong to him, but to a real Paṇḍiyan or Paṇḍiyans, and are unconnected with the Chōla-Paṇḍiyan conquest.

¹ I have omitted a number of inscriptions in this list, where names and dates were clearly wrong.

I was inclined, too, to accept too readily the name of his queen as sufficient evidence of identification. Her name was "Ulaha Mārūdudaiyāl," corresponding to "Loka Mahādevi," and the first name "Ulaha" seems to have been variously written "Avani" or "Bhavana." But from inscriptions which have recently come to light it seems possible that this name was a common title of the South Indian queens. It has been found by Dr. Burgess as the name of the wife of a pure Pāṇḍiyan, for instance. The list will perhaps have to be amended in this respect.

Such errors are inseparable from a work of this nature, which is intended merely to precede the study of the subject and in no sense is put forth as summarizing the results of study completed.

Part IV contains a sketch of the genealogy and history of the dynasties and ancient families of Southern India, so far as I have as yet been able to compile them. This will serve as a rough chart to all students of the subject, and will enable any one who hits on an inscription and who is desirous of learning something about the sovereign therein mentioned, to ascertain who he was, and to what dynasty he belonged, and to gain some slight knowledge of the history of that dynasty, so far as it is hitherto known, or supposed to be known. The compilation speaks for itself and I need say little more. If it serves no other purpose, it will show how little is yet known, and what vast fields of study still lie open, calling for earnest and patient investigation. I have tabulated these lists alphabetically. This is, in some respects, open to objection, but for general use it is perhaps better than an attempt at any chronological sequence, where there were so many dynasties overlapping one another in point of time. Such an arrangement as the last might, it was thought, possibly give rise to misunderstanding.

I was in hopes of being able to complete the work by a set of chronological tables for computing the exact English equivalent for all dates given in South Indian inscriptions, but the unfortunate illness of the compiler, Mr. U. S. Krishnasvāmi Nayūdu, Nāzīr of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, has delayed their preparation. They are in the Press, and will be published separately.

A very interesting and valuable article has just made its appearance in the pages of the *Indian Antiquary* (Vol. XII, pp. 207, 291) "*On the Nomenclature of the Principal Hindu Eras, and the Use of the word Sāhvatsara and its Abbreviations*," by Mr. J. F. Fleet, which, had it appeared before, would have prevented my disfiguring the pages of these two volumes by an abbreviation which is now shown to be wrong, and which will appear more and more wrong to scientific readers as the years go on. I allude to the method of denoting the *Saka* year by "S.S.", meaning "*Sālicāhana Saka*." Mr. Fleet satisfactorily establishes that the "*Saka*" era was in use from a very early date amongst the Gurjara kings, and that various modifications of the name were used by various writers; but that the expression "*Sālicāhana Saka*" is the most modern of all. The earliest instance yet known is in a grant of the Devagiri Yādava King Rāmachandra, of the year Ś. 1194 (A.D. 1272-3), and the expression was not fully established till the time of the Vijayanagar kings, the earliest instance amongst the grants of the latter dynasty being in the reign of Bukka, Ś. 1275 (A.D. 1353-4). "Whatever may have been its origin, it was plainly adopted by them (the Vijayanagar kings) as their dynastic expression," writes Mr. Fleet; and therefore it would appear to be wrong to write "S.S." for any other dynasty, or for any period earlier than the thirteenth century. The proper abbreviation which will apply to all inscriptions using that era, is simply "Ś." for "*Saka*." I much regret that so excellent a paper did not appear earlier and save me from my error.

Mr. Fleet has now been appointed Epigraphist to the Government of India, and his duties are defined to be "the preparation and editing, with historical comments and indexes, of texts and translations of all ancient inscriptions discovered either on copper-plate or on stone" (*Proceedings of the Government of India, Home Department, Archaeology, 29th February 1884, Nos. I-24, 36*). The publication of inscriptions by Government has thus been placed on a sound scientific basis, and it is to be hoped that now the very numerous inscriptions in Southern India will receive the attention they deserve.

With reference to Mr. Fleet's appointment the Government of India has made the following important "Observations" (*Proceedings above quoted*):—

"In order to the successful carrying out of the work entrusted to Mr. Fleet, it is necessary that he should have the hearty co-operation of local Governments and Administrations. The Governor-General in Council is confident that this co-operation, which is now invited, will be readily given, and accordingly desires that all local Governments and Administrations will render Mr. Fleet every assistance that lies in their power by forwarding to that officer (for inspection and return) original copper-plates that may be in their own records, or in local museums, when this can be done without risk of damage or loss; by procuring for him, when possible, the temporary loan of similar plates in the possession of private individuals; and by directing district officers to furnish him with any information which he may require relating to inscriptions which may exist in their districts.

"To further aid the work it seems necessary to take such precautions as may be possible to prevent the passing out of the country, by sale or otherwise, of inscribed plates or stones without the knowledge of the Epigraphist. His Excellency in Council would be glad if local Governments and Administrations would issue the necessary instructions to secure this object, so that the Epigraphist may have an opportunity of informing himself of the contents of all ancient inscriptions which may be anywhere discovered, of taking copies of them, and of judging whether the originals are of sufficient interest and value to justify their purchase for the Government Museums in this country. District officers should be directed to put forward the claims of Government under Act VI of 1878 (the Treasure Trove Act) in cases to which that Act applies, and officers in all departments be requested to report to the district officer any discoveries which may come under their notice."

The Government of Madras follow this up (G.O., No. 520, Public, dated 13th March 1884) with the following order :—

"The Right Honorable the Governor in Council desires all district officers to give their cordial co-operation and assistance to Mr. Fleet by forwarding to him such original copper-plates as may be available, by procuring for him where feasible the loan of similar plates in the possession of private persons, and by giving him such information as he may require relating to the inscriptions existing in their districts. They will also endeavour to carry out the instructions contained in paragraph 3 of the Observations prefixed to the Proceedings read above, and will see that the Treasure Trove Act is worked whenever such a course may forward the ends of the Epigraphical Survey."

I must again acknowledge gratefully the ready help given to me by S. M. Natesa Śāstri, who has worked cordially with me in the preparation of this volume.

R. SEWELL.

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LIST OF COPPER-PLATE GRANTS SENT FOR EXAMINATION.

In the Proceedings of Government dated 1st March 1881, No. 281, paragraph 10 (Public Department), all officers were authorized to hand over to me for examination any copper-plate grants that might be lying in their offices; and this was followed by a direct order published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 16th March 1881.

The following is a list of all the grants which I have as yet been able to procure or examine.

I am especially desirous that it should be thoroughly understood in scientific circles that this list does not pretend to any critically minute accuracy. The scrutiny has been made as carefully as possible under the circumstances, but each plate needs to be examined by the best authorities. All that can be claimed for the following list is that the information given is probably fairly accurate, since we devoted much labour and time to the examination of these plates. Epigraphists will readily appreciate the difficulties attendant on the deciphering of the ancient characters in many instances and on the fact of the plates being often injured and corroded.

1. (*From the Collector's Office, Kistna District. Now deposited in the Madras Museum.*) This and No. 2 were found in the Collector's Office in the Kistna District, and were published by me in the March number of the *Indian Antiquary* for 1879 (VIII, 73). They now lie in the Madras Museum. No. 1 is a grant in three plates, with a ring, and seal bearing the Chalukyan boar, sun, moon, *śaṅkha*, and elephant-goad, with the legend "*Śrī Tribhuvanāmkūśa*." It is a grant, by Amma Raja II, surnamed "*Vijayāditya*," of the Eastern Chalukyan dynasty, of some lands in the eastern delta of the Krishna. Its date is between 945 and 970 A.D. according to Mr. Fleet's grant; but the chronology of this dynasty is still somewhat confused in places. (Compare Mr. Fleet's No. XXXIV in *Ind. Ant.* VII, 15.)

2. (*From the name. Now in the Madras Museum.*) See remarks under No. 1. This was published by me in *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 76. It is an Eastern Chalukyan grant in three plates, with a ring and seal bearing the Chalukyan boar, moon, and elephant-goad, and the legend "*Śrī Tribhuvanāmkūśa*." The grant is by Amma Raja I, surnamed "*Vishnuvardhana*." (A.D. 913 to 925, or thereabouts. See remarks on the chronology under No. 1.) The king grants to the general of his army a village on the north of the river, about 19 miles north-west of Bezvāda. The genealogy given agrees in all respects with that given by Dr. Burnell in his *South Indian Paleography* (pp. 21, 22), except that forty years are given to Vijayāditya Bhaṭṭāraka.

3. (*From the Kistna District. Recently discovered at Pedda Maddāli, in the Nūaicūdu Zemindari. It has been returned to the finder, a man of the Kamma caste named Kuchala Venkanna of Pedda Maddāli.*) This grant, in three plates, was dug up by a Brahman at the end of 1880, and was sent to me for examination. I forwarded it to Mr. Fleet, who was kind enough to give me the following note on it. "A set of three plates, each about 6½ inches long by 3¼ inches broad, with a seal which bears the moon, the motto *Śrī Sarvasiddhi*, and the remains of apparently the name Jayasinha. . . This is an Eastern Chalukya inscription of Jayasinha I. It is dated in words, in the eighteenth year of his reign, at the time of the equinox; the Śaka year is not given. The order is issued from the city of Udayapura, and records a grant of the village of Pinukapaṇu or Pinukapaḷu, on the east of the village of Mardavalli, in the district of Gudrahāra." The date of Jayasinha I's reign is A.D. 632 to 662 or thereabouts. He was the eldest son and successor of Kubja Vishnuvardhana, the conqueror of the kingdom and founder of the dynasty.

4. (*From the Collector's Office, North Arcot. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) It is not known how this plate got into the Collector's office, nor to whom it belongs, nor how long it has been there.

This is one of a very curious series of 13 plates, all from the same locality. (See Nos. 13, 14, 15, 159, 140, 143, 144, 147, 149, 150, 177, 178 of this list.) I am at present quite unable to say anything decisively about them. They all purport to be grants by a Chola sovereign in the years Ś.Ś. 1008 or 1011 (A. D. 1086 or 1089), to which period they cannot, palaeographically, belong. Moreover they bear a seal at the top in characters resembling the Persian, but which no one whom I have yet met with can decipher; and this would seem to be a clear anachronism. This grant is on a *lead* plate, coated with a thin sheet of copper. It purports to be a grant by Rāja Vira Choḷa in Ś.Ś. 1011 (A. D. 1089) in the year of the *Kaliyuga* 4190 and cyclic year *Placaṅga*. But Ś.Ś. 1011 corresponds to the cyclic year *Sukla*, twenty-two years subsequent to *Placaṅga*. It seems difficult to suppose that all these plates can be forgeries, partly from their number, and partly because no forger would be so foolish as to annex the Persian seal to such a document. The only other explanation that seems reasonable is that they form a series of copies of older authentic documents, reording grants confirmed by the Muhammadan chief at the time the copies were taken, and therefore bearing his seal. The year 1089 A. D. corresponds with the twenty-fifth year of the reign of the sovereign variously known as "Vira Chola," "Rāja Vira," "Rāja Rajendra," "Kulottuṅga," and "Koppapa Keśarivarma." (See this list, grant No. 101; Burnell's *South Indian Palaeography*, p. 40; Sir Walter Elliot's Paper in the *Madras Journal*, XIII, 36; Carr's *Seven Pagodas*, pp. 132-145.)

5. (*In the District Court, South Tanjore.*) Grant by Āṇḍavarāyār Vanaṅgamuḍi Toṇḍaman¹ to certain members of his family. The cyclic year is given, but no other date. The characters are Tamil, and not old.

6. (*In the District Court, South Tanjore.*) Grant by seventy-four artisans in Ś.Ś. 1640 (A. D. 1718), "while Rājādhirāja Ekōji's sons Sarfoji and Dukkoji were reigning as kings," to a Gaṇeśa temple "on the west of the road from Rāmesvaram,"—the other boundaries being very vaguely given. The temple is presumably in or near the Tanjore District. Language, Tamil, except two lines at the end in Telugu. Ekōji was half-brother to the Mahratta ruler Sivaji. He became master of Tanjore in 1675 A. D.

7. (*In the District Court, South Tanjore.*) Deed of sale in Ś.Ś. 1681 (A. D. 1759) by Vijaya Arunāchala Vanaṅgamuḍi Toṇḍaman, son of Āṇḍavarāyār Vanaṅgamuḍi Toṇḍaman, of lands to Andoni Muttu Tevar, son of Koṭṭa Rāyappa Tevar. (See No. 5 and note 1.)

8. (*In the District Court, Salem.*) Grant by a Rāja of Maisūr, part of whose name is "Kriṣṇa Rāja," given in a year of the *Kaliyuga*, of which only the first three figures, 482, are visible, the last figure, the name of the cyclic year, and the Śaka date all having been tampered with. The grantor was probably Doḍḍa Kriṣṇa Rāja, who reigned over Maisūr from A. D. 1714-1731. The grant, then, dates within the years A. D. 1719-1728. (Rice's *Mysore and Coorg*, I, 240.)

9. (*In the District Court, Salem.*) A deed drawn up in Ś.Ś. 1683 (A. D. 1761), in the year *Vriṣha*, by certain merchants of Hosūr in the Salem District, promising to give to the priests a certain fixed proportion on every bale of cloths and thread bought in that town.

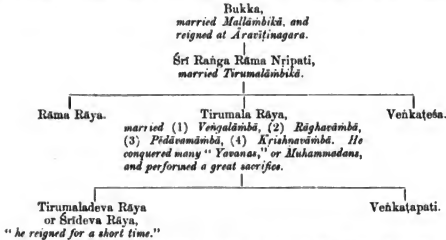
10. (*In the District Court of Tinnevely.*) Grant of twelve villages in the Tinnevely District by Viśvanātha Nāyakkā, the first of the great Nāyakkā dynasty of Madura, and his celebrated minister and general Aryanātha, who built the thousand-pillared maṇḍapam at Madura. The former is styled "the pious son of Kōṭyam Nāgama Nāyudu," the latter "Mandaraputtanāri Ārya Nāyaka Mudaliyār." The grant is in Ś.Ś. 1482 (A. D. 1560), in the cyclic year *Raudri*.

11. (*In the District Court of Tinnevely.*) Private grant of land in a village of the Tinnevely District for the support of a temple of the village god and goddess, during the reign of Vijaya Chokkanātha of Madura, dated Ś.Ś. 1637 (A. D. 1715), and *Kollam* era 887. These dates do not correspond by four years.

12. (*In the District Court of Tinnevely.*) A long grant of the Vijayanagar dynasty on five plates, with a handsomely decorated ring, having the boar, moon, and dagger. The grant is by the Vijayanagar sovereign Venkaṭapati in Ś.Ś. 1512, cyclic year *Vikṛiti* (A. D. 1590), of villages in the Tinnevely

¹ The Honorable A. Śeṣhaṛya Śāstrīyār, c. s. i., Dewan of the Pudukkoṭṭai State, to whom I referred for information regarding these chiefs, tells me that the title of "Vanaṅgamuḍi" belongs to the Polegars of Palsyaranam in the Pattukoṭṭai Taluk of the Tanjore District, and that they used also to be styled "Toṇḍaman." The present Polegar does not bear that title, and is in no way connected with the Toṇḍaman House of Pudukkoṭṭai. *Vanaṅgamuḍi* means one who does not bow his head, and the title is said to have originated in the fact that the Polegars of this family in more ancient times did not attend on the Rāja of Tanjore during the *Devaś* festivals, as did the other Polegars, but sent an agent instead, being powerful enough to refuse with impunity to pay this token of humble allegiance.

District, to a Vaishnava shrine under the management of one Krishna Dās. It is dated from Kumbha-koṇam. The genealogy is traced through the Lunar line from Chandra, but only a few names are given. Veṅkaṭapati's father, Tīrumala Rāya, is mentioned as son of Śrī Rāṅga Rāma and grandson of one Bukka, thus:—



13. (From the District Court, Chingleput. Now deposited in the Madras Museum.) This is one of the series mentioned in the remarks regarding No. 4. The grant is on a copper plate, and purports to have been executed three years earlier than No. 4, namely, in Ś.Ś. 1008 (A.D. 1086), *Kaliyuga* 4187, year *Nandana*. But the character is modern Grantha. It bears a Persian seal at the top. It is noticeable that the cyclic when compared with the *Saka* year is wrong by 26 years; and that, even if the cyclic year mentioned in No. 4 was accurately given therein as *Placaṅga*, this year *Nandana* is not three years earlier than *Placaṅga*, but fifteen years earlier. The grant purports to have been executed by one Vira Śaṅgudayan of the Chola country.

14. (From the District Court, Chingleput. Deposited in the Madras Museum.) In all respects similar to No. 13, of which it is apparently a duplicate.

15. (From the District Court, Chingleput. Deposited in the Madras Museum.) One of the same series. This grant is on a copper plate, bearing date Ś.Ś. 1008 (A.D. 1086), *Kaliyuga* 4187, year *Nandana*. But the character is modern Telugu. Persian seal. The grantor's name is omitted, but it states that he constructed the village of Mannavēdu, near Ārni, "after having divided the city of the Rāyalu and dug a reservoir in the Agrabāram" of a Brahman. On the reverse is a *mantram* in Grantha characters.

16. (From the District Court, Chingleput. Deposited in the Madras Museum.) Grant by a Mussulman chief, styled in the Tamil of the deed *Mahā rāsa rāsa māniya rāya Śrī Rirāyāsi Kuyya Chandu Sāyapu aergal*, otherwise Kutb Chand Saheb,¹ in the cyclic year *Pramādīcha*, of certain lands, fees, exemption from taxation, and liberty to ride in a palankeen, to Śivandapāda Seṭṭiyār, of the village of Arikoṣāti Puduṭṭai, as a reward for faithful service.

17. (From the District Court, Chingleput. Deposited in the Madras Museum.) A grant made by some one, whose name and place of residence are omitted, in Ś.Ś. 1488 (A.D. 1566), year *Prabhāca*, of 1,000 *pons* to one Tambu Seṭṭi, as a reward for the discovery of a theft in the grantor's palace. It is dated from the village of Kalattūr in Chingleput District.

18. (From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.) Grant by the Vijayanagar sovereign Achyutadeva Rāya in Ś.Ś. 1454 (A.D. 1532), *Kaliyuga* 4633, cyclic year *Nandana* (all these correspond). He is styled "Vira Pralāpa Śrī Vira Achyutadeva Mahārāyavāsi." The grant bears at the top the devices of the sun and moon, the boar and the dagger. The sovereign granted to one Rāmanujāchāri the privilege of receiving the holy water and consecrated food after the worship of the god in the temple of Śrī Devaṅṅyakkaswāmi in the village of Tiruvahindrapuram. It should be ascertained where this village is situated. At present I have been unable to find out. The grant is in Telugu.

¹ This Chanda Saheb cannot be the Chanda Saheb who placed *Minkābi* on the throne of Trichinopoly in A.D. 1734, and whose name is so well known in connection with the French and English wars in the south, since the year *Pramādīcha* occurs in A.D. 1733 and 1793, whereas Duplex's Chanda Saheb was in power only from 1734 to 1752, when he was murdered.

19. (*In the District Court, Madura.*) Grant in Telugu on a broad copper sheet with the lines running along the length. It narrates that in Ś.Ś. 1622 (A.D. 1700), in the year *Vriśha*, "Śri Maṅgama, wife of Chokkanātha Nāyudu, who was son of Muttu Virappa Nāyudu, and grandson of Viśvānātha Nāyani Tirumala Nāyudu," gave the village of Balaḥkriṣṇa Mahādānapuram as an *agrahāram* to certain Brahmans. The genealogy corresponds with those already published. The grantor is generally known as "Maṅgammā." She is said to have been starved to death in her palace in Trichinopoly four years after this, namely in A.D. 1704.

20. (*In the same Court.*) A Telugu grant, consisting of two broad plates with the lines running along the length. The grantor, usually called Muttu Liṅgappa, a younger brother of the Madura Nāyacka Chokkanātha, who reigned from A.D. 1660 to 1682, succeeded for one year in dispossessing his brother at the time that he was at war with Tanjore. This grant is dated in the year of the former's power, A.D. 1678, Ś.Ś. 1600, year *Kālayukti*. It bestows the village of Kriṣṇanapuram on a Brahman. The grantor is described as "Muddu Aḷugari Nāyudu," grandson of "Viśvānātha Nāyani Tirumala Nāyudu, and son of Muddu Virappa Nāyudu," and he dates his grant as "in the reign of Śri Vira Pratāpa Śri Rāṅga Rāya Mahādēvarāja." Śri Rāṅga III acceded to his nominal throne in A.D. 1665. (See Nelson's *Madura Manual*, pp. 201, 202.)

21. (*From the District Court of Chingleput. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A grant by a "Vallabha Mahārāja" in Ś.Ś. 1377 (A.D. 1455), year *Bhara*, of certain lands and ceremonial privileges in some temples to one Vanniyaḥṣa Sinna Pillai, minister (*Tantri*) of the Śiṅgeri Śaṅkarācāriyār, the chief priest of the temple at Śiṅgeri. The deed was executed in the presence of the Śaṅkarācāriyār and bears his (*Narasimha*) seal. The grantor states that he was reigning "from Kañchimāṇḍalam to Yerumaṇḍalam," i.e., from Conjeveram to Ceylon. All the chief priests of Śiṅgeri, Kumbhakoṇam, and Puṣṭapāgiri are called *Śaṅkarācāriyār*, but this one is known to belong to the first establishment by his seal. It is important that we should learn more about this Vallabha Mahārāja, as the date of this grant is just at the period of which we know least of the Chola country. The Hoyiśāla Ballālas claimed supreme authority over the peninsula for some period previous to their final fall in A.D. 1326; and the Vijayanagar dynasty which succeeded had not established their power as so early a date as that of this grant. Stirling and Hunter place the conquest of Kañchi by Puruṣhottamadeva, king of Orissa, about the year A.D. 1479, or later. But other authorities declare that Kañchi was seized by the Mussulmans in A.D. 1477 from the Orissa kings, whose conquest had taken place about A.D. 1450. If this last account is correct, this Vallabha Mahārāja was probably the king of Kañchi who refused to give his daughter's hand to the king of Orissa, and who was defeated by the latter in revenge.

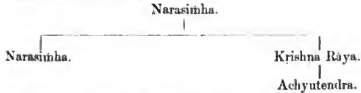
22. (*In the District Court of Madura.*) A curiously worded Tamil document, dated Ś.Ś. 1691 (A.D. 1769), *Kāliyuga* 4785, year *Rākhaṣa*, conferring the property in some lands on a Śiva temple dedicated to the god *Vīṣṭeṣvara* and the goddess *Akhilāṇḍēsvari*. The dates do not correspond. Ś.Ś. 1691 is *Kāliyuga* 4870, and the cyclic year *Virāḍi*. The grantor styles himself "*Śri mudu Iraṅṅa-karṇayācchi Rāḡunātha Sēṭupati Kattār Avargal, lord of Tṛainagara*," and he states that the grant was made, "while the Aśvapati, Narapati, Gajapati and Sēṭupati kings were reigning over the countries of Chola-māṇḍalam, Toṅḍamaṇḍalam, Yāpānapattānam" (Jafna in Ceylon), and Yerumaṇḍalam (Ceylon)." All this is sufficiently absurd. (Compare Nos. 23, 30, 32.)

23. (*In the same Court.*) A document by a relative of the grantor of No. 22, whose titles are given similarly, as well as the names of the ruling dynasties and countries. In this case, Muttu Kumāra Vijaya Rāḡunātha Sēṭupati, son of Kumāra Muttu Vijaya Rāḡunātha Sēṭupati, and son-in-law of Hiranyakarṇayācchi Rāḡunātha Sēṭupati Kattār, grants some lands to a Brahman in Ś.Ś. 1658 (A.D. 1736), year *Nāla*.

24. (*In the same Court.*) A beautifully written modern Tamil plate, engraved in Ś.Ś. 1728 (A.D. 1806), cyclic year *Akahaṣya*, "in the reign of Kumāra Chinna Nāyakkar, a successor of Maṅgammā." (!) It narrates that at some previous date, unmentioned, a pilgrim named Vema Redḍi had erected a chattram on the Palaṅgi (Palney) Hills. His descendant, Rāṅga Redḍi, executes the plate to commemorate his ancestor's charity.

25. (*In the possession of M. Kuppana Ayyaṅgār of Pūndi, in Wāḷājāpet Taluk, North Arcot.*) A copper-plate grant in five plates, recording a double gift by the Vijayanagar sovereign Achyutadeva Rāya in the year Ś.Ś. 1478 (A.D. 1556). The king is styled "Acutendra Mahārāja." The first part bestows the village of Naṅgamaṅgalah, in the district of Chāndragiri, in the province of Postūri, on a Rāja whose name is omitted, but who is noted as the son of Salaka Rājendra and Tippambika. He was probably

connected with the ruling family. The genealogy of the sovereign in the Lunar line is shortly given with only eight names. The first six correspond with those given in Plate No. 12; but here, after Yayati, are mentioned Turvasu, and then Tirmadeva. From him descended Narasiinha, the first king of the second Vijayanagar family. From him the line is given thus:—



Inscriptions vary as to the relationship between Krishnadeva Raya and Achyutadeva Raya. Here they are distinctly mentioned as father and son. The second part of the grant bestows the village of Virukombu on 54 Brahmans.

26. (*In the possession of Varadôchâriyâr of Pândi, Wâljâpét Taluk, North Arcot.*) Another Vijayanagar copper-plate of Achyutadeva Raya from the same village as No. 25. It records that that sovereign, in the year S.Š. 1456 (A.D. 1534), in the year *Jaya*, endowed the temple of *Vittalesvara* (probably the temple of *Vittalesvâni* in Vijayanagar) with the village of Tenguru "in the Chandrâchala District (? Chandragiri), of the province of Tonderamandalam." The grant was made in the first year of Achyuta's reign. The document is in five plates, and is very similar to No. 25 in appearance and wording. The genealogy is identical.

27. (*In the District Court of Madura.*) A private document drawn up between two brothers, after a dispute as to which was the elder. The younger, Sinna Vadavâda Nayakkâr Tummisi, having admitted that he was junior, the elder, Rama Raya Tummisi Nayakkâr, granted him some lands. Rama Raya styles himself "King of Vaŋga." The document is in Tamil, and is dated S.Š. 1455 (A.D. 1533), *Sôbhakrit*, but these years do not correspond, *Sôbhakrit* falling nine years after S.Š. 1455, which was the year *Vijaya*. The character appears quite modern.

28. (*In the District Court of Madura.*) A copper-plate deed of grant executed in S.Š. 1706 (A.D. 1784), *Kaliyuga* 4885, cyclic year *Sôbhakrit*. The cyclic year does not correspond with the *Saka* by one or two years, but it must be noted that in the Madura and Tinnevely countries the cyclic year is not in general use, the people almost invariably using the Quilon era or *Kollam Andu*. By this document the then Zemindâr of Sivagaŋga makes over certain lands in *Sarvamânyam* (freehold) to a Muhammadan named Mottai Fakir Sâheb of Sivagaŋga. The Zemindâr's name is given as "Muttu Vaduganâtha Têvar, son of Vijaya Raghunâtha Sivanâ Periya Udaya Têvar." (See Nelson's *Manual of the Madura District*, Part III, page 160.)

29. (*In the possession of Raŋgappa Kauŋdan of Kanakanipâlaiyam, in the Mettapolliem Division of the Coimbatore District.*) A document drawn up on a small copper sheet, roughly executed in apparently modern characters, purporting to be a deed by which, in S.Š. 1504 (A.D. 1582), cyclic year *Vriśha*, Tirumala Nayakka of Madura, "King of Karpâta-deśa" constituted Timma Kauŋdan spiritual head of his caste in 24 divisions of the "Koŋganâdu." But *Tirumala Nayakka* only commenced his reign in A.D. 1623. His grandfather was reigning in A.D. 1582. The document appears spurious.

30. (*In the District Court of Madura.*) Grant by "Dalavây Sêtuapati Kattâr, lord of Têvainagar." (see Nos. 22, 23, 32), of eight villages to the temple of *Râmanâthasvâmi* in Ramesvaram in S.Š. 1521 (A.D. 1599), in the year *Parâbhava*. (The cyclic does not correspond with the *Saka* year by seven years. See remarks under No. 28.)

31. (*In the same Court.*) An unimportant but rather curious document, drawn up by one of "three dismissed chieftains of Kaŋchivaram Kâmakshi Ammal, Râni of the Akhanda Kâveri," who had settled down in Vadamattâr. Their names as given in the Tamil are "Vannikkan, Manitakkân, and Pulukkan." The terminations appear to be the common Mussulman title, *Khân*. Vadamattâr is probably a village of that name in the Tanjore District, six miles north of the road leading to Kumbhakonam. *Akhanda Kâveri* is the name given to the western portion of the Trichinopoly District from Karur to Tirupalâurai, above the spot where the Kâveri divides into the two great rivers, the Kâveri and Coleroon. (*Akhanda*=broad). The document states that one of the three chiefs (name not mentioned) decided a dispute between some thieves and some people who had settled at the village, and received some land

for his services. This was in Ś.Ś. 1525 (A.D. 1603), in the year *Jaya* (*Jaya* fell nine years before Ś.Ś. 1525).

32. (*In the same Court.*) Grant to the Ramesvaram temple, in Ś.Ś. 1530 (A.D. 1608), cyclic year *Piranga*, by Dalavay Setupati of Tevainagar (see Nos. 22, 23, 30), of lands lying under eight tanks in the district of Appanūr.

33. (*In the same Court.*) Grant made in Ś.Ś. 1651 (A.D. 1729), *Kaliyuga* 4830, cyclic year *Saumya*, by Sinna Kudirappa Nayakkan, a chief residing near Dindigul, of a village named Bhūpālasamudra to a number of paṇḍits in Saundararājapuram, otherwise called Anaipaṭṭi. The grant was made during the reign of Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha at Madura, and it states that he was governing the country as Viceroy for the Vijayanagar sovereign Śri Raṅga Rāya. The grant gives lists of the ancestors of Śri Raṅga Rāya, Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha, and the grantor, but they are useless and misleading.

34. (*In the District Court, Vizayapatam.*) A document of no antiquity, dated only in the cyclic year *Nala*, given by one Śri Rāja Venkata Raṅgarāya Baṅgaru (Rāja of Bobbili?), to a certain person, granting certain privileges in the Rājam Pergana of the Bobbili Zemindari.

35. (*In the same Court.*) An undated deed executed by "Śri Vijaya Rāmarāzu Mahārāja," Rāja of Vizianagram, conferring certain benefits on a private person. It is probably not two centuries old.

36. (*In the same Court.*) A grant dated in the cyclic year *Kālayukti*, by which some ryots, with permission of the Navāb Sayyād Mustafa, make a grant of land. It is not old.

37. (*In the same Court.*) A grant of land by some ryots in *Fasli* 1116 (A.D. 1706), by permission of "Mahādīkha Bēgu," for a charitable object. The cyclic year *Vyaya* is also given.

38. (*In the same Court.*) A grant of land by the villagers of *Kanpaḍi* to a Mussulman in *Fasli* 1036, *Krothana* (A.D. 1626). It mentions that Shir Muhammad Khān had given some land in the same village for a mosque. This was probably the same man that built the great mosque at Chicacole in A.D. 1645 (see *Vol. I*, p. 7).

39. (*In the same Court.*) A grant by Śri Lāla Krishnadeva Mahārāja in Ś.Ś. 1570 (A.D. 1648), to the commander of his forces, conferring on him two villages. The grantor is probably a local chieftain, but I have not been able to ascertain who he was.

40. (*In the District Court of North Tanjore.*) A Tamil document dated Ś.Ś. 1418 (A.D. 1496), and cyclic year *Krodhi* (which does not correspond with the *Śaka* date by 11 years), by which the temple authorities at the Vedārāya temple of the god Chāṇḍīvara (near Point Calimere) grant certain privileges to a priest.

41. (*In the District Court, Trichinopoly.*) Grant in Ś.Ś. 1714 (A.D. 1792), *Kaliyuga* 4893, cyclic year *Parīthāci*, by "Śri Muttu Virappa Nayakkan, grandson of Sinna Lakka Nayakkan, and son of Chokkanātha Lakkaya Nayakkan," conferring certain lands and an annuity on a Mussulman priest.

42. (*In the same Court.*) A Tamil plate ornamented at the top with Śaiva emblems. It is an agreement by four private people, bearing the surname "Nayakkan," to conduct the religious ceremonies of their village temple, dated Ś.Ś. 1602 (A.D. 1680), year *Raudri*.

43. (*In the same Court.*) A Tamil grant, by Kāmākshi Nayakkan, of lands to a Mussulman priest for the maintenance of a *paṭhōśāl* or place of worship. The grant states that Rāma Rāya was then ruling over the world. It is dated Ś.Ś. 1661 (A.D. 1739), cyclic year *Prabhava* (wrong by eight years), *Kaliyuga* 4841.

44. (*In the same Court.*) A Tamil grant by the Madura Nayakkan, Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha, here called "Vijaya Chokka Raṅganātha Nayakkan"—mentioning his father Muttu Virappa and grandfather Chokkanātha—to a Paṇḍaram (Śudra priest), for worship at a *Durga Kālī* temple at the south gate of the Trichinopoly fort. Dated Ś.Ś. 1649 (A.D. 1727), *Kaliyuga* 4828, cyclic year *Parābhava*. The grant states that Venkata Vema Mahā Rāya was then reigning at Kannakāma. The names of both chief and place are unknown to me.

45. (*In the same Court.*) A Telugu grant in Ś.Ś. 1714 (A.D. 1792), *Kaliyuga* 4893, *Parīthāci*, by Vijaya Venkātāchala Reddi, of the village of Tiruppaṅḍēri for a Śiva temple in the southern part of the district of Torayor, place not mentioned. It states that Venkātapatideva Mahārāja (giving him royal titles) was ruling at Ghānagiri; and that a stone inscription had been made, confirming the grant.

46. (*In the same Court.*) A grant in Telugu of land at Tōnūru for a Śiva temple by the same Roddi mentioned, in No. 45 in Ś.S. 1715 (A.D. 1793), *Kaliyuga* 4894, year *Pramādiṭha*, during the reign of Veṅkaṭapatiḍeva Mahārāya of Vijayanagar at Ghanagiri. It is interesting to notice up to how late a date Vijayanagar supremacy was acknowledged.
47. (*In the same Court.*) Grant in Telugu of land to a Brahman in Ś.Ś. 1613 (A.D. 1691), *Kaliyuga* 4792, year *Prajāpatti*, by Maṅgamāl, widow of Chokkanātha of the Madura Nāyakkan dynasty.
48. (*In the same Court.*) Grant in Telugu of the village of Vokkera (?) for a Śiva temple at Torayūr, by a Roddi, the same as the grantor in No. 46, during the reign of the same sovereign, but two years earlier, namely in Ś.S. 1713 (A.D. 1791), *Kaliyuga* 4182, year *Virodhikrit*.
49. (*In the same Court.*) Grant in Telugu of land for a charitable object, at the Trichinopoly fort gate, in Ś.S. 1654 (A.D. 1732), *Kaliyuga* 4833, year *Pramādiṭha*, by Minakshi, widow of Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha, mentioned as being son of Raṅga Krishna Muttu Virappa and grandson of Chokkanātha. The Vijayanagar sovereign Veṅkaṭadeva then at Ghanagiri, is recognized as paramount lord. Minakshi was the last of the Nāyakkan dynasty. Four years after the issue of this grant the Mussulmans finally gained the upper hand.
50. (*In the same Court.*) Telugu grant of land for a charity at the great temple of Śrīraṅgam by Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha of the Madura Nāyakkan dynasty, in Ś.S. 1638 (A.D. 1716). The grant mentions his father Raṅga Krishna Muttu Virappa, and grandfather Chokkanātha, and states that the Vijayanagar sovereign Śrī Vira Raṅga Rāya was then reigning at Ghanagiri.
51. (*In the same Court.*) Telugu grant of land to the priest at the great temple of Śrīraṅgam in Ś.S. 1584 (A.D. 1662), *Kaliyuga* 4763, year *Sobhakrit*, by Chokkanātha, son of Muḍdu Virappa and grandson of Tirumala of the Nāyakkan dynasty of Madura, noting that the Vijayanagar sovereign Śrī Raṅga was reigning at Ghanagiri.
52. (*In the Collector's Office, Tinnevely.*) Telugu grant of land in the villages of Tirumalasadram and Pudukkūlam to a Brahman, in Ś.S. 1579 (A.D. 1657), year *Hevilambi*, by Śrī Raṅga Krishna Muttu Virappa Nāyaka, son of Chokkanātha Nāyaka, and grandson of Tirumala Nāyaka (so described). The date and cyclic year correspond, but the sovereign mentioned as the donor commenced his reign at Madura in A.D. 1682, and reigned seven years. The grant may possibly have been given before he became the ruling Nāyaka.
53. (*In the Collector's Office, Tinnevely.*) Grant in Telugu to a Mussulman for the maintenance of a mosque, in Ś.S. 1614 (A.D. 1692), during the reign of the (Vijayanagar) sovereign Śrī Raṅga at Kanaḡgiri, by "Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha, son of Raṅga Krishna Muttu Virappa, who was son of Chokkanātha and grandson of Muttu Virappa of the family of Viśvanātha Nāyaka." The cyclic year *Āṅgira* is given. It corresponds with the *Śaka* year, and this year corresponds with the lifetime of the Vijayanagar king Śrī Raṅga; but the donor, Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha, was not reigning sovereign of Madura till A.D. 1704, or twelve years later than the date of this grant, which was issued during the regency of his mother Maṅgamāl. The document, however, does not state that he was sovereign, but merely states that he was then "in the kingdom of Madura" ("*Madhura samastānamanduvēṅḡḡ*").
54. (*In the same office.*) A document in Tamil and Hindustani, dated A.D. 1777 (Ś.S. 1699, *Kollam Āndu* 953, cyclic year *Hevilambi*), the Tamil being a translation of the Hindustani. It records the grant of certain lands by a Tōvar named Chinnā Nainsa to a Muhammadan for the maintenance of a *paṭṭiśāl*.
55. (*In the same office.*) A document very similar to No. 54, in Tamil and Hindustani, recording a grant of lands by another Tōvar named Uttumalai Marudappa to the same Muhammadan, for the same purpose, in the same year.
56. (*In the same office.*) Grant of a house by certain persons to a female belonging to the Śiva temple in Tinnevely for the maintenance of worship. It is dated Ś.S. 1653 (A.D. 1731), *Kollam Āndu* 907, cyclic year *Virodhikrit*, in the reign of Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha, of the Nāyaka dynasty of Madura. It is noticeable that though the grant is for a Śiva temple, the deed is ornamented with Vaiṣṇava figures, the engraver being a worshipper of Viṣṇu, as appears from his name *Anacattān Perumāi*.
57. (*In the same office.*) Grant by Vijaya Raṅga Chokkaliṅga Nāyaka in the year Ś.S. 1549 (A.D. 1627), *Kollam Āndu* 803, of some lands in the "Kaittār" province of the Tinnevely District, to Irunkōl Pillai, the chief of Korkai, on account of his having settled a boundary dispute. The donor is not credited with royal titles, nor is his genealogy given. It must therefore be assumed that he belonged to a branch of the Nāyaka family who had acquired some territory in the south of the peninsula. He must

not be confounded with the Madura Nayakka, Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha, who reigned A.D. 1704 to 1731.

58. (*In the Collector's Office, Nellore.*) Grant by an early sovereign of the Vijayanagar family in Ś.Ś. 1278 (A.D. 1356), cyclic year *Durmukhi*. There have been published several conflicting genealogies of the early kings of the Vijayanagar dynasty, and in this grant the date and the family tree differ from any others. It is possible that the grantor of this document may belong to a branch of the Vijayanagar family. If he be the identical Saṅgama from whom the rulers of Vijayanagar traced their descent, the date probably demands correction, as, according to most authorities, the year A.D. 1356 fell in the reign of Bukka I. The following is the table given:—



This Saṅgama Rāja grants the village of Bītraṅṅa, otherwise called Śrikanṭhapuram, to a number of Brahmans.

59. (*In the Office of the Collector of Madura.*) Grant of lands for a charitable purpose, viz., for an *Annadāna maṭham*, or place where food is cooked and distributed gratis, by the chief of Punalpalaināḍu, Muttu Vaḍuganatha Periya Uḍaya Tevar, son of Vijaya Raghunātha Śōvaran Periya Uḍaya Tevar, in Ś.Ś. 1681 (A.D. 1759), cyclic year *Prundādi*. The document states that at that time the Aśvapati, Narapati, Śetupati, and Gajapati kings were ruling the earth.

60. (*In the same office.*) A deed executed in the name of all the inhabitants of a village called Vaittilaikūṇḍu Vairivanāyakanēri, *alias* Vira Bhūpalasamudram, jointly with Raghunātha Ayya, agent of one Venkaṭa Raya, in Ś.Ś. 1665 (A.D. 1743), cyclic year *Rudireḍḍāri*, establishing a band of trumpeters and drummers in the Śiva temple of their village. The village is near Madura.

61. (*In the same office.*) A document, unfinished, having four lines of quite modern Tamil character, following twenty-two of an older type. The older portion commences with the praise of *Subrahmaṅya*, son of Śiva, and proceeds to state that in the family of the Paṇḍiyans of Madura flourished one Maṅgamāl. There the inscription stops suddenly. It was probably engraved between A.D. 1689 and 1704, the period of Maṅgamāl's reign at Madura. The modern Tamil portion records that Virasīrha Taittu, a descendant of Maṅgamāl, in Ś.Ś. 1765 (A.D. 1843), cyclic year *Bahudhānya* (presented something?) the grant is unfinished, and does not state what to the *Subrahmaṅya* temple at Tiruparaikūndram, four miles south of Madura. (The year *Bahudhānya* fell in Ś.Ś. 1740, not in Ś.Ś. 1765.)

62. (*In the same office.*) A private Tamil document drawn up by two people of the Kaunḍar caste, conferring certain privileges on the watchmen of the village of Amatūr, dated in the cyclic year *Krodhana*, but without any other guide to the period. The character not old.

63. (*In the same office.*) A Tamil deed, dated in the *Kollāṅṅ Aṅḍu* 775, cyclic year *Śivēari* (A.D. 1599), by which the Śūdra priests of a Rāja called "Todukulai Muttā Rāja," or "the eldest son of the Rāja of Todukulai," created one Kuppayaṅḍi Piḷḷai Karaṇam of seven villages, and endowed the office.

64. (*In the same office.*) A Tamil deed drawn up by the villagers and temple authorities of the village of Vaittilaikūṇḍu Vairivanānūr (compare Nos. 60, 65A and 65B), authorizing their Karaṇam to collect a tax for temple purposes. Dated Ś.Ś. 1653 (A.D. 1731), cyclic year *Virodhikiri*.

65A. (*In the same office.*) This and No. 65B are engraved on either side of a single copper-plate. 65A is an agreement drawn up in Tamil by eight merchants of the village of Vaittilaikūṇḍu near Madura in Ś.Ś. 1641 (A.D. 1719), cyclic year *Vikāri*, promising to give a share of their gains annually to support the ritual of their village temple. The grant is stated to have been executed in the presence of the "Palace Agent," but beyond this no mention is made of any ruler. Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha was then in power at Madura.

65B. A Tamil deed drawn up in Ś.Ś. 1657, cyclic year *Ānanda* (A.D. 1735), by the village authorities of Vaittilaikūṇḍu, permitting a Mudaliyar to collect, for certain temple purposes, one fanam a day from the palace taxes. No king is mentioned. Minakshi, the last of the Nayakkas, was then ruling at Madura, which finally fell under the sway of the Muhammadans in the ensuing year.

66. (*In the Office of the Collector of Nellore.*) A Telugu grant of the village of Tiruvidu in Ś.Ś. 1357 (A.D. 1435), cyclic year *Pārthica*, by "Dēvarāya Vodayal," in memory of his father Parvata Rayalu, for the religious worship of the temple in that village. The grantor was probably a local chieftain. The cyclic year *Pārthica* fell in Ś.Ś. 1327 and 1387, not in 1357.

67. (*In the Office of the Collector of South Arcot.*) A Telugu grant of the village of Lokēśvarapuram as an *Agrahāram*, or Brahman village, in Ś.Ś. 1666 (A.D. 1744), *Kaliyuga* 4845, cyclic year *Raktākṣi*, by Raghunātha Nāyudu. His father's and grandfather's names are given, and he is said to belong to the royal family of "Dēvika Rājā." (?) The grant is made by permission of the *Deccānā*, or Muhammadan government of Yelavānāsuru.

68. (*In the same office.*) A Telugu grant of five villages for religious purposes by one Śrīnivāsa Dasu, son of "Shakē Chand," in the year Ś.Ś. 1637 (A.D. 1715), cyclic year *Jaya*, during the reign of the emperor Farokshir at Delhi, here called *Parūśūdhā Pādūśāhāgarā*.

69. (*In the same office.*) A Telugu grant of land for religious purposes in Ś.Ś. 1664 (A.D. 1742), *Kaliyuga* 4843, cyclic year *Dundubhi*, by the chief people of the village of Pullūrupattu, "belonging to Yelavānāsuru (see No. 67), in the province of Valigōḍapuram," under the Subah of Haidarābād.

70. (*In the same office.*) A Tamil document drawn up by Vala (Bala) Venkatapati Nāyakkan, son (or descendant) of Vala Krishnappa Nāyakkan, Rājā of Señji (Jinji, Gingi), in Ś.Ś. 1386 (A.D. 1464), *Kaliyuga* 4565, cyclic year *Pārthica*, adjudicating on a religious dispute. The name of "Rāma Deva Mahā Rāya" is mentioned as paramount sovereign, and much the same style of desultory mention of ancestors is adopted as in No. 33. It is clear that a Vijayanagar sovereign is intended, but the year given does not agree with the date of any sovereign bearing that name, according to other authorities. A.D. 1464 would fall in the reign of Salivagandī II according to the "traditional" list; that of Mallikarjuna according to some inscriptions; and that of Rāmachandra according to the Anagundi list given to Mr. Ravenshaw. According to Dr. Burnell's list it fell during the reign of Praudhadeva.

71. (*In the Court of the District Munsif of Bimlipatanam.*) A Telugu document recording the grant of an *Agrahāram* or Brahman village, to the Brahmins, in the year Ś.Ś. 1655 (A.D. 1733), cyclic year *Pramadēha*, by a Rājā bearing the titles "Śrīman mahamaṇḍalēśvara mahamaṇḍala rāya Manṇa Sultān Śrī Paṣapati Venkatapati Rājā Mahārāja." He was a local chief.

72. (*In the District Court of Cuddalore, South Arcot.*) A Telugu document evidencing a gift of land by and to private individuals, in Ś.Ś. 1672, *Kaliyuga* 4851, cyclic year *Pramadūta* (A.D. 1750).

73. (*In the same Court.*) A deed in modern Tamil, purporting (probably falsely) to have been drawn up in Ś.Ś. 1447 (A.D. 1525), cyclic year *Ananda*. It commences with a mythological account of the temple at Chidambaram, and continues to narrate that "5 caste people and 74 artizans" presented this document to the temple. The document authorizes the payment of certain money by all persons to whom it should be shown, to the holder thereof. The name of the reigning sovereign is given as "Pratividēva Mahārāja." The cyclic year does not correspond by 29 years with the *Saka* year; and Krishnadeva Rāya was reigning in Vijayanagar in A.D. 1525. The characters are quite of a modern character and are very beautifully engraved.

74. (*In the same Court.*) A document drawn up by 74 chief priests of the Vaishnava faith, conferring on a Brahman certain religious privileges, in Ś.Ś. 1460 (A.D. 1538), cyclic year *Vilambi*, during the reign of Achyutadeva Mahārāja of the Vijayanagar dynasty.

75. (*In the same Court.*) A Tamil document, on one side of a large plate, having on its reverse side a large number of mythological figures of both the Śaiva and Vaishnava faiths (*Gaṇaśā*, the *lingam*, *Hanumān*, *Narasimha*) in high relief and beautifully executed. It states that in Ś.Ś. 1518 (A.D. 1596, cyclic year *Hevilāmbi*), when Vira Pratāpa Venkatapadideva Mahārāja of the Vijayanagar dynasty was reigning, a Śūdra priest joined with a large number of other Śūdras and made one Kaudiyā Devar king of Vriddhachalam, in the presence of Muttu Krishnappa Nāyakkā. The year corresponds with the reign of Venkatapati at Chandragiri; but at that time the Nāyakkā viceroys of Madura were Līngaya (*alias* Kumāra Krishnappa) and Viśvappa (or Viśvanātha III) governing jointly. The Nāyakkā mentioned may possibly have been the first of these, or he may have been a local chieftain.

76. (*In the Office of the Collector of the Godāvāri.*) A Telugu grant of land to a Brahman in Ś.Ś. 1666 (A.D. 1684), cyclic year *Raktākṣi*, by a chief styling himself "Mahārāja Śrī Rājā Ganapati Rājā Jagannātha Rājā."

77. (*In the Office of the Collector of the Godāvāri.*) An important document, but unfortunately seriously injured. It is a grant by a descendant, or one who claims to be a descendant, of the Eastern Chalukya

kings. Commencing with the mythological list adopted by the Chola-Chalukyas after the eleventh century, it carries the line through the whole of the dynasty from Kubja Vishnuvardhana to Vimalāditya, the Chalukya who married the Chola princess in the early part of the eleventh century and by her became the father of the sovereign Raja Raja Chola. The lists of Chola kings of the Veṅgi kingdom which we derive from other inscriptions, carry us only as far as Kulottuṅga's son Viranātha, though the missing Piṭṭapuram inscription mentions the latter's son Vishnuvardhana as reigning in A.D. 1081, while a stone inscription at Uṇḍavalle near Bezvāḍa speaks of him as having made a grant in A.D. 1135. This is the latest mention of the dynasty hitherto known in the north of the Presidency, and it is clear that in the latter half of the thirteenth century the country about the Krishna and Godavari was in the hands of the Oraṅgal sovereigns, whose inscriptions are numerous in that locality. This inscription, however, carries on a line of so-called Chalukya sovereigns for twelve generations after Kulottuṅga. Now the end of the latter's long reign of forty-nine years being in A.D. 1064, if we allow his son Vikrama to have been born even as early as the first year of his reign, and give twenty years to a generation, this grant cannot have been executed earlier than A.D. 1263. And the character of the inscription confirms me in this belief. Who, then, was the grantor? His own declaration would make him a member of the Chola royal house ruling over the Chalukyan dominions. Part of this may be mere empty boasting, but it would be interesting to be able to trace this family.

The following outline of the contents of the grant will be found of use. The descent is traced in the Lunar line, as in No. 12, down to "Paṇḍu Rāja," 37 names being given. The five Paṇḍavas are then mentioned by name, and seven descendants of Arjuna. After the last of these, Udayaka, it is stated that 61 emperors reigned in Ayodhya, and "in their family Vijayāditya Chakravarti was born." The story of his having journeyed to Southern India, and lost his life in battle against Trilochana Pallava is given, together with the romantic history of the rise of the Chalukyas, as in the Piṭṭapuram and other grants. Then his descendants Pulakeśi and Kirtivarmā are mentioned, and the latter's two sons Satyaśraya and Kubja Vishnuvardhana. All the above corresponds with the Piṭṭapuram, and other of the later Chola-Chalukyan, plates.

After this is given the formula which marks the commencement of the older Chalukyan plates, as if to show that what precedes it is an addition,—"*Sevati Śrī sakala bhuvana saṁstāyamaṇna Mānasyasa gotraṅgām, etc.*" Then comes the list of sovereigns with the length of their reigns, more or less corresponding with those already published. It is only necessary to note differences. To Jayasinha Vallabha 33 years are given. Indrabhattāraḥa is said to have reigned seven days. This plate agrees with Dr. Burnell's Plate D (*South Indian Palaeography*, 21, note) in saying that Vishnuvardhana III conquered his elder brother Kōkkili, but the former is only allowed 27 years for his own reign. His son Vijayabhattāraḥa is given 16 years, like Dr. Burnell's Plate E. To the latter's son, Vishnuvardhana IV, 33 years are given. His son is given 40 years instead of 48. It is stated that Rāja Bhīma, brother of Amma Rāja I, "conquered" the son of Tāraḥa. The name of this son is illegible in the inscription, but it is clear that Yudhamalla is meant. Shortly after this we come to the period of anarchy, the duration of which is given as 27 years. And here this plate differs from any other known to me by stating that during that period of 27 years Saktivarmā (styled son, and not grandson, of Dānārṇava, or Dānanripa) reigned for 12 years, all other plates dating the commencement of his reign from the conclusion of the 27 years' anarchy. The expression is "*Atrāntare Dānārṇava Narendrasya nandanān-Saktivarmā deḍḍāka varāḥḍni.*" Vimalāditya is distinctly stated to have married a daughter of a Chola sovereign. The genealogy proceeds thus:—

Vimalāditya
7 years. Married a Chola princess,
and by her had a son.
|
Rāja Rāja Nripati'
20 years.
|
Vira Rājendra Chola'
50 years.
|

¹ This is the Raja Raja Chola of Burnell's List of Chola Sovereigns (*South Indian Palaeography*, 40.) His reign is said therein to have lasted 40 or 41 years (A.D. 1023 to 1064).

² This is the celebrated Chola sovereign called variously "Vira Chola," "Vira Rājendra Chola," "Rāja Rājendra," "Kulottuṅga Chola" (the name generally given in Eastern Chalukya inscriptions), "Kōppara Kēśarivarmā" (*see this Series*, Nos. 4, 101). The length of his reign, as generally given, is 49 years.

Vikrama Chola'
 "Went to govern Chola. At that time
 Virājaketu was reigning in Vengi."

From this point I am unable to identify the persons mentioned, the names being entirely new to me. The grant proceeds to mention Vikrama Chola's descendants thus;—

(His son)
 Bota Mahipati.
 ↓
 Satyāśraya.
 ↓
 Vijayāditya
 Married Mahādevī, of the Solar
 Race.
 ↓
 Vishṇuwardhana.

Here the plate is injured, and the connection is lost between this prince and his successor,

Mallappadova
 Married Chandālā Devī.
 ↓
 Vijayāditya
 "Ruled a long time."
 ↓
 Vishṇuwardhana
 "He enjoyed the wealth of the
 Vengi Kingdom."

Another injured portion of the plate destroys the connection. This king's successor was a king whose name ends with *-bhūpa*. His wife was *Chandālā Devi*, and they had a son whose name reads "Pratāpa bhūdhara." The connection is again untraceable between him and his successor,

Vishṇuwardhana:
 ↓
 Mahādova.

His successor was Śrisena Śārathi, but whether a relation or not cannot be made out. He claims to be a Chalukya. It is doubtful, from the injured state of the plate, whether he or his minister was the grantor in this document, but one of them certainly was. The grantor, in order to the due execution of the grant, called together the principal families (*kūṣumbis*) of the district of Bengurūnādu. The inscription then gives the details of the grant, on a plate of which only a portion is left.

Enough has been said to show that, though the history of the Chalukya family is not to be implicitly relied on in this very late document, the grant is one of very considerable importance.

78. (*In the Office of the Collector of the Godāvari.*) This plate was sent to Mr. Fleet (Bo.C.S.) for examination. It is a grant in characters similar to those of several Eastern Chalukya copper-plates, consisting of five plates joined by a ring bearing an entirely defaced seal. It narrates that in the twenty-fifth year of his reign a chief named Śrī Prithivīmūla Rāja, son of Prabhākara Viśruta Mahārāja, granted the village of Chuyipāka to his household priest and the members of the latter's *gotra* as an *agrahāram*, after having assembled the Rāshtrakūṭa and other families of the district of Tarupāka. The order is issued from the city of Kāndālī. No date of any kind is given, and at present the grantor cannot be identified. He was probably a local chieftain, and, judging from his style and titles, did not lay claim to belong to any kingly family, or to have extensive territories, though he adopts generally the form of grant issued by the Chalukyas. Chuyipāka is said to be in the middle of the four villages of Viḷendi, Keṅgūṭa, Kampālu and Tukura.

79. (*In the Office of the Collector of Nellore.*) A Nandināgari grant of the first (?) year of the great Vijayanagar dynasty, viz., 1336 A.D., Ś.Ś. 1258, by king Harihara. It consists of three plates, and was originally joined by a seal which, as stated in the document, bore a figure of the *Vāmana*, or dwarf, *avatāra* of Viṣṇu. This has, however, been lost. The grant is of the village of Kāpalam, other-

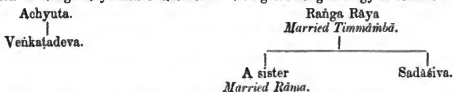
¹ According to Dr. Burnell's List this Vikrama Chola ruled 15 years, A.D. 1113-1128. He ruled in the south, leaving a governor in Vengi. But there is at present confusion in the accounts.

wise called Hariharapuram, in free gift to the son of a Brahman named Keśava Bhaṭṭa. Harihara appears to have been a worshipper of Viṣṇu. The genealogy given is very similar to that in No. 58, and as these plates were both issued within twenty years of one another the agreement is important. The genealogy is traced roughly from Chandra as in No. 12. After the mention of a few of the mythological kings it is stated that a number of "dumb" or unimportant sovereigns reigned, and that then came Bukka. The table is then given thus :—



80. (In the Office of the Collector of Nellore.) A grant in Nandinagari characters by Achyutadeva of the Vijayanagar dynasty, in Ś.Ś. 1463 (A.D. 1541), cyclic year *Plava*, of a village called Chirumana (otherwise Yadavalli) to a Brahman named Tirumala Bhaṭṭa. The village is said to be situated in the *Udayachala Simā*, i.e., the district of Udayagiri, now part of the Nellore District. The genealogy given exactly corresponds with that given in No. 25, which was issued fifteen years later. The plates are joined by a ring, with a seal bearing the Vijayanagar emblems—the sun, moon, boar and dagger.

81. (In the *Tahsildar's Office, Sattenapalle Taluk, Kistna District.*) A Vijayanagar *Sasanam* of five copper-plates joined with a ring bearing the emblems of the sun, moon, boar, and dagger. The plates are considerably injured. Grant by king Sadaśiva in Ś.Ś. 1482 (A.D. 1560), cyclic year *Siddhārti*. The name of the village reads, doubtfully, *Gonāngaripadra*. The grant was made to a Brahman. The genealogy of the sovereign corresponds exactly with that given in No. 25 (compare also Nos. 12, 58, 79, 80, 132), as far as Achyuta or Achyutendra. The grant then continues to say¹ that after Achyuta's death, his son Veṅkatadeva Rāja became king and reigned gloriously. He died much regretted (*abhā-gadeyāt*). After him, Sadaśiva was raised to the throne by his (Sadaśiva's) sister's husband Rama, Sadaśiva being son of Raṅga Rāja and Timmāmbā. This gives the genealogy as follows :—

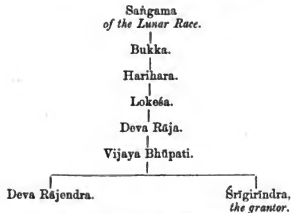


This genealogy differs from that given by Burnell ("Elements of South Indian Palaeography," p. 55), who makes Sadaśiva to be son of Achyuta. Compare the account given in one of the Mackenzie MSS. published by Campbell (*Telugu Grammar Introd.*, pp. xi, xii), which contains the following passage: "From the cycle year Veerooty (Ś.Ś. 1452, A.D. 1530), Achoota Dava Royaloo will reign twelve years. From thence Saleca Timma Raase.² From the beginning of the cycle year Soobakroot (*Sobhakrit*, Ś.Ś. 1464, A.D. 1542), in the Jasta month, Rama Royaloo will rule 22 years in the name of Sadasevoo Royaloo and keeping him in his possession. The kingdom of Veejayanagar will then end with Rama Royaloo. The country will then be in great confusion for five years."³

82. (In the Office of the Head Assistant Collector of North Arcot.) A *Sasanam* in three plates, written in Grantha characters, recording a grant by one Śrigirindra Mahārāja of a village named Vijaya Rāmapuram as free gift to a number of Brahmans and to two temples in Ś.Ś. 1425 (A.D. 1503), cyclic year *Krodhi*. (This does not correspond by 19 years.) A genealogy is given by which the grantor claims connection with the royal family of Vijayanagar, but I am unable to state at present who he was or where he ruled. Vijaya Rāmapuram is not now traceable in North Arcot, the only villages approaching that name being Vijayagopālapuram and Vijayapuram, the former in the Kalahasti, and the latter in the Karvētinagar Zemindari. The genealogical descent is thus traced :—

¹ "Timmāmbā vara garbha mauktika maṅgi Raṅga kehitndratmajaj | atralamkarnena palita mriha (mahā?) Karata rajayāryā | Śauryodarya dayavāni sva bhāgini bhārta jagatrayāni | Rāmākhyā patināpya matya tilakāṅ kṛiptābhisheka kramah | Sadaśiva mahārājachiraya khaṣaṇāṅ bhāṣa."²

² *Bellary District Manual*, 113.



Supposing "Lokeśa" to be another name for Bukka II, this table corresponds with that given by Burnell (*Elements of South Indian Paleography*, p. 55), except that that author is doubtful as to Vijaya's connection with Deva Rāja; and, if so, the family of this chief would appear to have been unjustly displaced by others. But this is pure supposition.

83. (*In the possession of Raṅgappa Kaundana Acl. of Kanakampālaiyam Village, Meṭṭupālaiyam Division, Coimbatore District. See No. 29.*) A document, probably spurious, purporting to be an agreement by the heads of the Kaundana caste, in the village above mentioned, in the matter of several social and religious customs, executed in Ś.Ś. 1120, *Kāliyuga* 4299, cyclic year *Prabhava*, in the reign of "Śrī Vira Nāgappa Raṅga Raṅgayavāru" (no royal titles given), over the *Karṇāṭadeśa*. The chief is probably a local one, or fictitious. The *Saka* and *Kāliyuga* years coincide, but the cyclic year is wrong by nine years. The characters do not appear to be so old, as is represented, by several centuries. The shape of the plate is quite modern and the symbols at the top are executed in a modern style.

84. (*In the District Court of the Kistna at Masulipatam.*) This grant was sent to Mr. Fleet (Bo.C.S.) for examination. He describes it as follows:—"A set of five plates, each about 11½ inches long by 5½ inches broad, with a seal which bears the usual Eastern Chalukyan boar, the motto *Śrī Tribhucanāmkuse*, the moon, the sun, a closed umbrella or an elephant gond, and a floral device. . . . The whole inscription is very much corroded and very difficult to read. All that I can say at present is that it is an Eastern Chalukya inscription of Amma II or Vijayāditya, and that it gives the usual details of the genealogy and the length of the reigns." Amma II reigned from A.D. 945-970.

85. (*In the District Court of the Kistna, at Masulipatam.*) A grant written in Nandināgari characters, and exactly corresponding in size and shape with the Vijayanagar series. It consists of five plates with a much corroded boar seal. The date is Ś.Ś. 1447 ("*Hayā-nidhi-veda-indu*") (A.D. 1525), cyclic year *Yusa* (which, however, corresponds with Ś.Ś. 1437). The grantor is Śrī Raṅga Rāja, son of Bukka, and his genealogical descent is given precisely as in No. 12. It is curious that he mentions his wife and his three sons by name, whereas in every other grant with which I am familiar the grantor does not carry his account of the family beyond himself. He gives the village of Pallavaḷa to a Brahman. The year of this grant was just that in which the greatest of the Vijayanagar sovereigns, Krishnadeva Rāja, was in the height of his prosperity. It is possible that Raṅga Rāja was the governor of the sovereign's eastern conquests. A question arises as to whether this Raṅga Rāja, husband of Tīrumalambā, and father of three sons, is the same with Raṅga Rāja, husband of Timmāmbā and father of the king Sadaśiva.¹ (*Compare No. 81.*)

86. (*In the Collector's Office, Nellore.*) Grant, in Nandināgari characters, by Krishnadeva Rāja of the Vijayanagar dynasty in Ś.Ś. 1437 (A.D. 1515), cyclic year *Yusa*, of the village of Nāgalavaram to the temple of Mallikarjuna at Śrīśailam, during a lunar eclipse that occurred in that year in the month *Srāvaṇa*. The genealogy of the family is given precisely as in No. 25 up to the reigning sovereign.

87. (*In the same office.*) Grant in Nandināgari characters, made in Ś.Ś. 1351 (A.D. 1429), cyclic year *Kīlaka*, by the Vijayanagar sovereign Deva Rāja of the village of Abhūri, to a number of Brahmins of different gotras. The grant is said to have been made at the request of a dependent chief,

¹ See the *Bellary District Manual*, 113, 114.

a devoted adherent of the king's, by name Maulara, described as son of Muḥmaḍi and Muḁbāṁbā, grandson of Pōṭa Mahibhuja, and cousin of Śraṇripati. The genealogy of the king is given, but it differs from that of the grants previously noted in some respects. (Compare the genealogy given in No. 89.)

Harihara,
of the Lunar Race.

Deva Rāya.

Vijaya Bakra,
Bukka ?

Deva Rāya,
the grantor.

88. (*In the District Court of South Canara.*) Grant of land, in Canarese characters, by Chennamma Devi, Rāṇi of Chautar, to one Viṭṭala Kaṁṭi of Kumbā. The grant is dated in the cyclic year *Yura*, no *Saka* year being given. It confers on the grantee certain lands near Bahujatra beṭṭa. Chautar is a small chieftainship at Muddidiri, 21 miles from Mangalore.

89. (*In the Sub-Court of South Canara.*) Grant in Canarese characters in language partly Sanskrit and partly Canarese, on three plates, joined by a ring having a seal with a Jaina figure on it. The grantor is King Deva Rāya of Vijayanagar, the date S.Ś. 1346 (A.D. 1424), cyclic year *Krodhi*. By this document the village of Varāṅgaṇā is made over to endow the temple of *Varāṅganeminātha* (Śiva). The sovereign's genealogy is thus given :—

Bukka Mahīpati.

Harihara.

Deva Rāya.

Vijaya Bhūpati,
Married *Nārāyaṇi Devi*.

Deva Rāya.

The date corresponds with the reign of the king called by Burnell (*South Ind. Palaeography*, p. 55) Devarāja, Viradeva or Virabhūpati; but his descent differs from that given by that author. (Compare Nos. 82, 87, where the genealogy given is somewhat similar to that in this grant.) The preamble calls Vijayanagar the capital city of the country of Kuntala.

90. (*In the Sub-Court of South Canara.*) A Canarese grant of land in Ś.Ś. 1569 (A.D. 1647), cyclic year *Ananda*, by a prince named Mulluru to a Brahman for the maintenance of worship in a Śiva temple. The land is in the village of Padar.

91. (*In the Sub-Court of South Canara.*) A Canarese grant of land, by a prince named Kinniga Bhūpāla, for the purpose of maintaining the worship in a Jain temple, in Ś.Ś. 1513 (A.D. 1591), cyclic year *Khara*.

92. (*In the Collector's Office, Madura.*) This document bears no *Saka* date. It narrates that in the year *Ananda* Tirumala Nāyakkā of Madura proceeded on a tour round his territories, and, being hospitably entertained by a man of the Kaundan caste in the village of Nallamaram, he made him a grant of lands as a reward for his loyalty. Tirumala Nāyakkā's date is A.D. 1623 to 1659, and the year of the grant, therefore (*Ananda*), must be A.D. 1656.

93. (*In the Office of the Principal Assistant Collector of Vizagapatam.*) These plates, three in number, strung together by a ring, were sent to Mr. Fleet, B.C.S., for examination. The inscription records a grant by Śri Devendravarṁa (son of Anantavarṁa, of the Gāṅga family, king of Kalūṅga) of a village to his uncle, name not mentioned. The name of the village is not given. The characters are transitional, between the type used by the Eastern Chalukyas and the modern Ūrya. The document evidently forms one of the series noted by Burnell in his "*South Indian Palaeography*" (p. 53) as issued by a short dynasty of three or four kings, "fugitives of the Veṅgi family," who rose to power for a time during the anarchy in the Eastern Chalukya kingdom from A.D. 977 to 1004. It is dated "in the two hundred and fifty-fourth

year," but does not specify the era. "The order is issued," writes Mr. Fleet, "from the city of Kaliūganagara to the *Kuṭumbis* of some villages in the district of *Divādāmadavaṃ*, and records a grant of those villages by Devendravarṃa's maternal uncle Dharmakhēdi. The names of the villages are included in the word *Taluvamānāṅṅpuliśāisiga* . . . (?) . . . *mudulā*, but they cannot be separated properly until some clue is had to the identification of them."

94. (*In the Office of the Collector of Nellore.*) This is an exceedingly confused and unsatisfactory document, and I can make little of it. After an invocation to Śiva there is mention of a king Harihara and his son Devarāja. The latter made a grant of land near Addaṅki to a Brahman. The *Saka* year is mentioned in the words "*Śakerupālaye*," but this is unintelligible. The grant goes on to say that Devarāja placed his own son Udayādri Rāja on the throne of *Karnāṭadeśa*, and, after the enthronement, requested him to execute a deed of gift of the village in favour of the aforesaid Brahman. Udayādri consented. (It is remarkable that, after the enthronement the document styles Udayādri the *Yuva Rāja*.) In honor of his father, Udayādri called the village *Devarājapuram*. Then follows half a *śloka*, the rest not being given, in which mention is made of one "Rāmachandra, sovereign of Udayādripuram," who conquered the Musulman kings. But the sentence is incomplete, and two lines of the *śloka* are wanting. Without any explanation, the plate goes on to say that "Śri Devarāja, after conquering many kings, ruled over Vijayanagara for a long time." His son, "the *Yuva Rāja* Rāmachandra," ruled for a long time ("1,000 years"), and, after making a grant, "he, together with the Paṇḍits and Deva Rāja, wrote this document."

It would seem most probable that the grant refers to the kings of Vijayanagar, in which case the Deva Rāja may be the king of that name who succeeded Bukka II and reigned from 1418 to 1434 A. D. But the only Rāmachandra yet known in that dynasty was one who reigned for only one year in A. D. 1487, and the description hardly seems to apply to him. This is the first mention I have met with of any sovereign called "Udayādri Rāja."

95. (*In the Collector's Office, Karnool.*) A Chalukyan grant in three plates, joined with a ring bearing the usual board device on the seal. This was sent to Mr. Fleet for examination. It is a document issued by Vikramāditya, son of the sovereign Satyārāya, elder brother of Kubja Viṣṇuwardhana who established the Eastern Chalukya dynasty. The genealogy given in the grant is:—

1. Satyārāya Śri Prithivivallabha.
- |
2. Kirtivarmā Vallabha.
- |
3. Satyārāya Śri Prithivivallabha.
- |
4. Ādityavarmā.

Other grants mention Ādityavarmā's brothers, Vikramāditya I and Chandraditya. (*Ind. Ant.* XI, 66.) The grant is dated in the first year of his reign, which, according to Burnell, on the authority of other inscriptions, commenced in A. D. 652-3. It testifies to the grant of certain lands in the villages of Muṇḍakallu and Palgiṛe to two Brahmins. In describing (No. 3) Satyārāya, mention is made of his conquest over Śri Harsha. (See Nos. 98, 99, 100.)

96. (*In the same office.*) A document in old Telugu, evidencing the settlement of a dispute between the Vaiśyas and the "two upper classes of *Dvijas*," i. e., Brahmins and Kshatriyas, at the temple of Śri-śailam, whereby the former were granted certain religious privileges. It is dated Ś. Ś. 1387 (A. D. 1465), cyclic year *Pārthiva*.

97. (A and B.) (*In the same office.*) This is a single plate, having two grants, one on each side.

(A.) One evidences the gift of certain land to one Viradevamulu by the village officers of Bijanemulu, in Ś. Ś. 1702 (A. D. 1780), cyclic year *Sārvari*.

(B.) The other is a grant by Kolukonḍa Appāṅṅyudu and Rāmanyaningaru, described as chiefs of the "Mahā Nayakas," of lands to a Brahman in Ś. Ś. 1688 (A. D. 1766), cyclic year *Vyaya*.

98. (*In the same office.*) A Chalukyan (?) grant in three plates, joined with a ring bearing the board-seal. It is stated by Mr. Fleet, to whom it was sent, to be a "very corrupt Western Chalukya inscription." It professes to be issued by Vikramāditya I (see Nos. 95, 99, 100) of the Western Chalukyas, bestowing the village of Āgundi on a Brahman. It bears no date.

99. (*In the same office.*) Grant of 15 acres (120 *Nivartanaṃs*) of land, at the village of Ratnagiri, in the district of Nālāvādi, to a Brahman by Vikramāditya I of the Western Chalukyas. It is dated in

the third year of his reign, A.D. 655-6 according to Burnell. The king's genealogy is given from his great grandfather Paulikesi Vallabha.

100. (*In the same office.*) Grant of 63½ acres (510 *Nivartana*s) of land in the village of Rattagiri, on the west bank of the river Andirika to a Brahman, in the tenth year of the reign of Vikramaditya I of the Western Chalukyas, i.e., A.D. 662-3 according to Burnell's table. The genealogy exactly corresponds with that given in No. 99. The grant was made at the request of King Devaśukti of the Sendraka family.

101. (*In the Collector's Office, Chingleput.*) A grant on seven plates, in old Grantha and Tamil characters, but in the Tamil language. It records the dedication of certain lands to a Śiva temple at Nittapinoki Nallūr, issued by Tappunatta Muṛma Nayanār, in the fourteenth year of the reign of "Kopirirajakēśarivartna." There can be little doubt that this is the Chola king called variously "Koppara Keśarivarma," or "Koppara Rāja Keśari." In this *śisanam* no date of any kind is given. The seal on the ring joining the plates has a *triśūlam* between two *nandis*.

102. (*From the Collector's Office, South Canara. Now deposited in the Central Museum, Madras.*) Grant in Canarese of certain lands to a temple by Deva Rāja, acting under the orders of the Vijayanagar sovereign Deva Rāja, in Ś.Ś. 1352 (A.D. 1430), cyclic year *Sādharaṇa*.

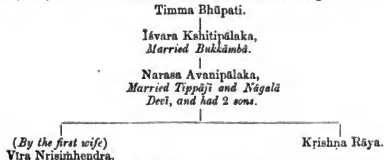
103. (*From the same; also deposited in the Central Museum.*) Grant in Canarese of certain lands to Dasanna Nayakka, son of Bandi Yellappa Nayakka, by Śaṅkaraḍevi, sister of "Vira Narasiṅha Lakshmapparasa Baṅgar," in Ś.Ś. 1565 (A.D. 1643), cyclic year *Subbānu*.

104. (*From the same; deposited in the same Museum.*) Grant in Canarese of certain lands to one Venkatapatideva by the same Śaṅkaraḍevi in Ś.Ś. 1566 (A.D. 1644), cyclic year *Tāraṇa*, i.e., the year following that in which grant No. 103 was executed.

105. (*From the same; deposited in the same Museum.*) Grant in Canarese of certain lands to the matham of Dharmapuram by Chennamāji, wife of Somaśekhara Nayakka, in Ś.Ś. 1597 (A.D. 1675), cyclic year *Ananda*.

106. (*From the same; deposited in the same Museum.*) Grant in Canarese of certain lands to a matham at Uppargeri by Keladi Virabhadra Nayakka in Ś.Ś. 1554 (A.D. 1632), cyclic year *Prajyopatti*.

107. (*In the possession of Maniyam Rāmachandra of Kadalādi, Pōlār Taluk, North Arcot.*) This is a Vijayanagar grant in the usual shape, having five leaves, strung on a ring with a seal bearing the emblems of the boar, sun, and moon. The mythological genealogy given is the same as in No. 12 down to Krishna, in whose family was subsequently born Timmahūpati. Then we have the genealogy of the second Vijayanagar dynasty, as in No. 132. (Compare also No. 25, and the grant published by Mr. Fleet in J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, 336, No. III, of Krishṇadeva.) The names are given thus:—



The grant, although it states that Narasa had only two sons, distinctly asserts that Krishna Rāja's successor, Achyutendra, was younger brother of Krishna Rāja ("tadanjanmā"). Achyuta gave three villages, Kadalādi, Kōrnātūru, and Mambākam, which he calls "ornaments of *Jayanakōṇḍa Chola-maṇḍalam*," in Ś.Ś. 1451, *Virodhi* (A.D. 1529).

¹ Burnell (*South Indian Palaeography*, page 40) holds that Sir Walter Elliot's identification of this sovereign with the Chola *Rājardendra* is completely satisfactory from the inscriptions at Tanjore and at the *Varahaśivāmi* temple at the Seven Pagodas. The king is also called Vira Chola and Kulottuṅga Chola, and commenced his reign in A.D. 1064. The above inscription, then, dates from the year A.D. 1078. See Carr's "*Seven Pagodas*," pp. 132, 144.

² Compare the statements in Copper-plate No. 267 of this list, which declare Achyuta to have been son of Narasiṅha or Narasavṇipālaka by another wife.

108. (*In the Tahsildar's Office, Dindigul, Madura District.*) Grant by a private person of some lands, in Ś.Ś. 1638, *Kaliyuga* 4827, cyclic year *Placāṅga* (A.D. 1716), to the Rāmagiri temple. Rāmagiri is said to be in the "Tattainādu." No sovereign is mentioned. Ś.Ś. 1638 does not correspond with the other years given. *Kaliyuga* 4827 is *Placāṅga*, but the Ś.Ś. coinciding is 1649 (A.D. 1727).

109. (*In the Head Assistant Collector's Office, Tinnevely.*) An inscription on copper in Telugu characters, recording a grant of a village in charity by Vijaya Rāṅga Chokkanātha of Madura, in Ś.Ś. 1646, cyclic year *Krodhi* (A.D. 1724), during the reign of Mahādeva Rāya of Vijayanagar at Ghanagiri.

110. (*In the same office.*) A Telugu plate recording a grant by Maṅgamaḷ of Madura, widow of Chokkanātha Nāyacka of Madura, in the year Ś.Ś. 1628, cyclic year *Vyaya* (A.D. 1706), during the reign of Venkaṭadeva Rāya at Ghanagiri.

111. (*In the same office.*) A Vijayanagar grant in seven plates, with ring and Vijayanagar seal. The grant greatly resembles No. 136 from Madura. (*Compare also No. 12.*) It concerns the village of Padmanēri, in the Nāṅgunēri Taluk of the Tinnevely District, which was given away by the Madura Nāyacka, Kumāra Krishṇappa in Ś.Ś. 1520, *Vitanbi* (A.D. 1598). The Nāyacka acknowledges his paramount sovereign, Venkaṭapati of Vijayanagar, as the original donor, he himself being secondary donor. Genealogy as in No. 12.

112. (*In the Collector's Office, Bellary.*) A Canarese document evidencing a sale of land in Ś.Ś. 1574 (A.D. 1652), cyclic year *Naudana*, by the village authorities of Vyāparala (Rāyadrug Taluk) to a private person, apparently a local chief from the title *Śrimat* prefixed to his name.

113. (*From the same.*) A document in badly executed fairly-modern Telugu characters, purporting to be a grant of a village to two Brahmans in Ś.Ś. 1186 (A.D. 1264), cyclic year *Akshaya*, when Sadāśivadeva Rāya was ruling at Vijayanagar; the grantor being the Anagundi Rāja, Deśayi Krishṇa Rāya. I believe it to be a forgery. The date given to the sovereign is wrong by at least 278 years, and the year *Akshaya* does not fall in Ś.Ś. 1186.

114. (*In the same office.*) A Canarese deed of sale of land, dated in the cyclic year *Krodhi* only, by two Reddis to two shepherds. The characters may be two centuries old, probably not more. They are roughly executed.

115. (*In the same office.*) A Canarese deed of sale of land, dated in the cyclic year *Paridhāei* only, by a merchant to a private person. Characters as in 114.

116. (*In the same office.*) Grant of land to the mosque at Sultānpur by Māsud Khān in Ś.Ś. 1586 (A.D. 1664), cyclic year *Pramādicā*. These years do not correspond. *Pramādicā* falls in Ś.Ś. 1595.

117. (*In the same office.*) Grant of land to the mosque at Kanamara by the same Māsud Khān, in the same year.

118. (*In the same office.*) A second grant of land to the mosque at Sultānpur by the same man, in the same year.

119. (*In the same office.*) Grant of land to a Reddi by Koṇḍappa Nāyudu, son of Appā Nāyudu, styled "Rājāmāya Rājādhirāja," in Ś.Ś. 1642 (1720 A.D.), cyclic year *Vihāri*.

120. (*In the same office.*) A very roughly executed Canarese document of a seemingly absurd character, as it narrates the erection of a temple and endowment thereof in the year Ś.Ś. 2001 (!), during the reign of Achyutadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar. The cyclic year *Jaya* is given. It happens that the year *Jaya* occurred during the reign of Achyuta in Ś.Ś. 1456 (A.D. 1534), and it is just possible that this document really may have been then drawn up, the *Saka* year being wrongly given. But the characters are so roughly scrawled that it is difficult to judge of their age palaeographically. Even if the deed is genuine, it is of no public importance.

121. (*In the same office.*) A deed executed in Ś.Ś. 1718 (A.D. 1796) between private parties, by which some land is restored to one of their number. Cyclic year *Nala*.

122. (*In the same office.*) An agreement executed in Ś.Ś. 1729 (A.D. 1807), cyclic year *Akshaya*, between private parties, by which some land was restored to one of their number.

123. (*In the same office.*) Grant of the villages of Yapalaparla, rechristened "Krishṇarāyapuram" and Kundurti, as agrahārams, by Krishṇadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar in Ś.Ś. 1433 (A.D. 1511), cyclic year *Prajyōtnti*. The character of the grant is Telugu, but very roughly and badly engraved, so much so as to be almost illegible.

124. (*In the same office.*) A Canarese document, written in lines alternately upside down, purporting to have been written in the year Ś.Ś. 1011, cyclic year *Jaya* (A.D. 1089), by "Rajadhiraja Śri Bukka Rāya Deva" of Vijayanagar, granting a village, Alligrama, to the temples of *Virabhadra* and *Chennakēkara*. As Bukka's reign commenced in A.D. 1336, the deed is manifestly all wrong as regards the *Saka* year, and is probably a forgery. The cyclic year given does not correspond with the *Saka* date. The character is not ancient.

On the reverse is a further inscription in some character, apparently a running-hand, that I am quite unable to identify. I sent a *fac-simile* to Mr. Fleet, but he also has been unable to throw any light on the matter. It does not, however, look old, and is certain to be identified before long.

125. (*In the same office.*) A Telugu document, evidencing an agreement between two private individuals of the *Gaudu* caste, in Ś.Ś. 1719 (A.D. 1797), cyclic year *Pingala*, each to have half the other's village.

126. (*In the same office.*) A Canarese deed declaring the settlement of a boundary dispute, in Ś.Ś. 1709 (A.D. 1787), cyclic year *Plaraṅga*, between the towns of Rāyadurguṅṅ (*Raidroog*) of the Bellary District, and Molakalamuru of the Maisūr territories. Both these towns possess important hill fortresses.

127. (*In the same office.*) A Canarese deed of sale of two villages, the parties to the deed belonging to the Reddi caste, dated in Ś.Ś. 1670 (A.D. 1748), cyclic year *Vibhava*.

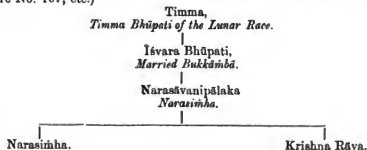
128. (*In the same office.*) A Telugu grant in three plates,—with ring and boar seal, similar in shape to the other Vijayanagar plates—whereby the village of Bairehalli is bestowed on a Brahman of Śrīśailaṅṅ by the Vijayanagar sovereign Śri Raṅga III in Ś.Ś. 1585 (A.D. 1663), cyclic year *Sobhakrit*. No genealogy whatever is given. The grant is issued from the village of *Vēlāpuri*, where the sovereign is said to be sitting on his "jewelled lion throne." Śri Raṅga had, however, little more than mere nominal power at that time. He was the chief that granted the village of Madras, then called Chennakuppam,¹ to the English in A.D. 1630, his residence being at Chandragiri.

129. (*In the same office.*) A document that is worthy of more examination than can at present be bestowed on it. It is in five plates, joined by a ring having a Vaishnava seal with figures and legend engraved in old Grantha characters, seriously deteriorated in places, especially on the first leaf. It is a grant of a number of plots of land, of which the boundaries are given, to a Vaishnava temple, but beyond this little can be made out, as the grantor's name, the name of the village, and other important matters all fall in the first corroded plate. The characters seem, at a rough guess, to date from about the tenth century A.D.

130. (*In the same office.*) Grant of land to the mosque at Sultānpur by Māsud Khān in Ś.Ś. 1586 (A.D. 1664), cyclic year *Pramādīcha*. These years do not correspond; *Pramādīcha* falls in Ś.Ś. 1595.

131. (*In the same office.*) Grant of land to the mosque at Tārapuram, by the same individual in the same year.

132. (*In the same office.*) A Vijayanagar grant of five plates, joined with a ring having a seal bearing the usual emblems—the sun, moon, boar, and dagger. By this document the sovereign Krishnadeva Rāya grants the village of Krishnarāyapuram, in the district of Gutti (Gooty), to a Brahman named Kōṇḍabhaṭṭa in Ś.Ś. 1431 (A.D. 1509), cyclic year *Sukla*. This was in the first year of his reign. A short genealogical table is given, which, if authentic, helps to establish Krishna Rāya's ancestry up to the third generation. (Compare No. 107, etc.)



¹ *Kuppam* is a term applied to small sea-coast fishing villages. As the place grew in importance the termination *Kuppam* was changed to *poṭṭanam*, or "city," by which name (*Chennapoṭṭanam*) it is now known to the natives.

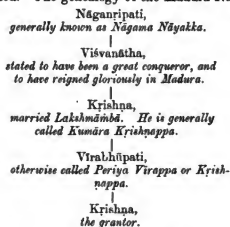
One of Krishnadeva Rāya's copper-plate grants published by Mr. Fleet in J.B.B.R.A.S. (XII, 335, No. III) gives the same genealogy. Timma is there said to have married Devakti, while Narasirha, who is also called "Nriairha or Narasa", married Tippajidevi, and Nāgalādevi or Nāgarābhikā.

133. (*In the same office.*) Another grant of land to the mosque at Tarapuram by Māsud Khān in the same year as that in which Nos. 116, 117, 118, 130, 131 were issued, viz., Ś.Ś. 1586 (A.D. 1664), cyclic year *Pramādīcha*.

134. (*In the same office.*) A Canarese deed of sale of land dated in the cyclic year *Subhānu* only, by a Reḍḍi and two others to two private persons. Characters as in Nos. 114, 115.

135. (*In the same office.*) A Canarese document purporting to be a grant of certain land to two private individuals by Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar, but the date given is Ś.Ś. 1080, *Sobhakrit*, (A.D. 1158), which is, of course, absurd. Whether it is a forgery, or whether the date is wrongly written owing to a clerical error, I am unable to say.

136. (*In the Collector's Office, Madura.*) A long grant in nine plates, in the Vijayanagar Nandināgari character, in shape very like the Vijayanagar plates. The ring and seal are lost. This is an interesting and valuable document. It is a grant of two villages in the Madura District, Marudāngudi and Karupuram, otherwise called Madanagopalapuram, to several Vaiṣṇava Brahmins in Ś.Ś. 1519 (A.D. 1597), cyclic year *Hevilambi*. Their names occupy more than half the space devoted to this lengthy deed. In the year in question two brothers, great-grandsons of the celebrated Viśvanātha Nāyakkā, by name Lūṅgayya, or "Kumāra Krishnappa," and Viśvanātha III, or Viśvappa, were ruling at Madura, nominally as governors under the then sovereign of Vijayanagar, Venkātāpati. But Venkātāpati was residing at Chandragiri, with very little real power, the Mussulmans having defeated his father and uncles at the battle of Telikōṭa 82 years previously, and the fortunes of the family being irretrievably lost. This grant, however, is made to appear as if issued by the sovereign Venkātāpati, "at the request of" Krishnappa of Madura, while the extraordinary power of the governor of Madura is recognized by his being styled *Pāndya Pārthiva Kṛishṇa Nripatih*, or "Kṛishṇa, the Pāndya King." Mr. Nelson, in his *Manual of the Madura District* (Part III, pp. 106, 107), has described the brothers who then governed the Madura country as being entirely under the sway of the great Ārya Nāyakkā, their protector. The genealogy of Venkātāpati is precisely the same as in No. 12, except that Tirumala Rāya's four wives are not mentioned. The genealogy of the Madura Nāyakkas is given thus;—



137. (*In the Office of the Deputy Collector on general duty, Trichinopoly.*) A private Tamil grant, no ruler's name being mentioned, by which the inhabitants of 17 villages agree to pay every year a tax for the maintenance of service in the Śiva temple at Aḍuturai. It is dated Ś.Ś. 1720 (A.D. 1798), cyclic year *Kālayukti*.

138. (*In the Tahsildar's Office of Wāḷājāpet in North Arcot.*) These plates were found by the Monigar or headman of Āyal (a village 12 miles north-east of Wāḷājāpet, and 2½ miles north of Sholinghur Railway Station, Wāḷājāpet Taluk, North Arcot, and handed over to the headman of Karikkal, a village near Sholinghur. They were discovered underground in digging foundations for a new temple wall. The document is a Vijayanagar grant in three plates, joined by a ring without a seal, in Nandināgari characters. It evidences the bestowal of the village of Devarāyapuram, as an agraḥāram, by the

sovereign Deva Rāya, in Ś.Ś. 1349 (A.D. 1427), cyclic year *Parābhāsa*, on his household priest Narasinhachāri. The latter divides his village into shares between himself and eight other Brahmans. No regular genealogy is given, the only ancestral names mentioned being Chandra, Yadu, Harihara, Prātāpa Deva, and Vijaya. This does not assist us in any way.

139. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 1.*) Another plate of the series noted in No. 4, from the Chingleput Collectorate. This time we have a grant in the Tamil language, but in Grantha characters, nevertheless exactly corresponding in words to No. 4. The plate is larger than those of the series hitherto noted. On the reverse is a rough diagram, showing the situation of the land, having an eight-pointed star in the middle enclosing a lingam.

140. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 2.*) Another plate, also from the Chingleput Collectorate, of the series noted in No. 4. This one is similar to No. 4 in its characters and in its wording, with the exception of the addition of some more lands. It is larger in size than No. 4, but not so large as No. 144.

141. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 3.*) A rough, modern Telugu *kāsanam* from the Chingleput Collectorate, in two plates, whereby one Periya Namaśivāya Nayanār made a gift of certain lands to the temple of Chandrasekhara, in the village of Madrāntakam in the Chingleput District. The grant, however, bears the date Ś.Ś. 482 (A.D. 560), which is absurd. The language of the deed, though mostly Telugu, has an admixture of modern Tamil terms. There are a number of figures of weapons, &c., at the top and bottom, including a matchlock with bayonet.

142. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 4.*) A copper-plate from the Chingleput Collectorate, having on one side some *mantrams*, with a Telugu seal; and on the other a representation of a tree, a cow, two human figures, and some other animals.

143. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 5.*) Another plate of the same series as No. 4, &c., from the Chingleput District, but, although similar in wording, slightly different in character. It mostly resembles No. 144.

144. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 6.*) Another plate of the same series and from the same district. This is in every respect identical with No. 4, except that the plate is somewhat larger.

145. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 7.*) Characters size and shape of plate singularly like No. 146. From the Chingleput Collectorate. A Tamil sale-deed by which the followers (*janāṅgal, ullattār*) of Muttiyappa Nayakka, of the village of Krishna-ōdai, sold some lands to a merchant of Ārni, in Ś.Ś. 1351 (A.D. 1429), *Kaliyuga* 4519, cyclic year *Vikīri*, during the reign of "Virasiṅga Rāya Tēva Mahārāja" over the *Tondamaṅḍalam*. The years in the different eras do not quite correspond, but they are not very wrong.

146. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 8.*) A Tamil document from the Chingleput Collectorate, declaring the settlement of a dispute about some lands near Kañchipuram (Conjeveram), between some men of the Mudaliyar caste. It is dated in Ś.Ś. 1456 (A.D. 1534), *Kaliyuga* 4434, cyclic year *Nandana*. None of these years, however, corresponds with one another. *Nandana* fell in Ś.Ś. 1454. Ś.Ś. 1456 corresponds to *Kaliyuga* 4635. (Compare No. 145.)

147. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 9.*) A plate of the same series as No. 4, &c., and from the Chingleput Collectorate. This, however, has certain differences. To make its Mussulman character stronger than ever, the plate is shaped like the vertical section of a Muhammadan domed tomb. The characters are Telugu. It purports to have been executed in Ś.Ś. 1011 (A.D. 1089), *Kaliyuga* 4190, cyclic year *Manmatha*. In No. 4, however, the same *Saka* and *Kaliyuga* year is called *Placāṅga*. It is to be noted that, whereas in grants Nos. 13, 14, 15 of this series the year given is Ś.Ś. 1008, *Kaliyuga* 4187, and cyclic year *Nandana* (though these years do not agree), here the cyclic year *Manmatha* is given, which actually falls three years after *Nandana*. The writers of these documents, therefore, were careful to give a semblance of accuracy to their dates, though they were entirely wrong in fixing their relative positions. On the reverse is a *mantram* in Grantha characters, surrounded with Telugu letters, and a design with Vaishnava emblems of very modern type. The lower line of the seal reads "Ma a ra zu," which may very possibly be intended for *Mahārāzu*, the Telugu rendering of "Mahārāja."

148. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 10.*) Compare No. 145. In size, shape, and character the two plates are very similar. It is a Tamil sale-deed (from the Chingleput Collectorate) by the followers of Muttiyappa Nayakka of the same village, who sold, during the same reign, some lands to another merchant in Ś.Ś. 1349 (A.D. 1427), *Kaliyuga* 4517, cyclic year *Placa*. The years do not correspond. Ś.Ś. 1349 was the cyclic year *Placāṅga*; and if the entry of *Placa* be due simply to a clerical error, then plate No. 145 is

decidedly inaccurate; for, though dated two years later than this in the Śaka era, the cyclic year there given, *Vikāri*, falls two years earlier in the cyclic series than *Plara*, and eight years earlier than *Plaraṅga*.

149. (*Madras Museum*, No. 11.) Word for word the same as No. 4 (*q.v.*), so similar that every line begins with the same letter. This however is on a copper-plate. At first I thought that the North Arcot leaden plate was taken from a cast of this one; but close examination shows that this is not the case. This plate came from the Chingleput Collectorate.

150. (*Madras Museum*, No. 12.) An exact copy in words of No. 4, to which series it belongs. I am informed that it is not known from what district it came. The plate is in the same shape, but a little narrower, the wording being the same.

[For *Madras Museum Plate No. 13*, see *this serial No. 174*.]

151. (*Madras Museum*, No. 14.) A *Vijayanagar* grant of five leaves. It records the gift by Venkatapatideva of the village of Gopalapuram in Ś.Ś. 1558 (A.D. 1636), cyclic year *Dhātu*, to Itāṅganātha, son of Singa Rāja and grandson of Iakka Rāja. It does not appear who the grantee was, or to what family he belonged. The genealogy of the sovereign is given exactly as in No. 136, *i.e.*, as in No. 12 with the difference that the names of Tirumala Rāja's four wives are omitted. The date of the grant ("*Vasu-bāna-kalanba-indu*") is very important. Dr. Burnell in his "*South Indian Palaeography*" (p. 55) gives, mainly, as he says (*note 2*), on the authority of "the Villappākkam grant of 1601 and other documents," a genealogical table of the Vijayanagar dynasty, in which Venkatapati's reign ends in A.D. 1614, reference being given to Purchas (II, 1746). By this present grant, however, it seems clear that Venkatapati reigned till at least as late as A.D. 1636. In the manuscript from the Mackenzie collection, published by Campbell in the *Introduction to his Telugu Grammar* (pp. xi, xii), twenty-eight years, eight months, and fifteen days are given to Venkatapati from the year *Pārthiva* (Ś.Ś. 1507, A.D. 1585). This agrees with Burnell. The present grant seems to differ.

[For the remainder of the *Madras Museum Plates*, see the numbers of *this series 175 to 181*.]

152. (*In the Collector's Office, Coimbatore*.) A Tamil plate in characters apparently quite modern, purporting to be a deed by which, in *Kaliyuga* 4419, cyclic year *Pīṅgala* (A.D. 1318), certain lands were presented by the villagers of Kāraittoru in Udamalpet Taluk, Coimbatore District, to their village priest for temple service. The document states that the grant was made while "Mallikārjuna Rāya, Vīradeva Rāya, Vīrūpāksha Rāya, and Praudhadeva Mahārāja" were ruling the world. These names are probably pure inventions. The Rāya dynasty of Vijayanagar did not rise to power till A.D. 1336. And the characters of the document are certainly not so old as A.D. 1318.

153. (*In the Judge's Court, Vizagapatam*.) A document in Ūriya characters, undated. It states that, by permission of Rajādhirāja Śri Krishnadeva Mahārāja (*i.e.*, probably, the Vijayanagar sovereign of that name), the village of Tuḍumu was granted for temple purposes, and for the endowment of a charity for supplying food to travellers. It is dated in the cyclic year *Īrara*, which, if the Krishnadeva mentioned was the Vijayanagar sovereign, fixes its issue in the year A.D. 1517-18.

154. (*In the same Court*.) A document in Ūriya characters. It states that by permission of Krishnadeva Mahārāja, the village of Tuḍumu was placed in the possession of one Matamayya, who was to fulfil the charity for which the endowment was made (*see No. 153*). The grant is dated in the year *Sīrari*, but it is remarkable that no year bearing this name fell in the reign of Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.

[The following five plates were lately found at Chicacole in the Ganjam District by a householder, were recovered by Mr. W. F. Grahame, C.S., and have been presented by him to the Madras Museum. (*Vol. I, p. 7, s. v. CHICACOLE*.)]

155. (*Mr. Grahame's Plate, No. 1; now in the Madras Museum*.) Mr. Fleet has examined this, and describes it thus: "A set of three plates, each about 7½ inches long by 1½ inches broad, with a seal with a motto on it, which is now illegible; found together with Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 (*i.e.*, Nos. 156, 157, 158, 159), and a sixth grant which has been lost sight of, suspended by their rings on an iron bar across the mouth of a large pot which was discovered in digging the foundations of a wall at Chicacole in the Ganjam

District; purchased by Mr. W. F. Grahame, M.C.S., and presented to the Madras Museum. This is an inscription of Nandaprabhanjanavarmā, king of Kālīṅga. It is not dated; but it is decidedly ancient, and is probably pre-Chalukyan. The order is issued from the city of Śārapalli, to the *Kutumbis* at the village of Aḍeyavāṭa or Aḍeyavāṭa, and records an agrahāra grant of that village." (*Ind. Ant. X*, 243.)

156. (*Mr. Grahame's Plate, No. 2; now in the Madras Museum.*) Mr. Fleet describes this plate in these terms: "A set of three plates, each about 6½ inches long by 2½ inches broad, with a seal which bears what we might expect to be a bull couchant, but what seems to be more like a Chalukya boar standing; found with No. 1 (*i.e.*, No. 155); presented to the Madras Museum. This is an inscription of Indravarmā, king of Kālīṅga, of the Gāṅga family. It is dated, in numerical symbols, in the one hundred and twenty-eighth year of the victorious reign (of his dynasty), on the fifteenth day of the month *Chaitra*; the Śaka year is not given. The order is issued from the city of Kālīṅganagara, and records a grant of the village of Tāmaracheruvu, in the district of Varāhavartani, on the occasion of an eclipse of the moon on the day of the full-moon of the month Mārgaśīra." (*Ind. Ant. X*, 243.)

157. (*Mr. Grahame's Plate, No. 3; now in the Madras Museum.*) Mr. Fleet's description is as follows: "A set of three plates, each about 6½ inches long by 2½ inches broad, with a seal, the emblem on which is now unrecognisable; found with No. 1 (*i.e.*, No. 155); presented to the Madras Museum. This is another inscription of Indravarmā, of the Gāṅga family. It is dated in numerical symbols, in the one hundred and forty-sixth year of the victorious reign (of his dynasty), on the twelfth day of the month Māgha; the Śaka year is not given. The order is issued from the city of Kālīṅganagara, to the *kutumbis* at the village of 1ālamūla, in the Korosotaka *pañchāli*, and records a grant of that village on the seventh day of the month Māgha." (*Ind. Ant. X*, 243.)

158. (*Mr. Grahame's Plate, No. 4; now in the Madras Museum.*) Mr. Fleet has examined this, and describes it thus: "A set of three plates, each about 7½ inches long by 2½ inches broad, with a seal which bears a bull couchant, with the moon above it; found with No. 1 (*i.e.*, No. 155); presented to the Madras Museum. This is an inscription of Dēvēndravarmā, son of Anantavarmā, of the Gāṅga family. It is dated, in words, in the fifty-first year of the victorious reign of the Gāṅgīya-varma; the Śaka year is not given. The order is issued from the city of Kālīṅganagara, to the *kutumbis* at the village of Tāmaracheru, in the district of Varāhavartani, and records the grant of that village on the occasion of an eclipse of the sun. This Dēvēndravarmā must be another son of the Anantavarmā who is mentioned by Dr. Burnell in *South Indian Palaeography*, p. 53, note 4. These kings are, from the style of their grants, undoubtedly lineal descendants of the Indravarmā of Nos. 2 and 3 above (*i.e.*, Nos. 156, 157), and they are assigned by Dr. Burnell to the end of the tenth century A.D." (*Ind. Ant. X*, 243.)

159. (*Mr. Grahame's Plate No. 5; now in the Madras Museum.*) Mr. Fleet has examined this, and writes as follows: "A set of three plates, each about 7 inches long by 2½ inches broad, with a seal which bears a bull couchant, with the moon, an elephant-goad, and a floral device; found with No. 1 (*i.e.*, No. 155); presented to the Madras Museum. This is an inscription of Satyavarmā, son of Dēvēndravarmā, of the Gāṅga family, and king of Kālīṅga. It is dated, in words, in the fifty-first year of the centuries of years of the Gāṅgīyavarma; the Śaka year is not given. The order is issued from the city of Kālīṅganagara, to the *kutumbis* at the village of Taruṅgama in the district of Galela, and records the grant of that village on the occasion of an eclipse of the sun." (*Ind. Ant. X*, 243.)

160. (*In the Office of the Tahsildar of Dindigul, Madura District.*) This document must be read with No. 33, which was a grant by Sinna Kadirappa Nāyakka, a chief near Dindigul, of some lands to some priests of the temple at Anaiṭaṭi. His table of descent for nine generations is there given, and the year of the grant was A.D. 1729. He recognized as his superiors the Nāyakka of Madura and the Vijayanagar king. In the present case we have a grant by Sinna Kadirappa Nāyakka, ancestor of the grantor of No. 33, who bore the same name as himself. His table of descent for five generations exactly corresponds with No. 33. The grant was in Ś.Ś. 1563 (A.D. 1641), cyclic year *Bahudhānya* (which does not correspond with the Śaka date by three years). No mention is made of fealty owed to Vijayanagar sovereigns or Madura Nāyakkas. The grant was to a Brahman for temple service at the same village of Anaiṭaṭi.

161. (*In the Head Assistant Collector's Office, Vizagapatam.*) Two large square plates, roughly engraved. They record the fact of a marriage, where the bridegroom is said to have won his bride after performing a miraculous action in killing a dragon who defended an island in the sea, by which he secured a precious stone that lay there. No date is given, but the characters appear to me to be about 100 years old. From the name of the man, *Mahigīḍu*, I infer that he belonged to one of the lowest castes.

162. (*In the Tahsildar's Office, Melūr Taluk, Madura.*) A grant of lands to erect and maintain two choultries, in Ś.Ś. 1703, *Kaliyuga* 4882, cyclic year *Plava* (A.D. 1781). The choultries are at Kotṭampatti.

163. (*In the same office.*) A copper-plate grant belonging to the Vēlampatti choultry. This is so exactly similar to No. 162 in shape, style of characters, and manner of execution that it would seem to have been made and engraved by the same hands on the same day. Nevertheless it professes to have been executed in Ś.Ś. 1571, *Kaliyuga* 4750, cyclic year *Virodhi* (A.D. 1649), or 132 years earlier. Its genuineness is, to say the least, doubtful.

164. (*In the same office.*) A document belonging to the *Aṅgarkōil* temple, professing to be executed in Ś.Ś. 1311 (A.D. 1389), cyclic year *Saunya*. These dates do not correspond. The shape of the plate, and of the characters, and the scratchy thin style of execution, together with the mode of representing the emblems of Vishṇu above, all lead me to think that this is a forgery, perpetrated (say) within the present century, or not much earlier.

165. (*In the same office.*) In shape and style this document is strikingly like No. 164. It belongs to the same temple, and the same remarks apply to it. The date has been tampered with. As it stands it professes to have been executed in Ś.Ś. 1135 (A.D. 1213), cyclic year *Ananda*, but this is simply false.

166. (*In the same office.*) Another similar document, precisely similar in its rough, clumsy execution, and the fact of every letter slanting a different angle. It comes from the same temple. It professes to have been executed in Ś.Ś. 1394 (A.D. 1472), cyclic year *Virodhi*, during the reign of "Malikai Rāyar, Arjuna Rāyar, Virūpākāhi Rāyar, Śiraṅga Rāyar, Śivaśaṅku Rāya, Śapāsīva (Ś Sadāsiva) Rāyar, Gōpala Rāyar, and Rāmadeva Rāyar" (!). I have no hesitation in proclaiming this also to be a modern forgery.

167. (*In the Collector's Office, Tinnevely.*) A document of which the genuineness is doubtful. It has certainly been tampered with. It purports to be a sale deed by the chief of Vannikuḍam in the Tinnevely District, of certain lands to the Tinnevely temple. The name of the chief is not mentioned. But it is stated that the sale was undertaken in order to increase the merit (*pūṇiyattukkika*) of Raṅga Krishna Muttu Virappa Nāyacka and Tiruveṅginātha Ayyar. The dates have been tampered with. The *Kollam Andu* 858 is given, and the year *Durmukhi*. With these I do not find symptoms of alteration. Nevertheless they do not agree, there being 27 years difference between them. The *Saka* year is given, but it has been altered, and it is impossible to make out what it was originally. The character is modern Tamil, and does not appear to be 200 years old.

168. (*In the Collector's Office, Tinnevely.*) A Telugu plate evidencing a grant in Ś.Ś. 1622, cyclic year *Vikrama* (A.D. 1700), to the Śiva temple at Tinnevely by Raṅga Krishna Muttu Virappa Nāyacka of Madura, son of Viśvanātha's descendant Tirumala Nāyacka, (P) in the reign of Rājādhirāja Narasiṅhadeva at *Ghanagiri*. It is remarkable that, according to the best authorities, the Madura Nāyacka of the name mentioned died in A.D. 1689, and was succeeded by his father's widow Maṅgamāl till 1704. In this serial list, No. 47, will be found a copper-plate grant of land by Maṅgamāl in her own name in A.D. 1691; while No. 19 is a grant by Maṅgamāl herself in this very year 1700. The sovereign mentioned as paramount is evidently intended to be the Vijayanagar sovereign. But as yet I have not found the name Narasiṅhadeva amongst the Vijayanagar chiefs later than A.D. 1508.

169. (*In the Office of the Deputy Collector at Ariyalūr, Trichinopoly.*) Grant by Raṅgappa Marava Rāya, Zemindar of Ariyalūr, to the Vishṇu temple at Ariyalūr, authorizing the temple authorities to collect certain taxes, in Ś.Ś. 1652 (A.D. 1736), *Kaliyuga* 4830, cyclic year *Sādhāraṇa*.

170. (*In the same Office.*) A document executed in such modern characters that it would appear to be either a copy of a more ancient grant, or a forgery. It purports to be a grant of land and privileges to a goldsmith, by the then Zemindar of Ariyalūr, Kumāra Vijaya Raṅgappa Marava Rāya, in Ś.Ś. 1431 (A.D. 1509), *Kaliyuga* 4610, cyclic year *Vibhava*. All the years coincide. The plate belongs to Kannāśāri, a goldsmith at Ariyalūr.

171. (*In the Office of the Tahsildar of Polliachi, Coimbatore.*) A copper-plate in the possession of Ponnayya Kurukkal, a priest of the Śiva temple at Ānaimalai. Grant by Mādāyya, "Agent of the Maisūr Rājas," at Coimbatore, of land to certain Brahmans, in Ś.Ś. 1685 (A.D. 1763), *Kaliyuga* 4864, cyclic year *Subhānu*, during the reign of Krishna Rāja Uḍayar at Śriraṅgapatṇam (Seringapatam). This was Chikka Krishna Rāja of Maisūr (1734-1786), a mere puppet Rāja, during whose reign Haidar 'Alī rose to greatness and assumed all power in the State.

172. (*In the same office.*) Grant of lands to the Śiva temple at Ānaimalai, by the same Mādāyya, in the same reign, and in the same year.

173. (*In the same office.*) Grant of lands to a choultry on the road from Ānimalai to Calicut, by the same Mādāyya, in the same reign, and in the same year.

174. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 13.*) It is not known where this came from, but, by the style and character, I should say from the north of the Presidency. A document on five plates joined with a ring, bearing the boar, sun, moon, an illegible motto, and another object, as emblems. The plates, strung together, are a mixture of two grants, and it is doubtful whether the ring belonged to either of them. Of the five plates ("a" and "b" signifying the two sides of each plate) 1 b, 2 a and 2 b, 4 a and 4 b, and part of 3 a belong to one grant, of which at least one whole leaf would appear to be missing. The other plates, viz., the second half of 3 a, 3 b, and 5 a, contain part apparently of another inscription of later date, badly executed and in parts almost illegible. I would place the latter at about the thirteenth century, and as it is so difficult to make it out, I leave it for the present out of consideration. The former, and by far the best engraved, document belongs apparently to the latter half of the tenth century or early eleventh, strikingly resembling in character the Eastern Chalukyan grants 1 and 2 of this series, which date from the reigns of Amma Rājā I and II. It may, however, be a little later. The grantor is one Nripa Rāma, who does not assume royal titles, but gives his full genealogy from Brahma just as if he belonged to one of the great ruling races. As yet I have not been able to identify him. No *gotra* is given, nor is there the usual glorification of the family. The genealogy is given as follows. After the names of thirty descendants from Brahma, "Daśaratha and others" are mentioned. In this family was born Karikāla, and from him the descent is traced.



Unfortunately the document is not complete, for plate 4 b ends with the first mention of the donor Nripa Rāma, and the plate containing the entire details of the grant is wanting. The only sentences on plate 3 a which belong to this grant consist of the customary conclusion "*Yasya Yasya yadā bhūmih,*" &c. Immediately after this begins the second grant mentioned above.

175. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 15.*) It is not known where this grant came from, but the document is interesting and must be carefully examined. It is written in two different characters. The commencement—praise of Śiva and of the donor—is in the Chera-Grantha characters of about the eleventh century A.D.; but a large portion of the remainder (and the document contains seven plates with twelve sides of writing) is in an allied character which cannot easily be deciphered. The donor is Māravarmā, who calls himself a member of the *Pāṇḍyavāṇśa*.

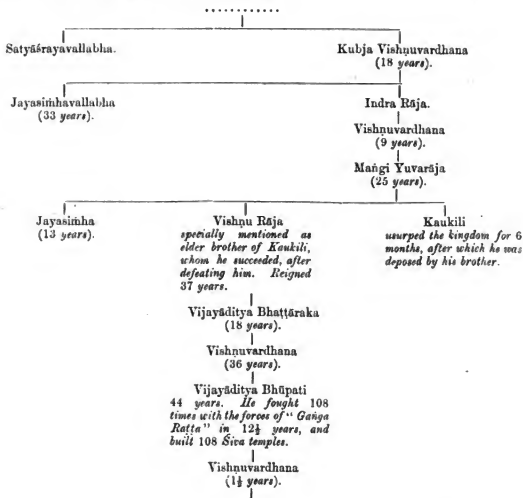
176. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 16.*) This is an Eastern Chalukyan grant in three small and thin plates, strung together with a ring and seal having a moon and the motto "*Vijaya Siddhih,*" The last plate is unfortunately broken. After the usual Chalukyan introduction the document states that the son of Vishnuvardhana, brother of Jayasinha Vallabha, made a grant. The donor's name, however, falls in the broken plate, and cannot be ascertained. He would appear to be the sovereign (Śaktivarma)

Vijayāditya Bhaṭṭāraka. (See Burnell's *South Ind. Paleography*, p. 21.) The village granted is Kutula-paṅṅu in the Karmarāshṭra country.

[*Madras Museum No. 17 is a fac-simile on copper of Father Beschi's handwriting in Tamil.*]

177, 178. (*Madras Museum Plates Nos. 18, 19.*) These are exact *fac-similes* on leaden plates of the inscriptions Nos. 4 and 149 of this series. It is not known how they reached the Museum.

179. (*Madras Museum Plate No. 20.*) An extremely handsome and well preserved grant of five plates, joined with a ring having the clearest and best seal I have yet met with. The document evidences the charitable donation of a village by Amma Rāja I of the Eastern Chalukyan dynasty. It must have been executed, therefore, between the years A.D. 918 and 925, the period of that king's reign. The grant was found at the close of the year 1871 buried in the ground in a field in the village of Eḍēru, near Ākiripalle in the Kistna District, 15 miles north-east of Bezvāda, a village belonging to the present Zemindari of Nūzividu, and therefore in the heart of the Eastern Chalukyan country. The plates were presented, along with Nos. 180, 181, to the Madras Museum by the then Zemindar, since deceased. (*Vide Proceedings of Government, Public, No. 307, dated 7th April 1873, which contains a poor translation.*) The seal has the Chalukyan boar over the legend *Sri Tribhuvanāmkūśa*, with sun, moon, and three elephant goads. Below is a lotus. Above, something that looks like a triple umbrella, or it may be a crown. The grant bears no date of any kind. (Compare No. 2 of this list.) It commences with the usual Chalukyan titles, and gives the following genealogy:—



Vijayāditya
44 years. Aided by "Ratta" he beheaded Maṅgi. After him the "Kinsman of Nava Ratta" usurped the Veṅgi kingdom. The document does not say for how long. Then Chalukya Bhīma succeeded.

Vikramāditya.

Chalukya Bhīmādhipa
(30 years).

Vijayāditya
(length of reign not given).

Udayāditya alias Amma Rāja Mahendra
(the grantor).

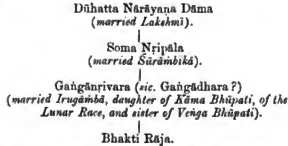
The document states that Amma Rāja granted the village of Goṃṭūru to Kuṇḍāditya, son of Prithvīja Rāja, who was son of Somāditya, of the family of Paṭṭavardhana, which was very loyal during the days of Kubja Vishnuvardhana. The grant was made in the presence of the principal families (*Kuṭumbis*) of the district of Kanṇeruvaṭi. There is no subscribed signature of "Kulaka Rājāh" as in some grants of the period. The genealogical table corresponds with that given by Dr. Burnell on p. 21 of his *South-Indian Palaeography*, with the following exceptions:—To Jayasinhavallabha 33 years are given, corresponding with four of the plates noted by Dr. Burnell, as well as with Nos. 1 and 2 of this series. Seven grants therefore give 33, to two which give 30 years. This grant declares Maṅgi's son, Vishnu Rāja, to be elder brother to the usurper Kaukili, while Dr. Burnell makes him younger. In this respect Dr. Burnell's Plates C, D, and Nos. 1 and 2 of this series agree with the plate under discussion, while No. 2 adds that Kaukili was Jayasimha's "half-brother." We thus have five plates which make Kaukili the younger. Only one out of the nine plates yet noted give 16 years to the reign of Vijayāditya Bhaṭṭāraka, the rest agreeing in giving 18. As to the latter's successor, Vishnuvardhana, Dr. Burnell's C, D, F, Nos. 1 and 2 of this series, and this plate (six plates in all) give him 36 years. One, Dr. Burnell's B, gives 30 years. Dr. Burnell's E mentions 26, which is probably a mistake. To his successor Vijayāditya Bhoṭpati, or Vijayāditya-Narendra-Mrigrarāja, six grants give 48 years, one 40, and this one 44. To Vijayāditya's son Vishnuvardhana one grant (Dr. Burnell's F) gives 6 months; the rest give him 1½ years. Vishnuvardhana's son Vijayāditya is given 40 years by one grant (Dr. Burnell's F) and 44 by all the rest including this one. The usurpation of the sovereignty by some Ratta chiefs for a period not defined is especially to be noted here, as, if true, it may upset previous calculations on the earlier chronology.

As to the village of "Goṃṭūru," I have tried to identify it, but at present without success. The boundaries are given in considerable detail, and it may be that the village intended is Gunturu, one of the most important towns in the Kistna District; but the surrounding places must be identified before this point can be decided. The boundaries given are "East, Goṃṭūva; South, Gaipanyuru; West, the Kalu Tanks (*Kalucheruvulu*); North, Madapalle."

180. (*Madras Museum, No. 21*.) A grant in three small plates, very roughly executed. It professes to be a Chalukyan document and has a Chalukyan seal, with sun, moon, and lotus, and the legend *Sri Tribhuvanāśhkkāa*. It commences with the usual Chalukyan glorification (*Mānaryasa goṭrāyām, &c. . . .*), but only mentions three names, Vijayāditya, called *Mahārājādhirāja paramēśa(r) bhaṭṭāraka*, son of Vishnuvardhana, and grandson of Vikrama Rāma. If the grantor be the sovereign usually styled "Vijayāditya Bhaṭṭāraka," we here have a new name, "Vijaya Rāma," for the sovereign Maṅgi surnamed the "Yuvarāja." But the point is doubtful. By this document a village is given to a Brahman during a solar eclipse. The plates were sent with Nos. 179, 181, to the Museum by the Zemindar of Nūziviḍu in the Kistna District. (*See G.O., No. 367, Public, of 7th April 1873.*)

181. (*Madras Museum, No. 22*.) Sent with Nos. 179, 180, to the Museum by the Zemindar of Nūziviḍu in 1871 (*see G.O., Public, No. 367, of April 7th, 1873*). An inscription, very badly executed, in Sanskrit, written in Telugu characters, recording a grant by a chief. It is dated A.D. 1355. The grantor traces his descent from the kings of the Solar race. He commences with Śiva, from whom sprung the sun and moon. Then Manu, offspring of the sun. In his family came Bhagiratha, Ikshvaku, and Rāma. Later on came Arikāla, and his son Karikāla. Karikāla is said to have overcome all the kings between

the Kāveri and Ceylon, to have captured Bhoja Rāja, and made Pallavendra blind. After Karikāla, Nalla Bhīma and many other sovereigns ruled. Then is given the following genealogy :—



This Bhakti Rāja, who bore the titles of *Gaṇḍa Bheruṇḍa* and *Rāyaveśyābhujāṅga*, granted the village of Kapḍvakolanu to a Brahman in Ś.Ś. 1277 (A.D. 1355). The boundaries are given thus: East, *Peddaghaṭṭa*; South-East, *Chintājorupallamu* (*pallamu* = "low-lying fields"); South, *Vāṅgu* (probably for *vāgu*, a "watercourse"); South-West, *Meditāpanu Nandikambanu* (a village? Possibly the *nu* may be a Telugu suffix, = *and*, the boundary being that of two villages, *Meditāpa* and *Nandikambā*); West, *Ganumeṣu*; North, *Vaḍakunja*; and North-East, *Bommeṣamukkulu*.

182, 183. (*In the Office of the Tahsildar of Tenkāṭi Taluk, Tinnevely District.*) These documents came from the great Śiva temple at Kuttalam. No. 183 is a copy of No. 182. No. 182 is a Tamil document whereby the Pillai caste people of the Tinnevely District (*Tirunelvēli Śimai*) in Ś.Ś. 1676 (A.D. 1754), *Kollam Andu* 930, cyclic year *Bhāva*, bind themselves to pay a regular tax for the support of the evening worship at that temple. Each grant is roughly executed, and bears a number of Śaiva figures. On the back of No. 182, and copied into No. 183, is an agreement by the authorities of the Tiruvāḍuturai Maṭham to collect this tax.

184. (*In the same office.*) Lent by the authorities of the Śiva temple at Kuttalam. An agreement by certain villagers in Ś.Ś. 1710 (A.D. 1788), *Kollam Andu* 964, year *Kiṭaka*, to pay tax to the temple. The document is headed by some Śaiva figures and emblems.

185. (*In the possession of Komaralingam Rāmāya, residing at Komaralingam in the Uḍamalpet Taluk, Coimbatore District.*) An early grant by a Punnāḍ Rāja. Unfortunately it is not dated. Punnāḍ is the tract in the extreme south of Māisūr. The grantor is named Ravidatta. During a solar eclipse he presented several villages "in the Punnāḍ country" to Brahmans, himself residing at the city of Kitthipura or Kitvipura. A genealogy is given.



Mr. Rice, to whom I sent the plates, points out that there was a Skandavarmā reigning at Punnāḍ about A.D. 480. His daughter jilted her betrothed and married the Gaṅga king Avinita. (See *Mysore Inscriptions*, page *xliii* of the Introduction.) The characters of the plate are such as might belong to the sixth century A.D.

186. (*In the same office.*) A grant, in mixed Tamil and Grantha characters, of land in the village of Kaniyūr, 10 miles south-west of Uḍamalpet, to some Brahmans of the neighbouring village of Korumam, in Ś.Ś. 1587, cyclic year *Vīśāḍavasū* (A.D. 1665), by Chokkanātha Nāyaka of Madura, in the reign of Śri Rāṅgadeva Mahārāya. This latter is, of course, the Vijayanagar prince Śri Rāṅga III, then at Chandragiri. In this grant the donor mentions in succession his ancestor, grandfather, and father, styling himself "Viśvanātha Nāyaka Tirumala Nāyaka Virappa Nāyaka Chokkanātha Nāyaka-rāyan Avargal." (See No. 51.)

187. (*In the same office.*) A grant in the Tamil language, in mixed Tamil and Grantha characters.

The grantor is Raghunāthadeva Mahārāja, son of Śrī Venkātadeva Mahārāja of Uraiyūr ("Warriors," near Trichinopoly), who calls himself the agent of Viśvanātha Nāyacka Virappa Nāyacka of Madura. He acknowledges the Vijayanagar king, Vira Rāmadeva, then at Pennakonda, as his suzerain. The date of the grant is much injured, but it seems to be Ś.Ś. 1542 (A.D. 1620), "Ś.Ś. 1541 having expired." The cyclic year is given as *Kālayukti*, which is wrong by two years, but no other *Kālayukti* year will suit the reigns of Vira Rāmadeva and Virappa Nāyacka.

188. (*In the same office.*) A grant in the Telugu language, but in Grantha characters, of lands in Komaralīngam, 10 miles south-east of Udamalpet, in Ś.Ś. 1589, cyclic year *Plavaṅga* (A.D. 1667), by Chokkanātha Nāyacka of Madura, in the reign of Śrī Rāṅgadeva Rāya, to a Brahman. (*Compare Nos. 51, 186.*) This is the first grant that I have seen where the Telugu language is rendered in Grantha characters. Chokkanātha Nāyacka's ancestry is given as in No. 186.

189. (*In the same office.*) A grant of lands in Puttār and Kaniyūr villages (*see No. 186*) in Ś.Ś. 1682, cyclic year *Vikrama* (A.D. 1760), by Chikka Kṛishṇa Rāja of the Maisūr dynasty. (*Compare Nos. 171, 172, 173 of this List.*)

190. (*In the same office.*) Grant in Telugu characters and language, of lands in Kannāduputtār, 10 miles south-east of Udamalpet, to a Brahman, in Ś.Ś. 1577, cyclic year *Manmatha* (A.D. 1655), by Tirumala Nāyacka of Madura, in the reign of Śrī Rāṅga Rāya, of Vijayanagar.

191. (*In the Office of the Collector of the Godāvāri.*) A grant of lands to a Brahman in Ś.Ś. 1500 (A.D. 1578) by "Rāja Śrī Vitarana Rāya." The plate is very badly executed and has been much damaged. The cyclic year I read doubtfully *Durmati*, which does not correspond with the *Saka* date by 17 years.

192. (*In the District Munsiff's Court of Nandyāl, Kurnool.*) A Western Chalukya inscription in three plates, joined by a ring having a seal which has been broken away. It is much corroded and injured. It records a grant by Vinayāditya I, called "Vinayāditya Yuद्धamalla" or "Vinayāditya Satyāśraya," (A.D. 680-695). The date of the grant is fortunately fixed. It was executed in Ś.Ś. 612 (A.D. 690), in the tenth year of the king's reign. This confirms the date given by Burnell in his *South Indian Paleography* (p. 18) for the commencement of Vinayāditya's reign, viz., Ś.Ś. 602 (A.D. 680). The full titles given to the grantor are *Vinayāditya Satyāśraya Śrī Prithivīvallabha Mahārājadhīrāja Paramēśvara Bhaṭṭāraka*. The genealogy is thus given:—

- i. Paulakeśi.
- |
- ii. Kīrtivarmś.
- |
- iii. Vallabha.
- |
- iv.
- |
- v. Vikramāditya.
- |
- vi. Vinayāditya.

The date is given as "*Ekādāśottara śhatkateshu Saka varsheshcafiteshu pravarddhamāna vijayarājya savāitsare daśame vartamāne.*" The plate is much corroded where the names appear. The full name of No. iii should probably be "Satyāśraya Śrī Prithivīvallabha." In other genealogies No. iv does not appear at all, Vikramāditya being declared to be son of Satyāśraya.

193. (*In the Office of the Tahsildar of Salem, Salem District.*) A private agreement by the Śūdras of Rāṣipuram (Rāzipur) to pay a tax for the maintenance of service in the Vishnu temple at that village. It is dated Ś.Ś. 1726 (A.D. 1804), *Kāliyuga* 4905, cyclic year *Kālayukti*. The cyclic year is wrong by six years. The plate is ornamented at the top with Vaiṣṇava symbols.

194. (*In the same office.*) Another similar agreement for tax for the support of worship in the same temple. The plate similarly ornamented. Dated Ś.Ś. 1746 (A.D. 1824), *Kāliyuga* 4925, cyclic year *Tiruga*.

195. (*In the same office.*) Grant in Ś.Ś. 1698 (A.D. 1776), *Kāliyuga* 4876, cyclic year *Manmatha* (the years all coincide), of a garden to the Śiva temple at Vanavāśi in the "Vaṅjinādu" of Maisūr, by

a private person, during the reign of Immaḍi Vira Rāja Udayār at Maisūr. According to the lists given by Mr. Lewis Rice in his *Mysore and Coorg* (I, 240, 241) the date does not agree with the reign of any Immaḍi Rāja at Maisūr. Immaḍi Krishna Rāja died in A.D. 1766. He was succeeded by his son Chama (Śama) Rāja, who died in A.D. 1775 and was succeeded by Śama Rāja, son of Devarāja Arasu of Arkōṭār. It was this king who was nominal sovereign in 1776, the year of the grant, though Haidar 'Alī had all the real power.

196. (*In the Office of the Tahsildar of Salem.*) Language Canarese, characters Telugu. Date Ś.Ś. 1709 (A.D. 1787), *Kāliyuga* 4889, cyclic year *Placahaṅga*. A private agreement between villagers to maintain worship in a temple.

197. (*In the Office of the Collector of Madura.*) A grant by Tirumala Nāyacka of Madura to Śrī Raṅga Nāyacka, lord of Vellikurichi (*Vellikurichi Śimaikku Kartār*), as a reward for his services in slaying tigers. Dated in the year *Jaya*, which must have been A.D. 1654.

198. (*In the same office.*) An order signed by Kōḍi Nāgama Nāyacka, commanding Muttumuvaraittēvan, lord of Kōḍi Kulattukkōṭṭai and Araśirippi in the province of Muḍuku, to pay tribute to the Karnāṭa Samasthānam (the Carnatic). A succession of Nāyakkas is given:—

Kōḍiya Nāgama Nāyacka.
Viśvanātha Nāyacka.
Virappa Nāyacka.
Vijaya Raṅganātha Nāyacka.
Vijaya Raṅga Kitna Muttu Virappa Nāyacka.
Tuttusu Tirumala Nāyacka.
Chokkanātha Nāyacka.

I am not able to identify these as yet. The names are similar to those of some of the Madura Nāyakkas, and the first two names coincide with those of that dynasty, but there the coincidence ceases. The date of the grant was in the reign of Tirumala Nāyacka of Madura. The date is *Kollam Aṅḍu* 821, *Pārthiva* (A.D. 1645).

199. (*In the same office.*) This plate came from the Tirumaṅgalam Tahsildar. It is a grant by Tirumala Nāyacka of Madura to a private individual in the year *Khara*. No other date is given, but the document must have been executed in A.D. 1651.

200. (*In the Sub-Judge's Court, Tinnevely.*) A forgery. The plate professes to be a grant made by one of the Pāndiyān kings in the year 475. No era is mentioned. If the *Śaka* was meant the date would correspond with A.D. 553; if the *Kollam Aṅḍu* was intended the year would be A.D. 1299. The name of the Pāndiya given is *Vaṅḷi Śera Kula Rāma Pāndiya*. No Pāndiya of that name appears in any of the lists yet published. The characters of the document as well as the shape of the plate conclusively prove that it is quite modern.

201. (*In the same Court.*) A grant of lands to the Śiva temple at Kari-valam-vanda-nallār by Rāmaṅga Nāyacka of Madura, acting under orders of Navab Asād Siyal, who assumes royal titles. The grant is dated in Ś.Ś. 1693 (A.D. 1771).

202. (*In the same Court.*) Grant to the Tiruppuḍaimarudūr temple in Ś.Ś. 1617 (A.D. 1695) by the agents of Vijayanāṅga Chokkanātha Nāyacka of Madura. The lands are described as adjoining some lands given in Ś.Ś. 1408 (A.D. 1486), but the donor's name is not given.

203. (*In the Office of the Collector of North Arcot.*) A Telugu grant of lands in Ālattūr village, in Ś.Ś. 1501 (A.D. 1579), (see No. 204). The donor and donee are both Nāyuḍu.

204. (*In the same office.*) A Telugu grant of lands to a Brahman for temple worship at Ālattūr (see No. 203), by a Nāyuḍu. The year of the grant, as given, is "Ś.Ś. 1051, *Pramādi*;" but these years do not agree, and the style of the characters, coupled with other particulars, lead me to think that the entry is a clerical error for "Ś.Ś. 1501, *Pramādi*," which years coincide.

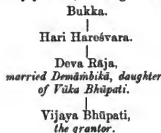
205. (*In the same office.*) A private grant to a matham. No date or sovereign's name. Modern.

206. (*In the same office.*) A Vijayanagar grant by Achyutadeva, on three long plates, strung on a ring having the usual Vijayanagar emblems on the seal. The genealogy is given as in No. 132 as far as Krishnadeva, the mythological portion being as in No. 12. Achyuta's relationship to Krishnadeva Rāya is not stated. The grant is one of lands to the Tirupati temple in Ś.Ś. 1486 ("*Rasaraṅgabindu*"), year *Vikāri*. The years do not coincide with one another, nor with Achyuta's reign, which ceased Ś.Ś.

1464. Possibly the error may be a clerical one for Ś.Ś. 1461, which corresponds with *Vikrī* and falls in Achyuta's reign. The document mentions that Achyuta began to make grants for charitable purposes in Ś.Ś. 1455 (A.D. 1533). This precedes by one year the date given by Dr. Burnell for Achyuta's enthronement.

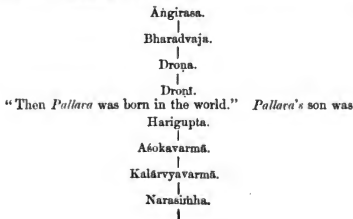
207. (*In the same office.*) A Vijayanagar grant executed by and in the reign of Achyutadeva, in five plates, with ring and seal as usual. The document testifies to the grant of the village of Nārāyaṇapuram to a Brahman in Ś.Ś. 1459 (A.D. 1537). The cyclic year was *Hevilambi*, which is here shortened into *Bi*. The document is a very important one in one respect, as it fixes Achyuta's relationship to Krishnadeva. The mythological genealogy is given as in No. 12, the historical portion from Timma to Krishnadeva as in No. 206 and others. In No. 107 Achyuta was distinctly called *younger brother* of Krishnadeva. Here the story is completed by his mother's name being added (*Tippāji Nāgalā deyyakausalyā śrī sumitrayoh | jātau Vira Nrisīndhendra Kṛṣṇa Rāya mahipatiḥ | Asmād-Obāmbikā deyyām Achyutendro-pi bhūpatiḥ*). Narasa, it seems, had three wives, Tippāji, Nāgalā Devi, and Obāmbikā. By each he had a son, Achyuta being son of the last. It would seem, however, that there must be some reason for this studied withholding of information regarding Achyuta, even in most of his own plates; and probably we have much to learn yet.

208. (*In the same office.*) I am doubtful about this plate. It is a document in five leaves, resembling the general shape of Vijayanagar grants, but narrower than most, and having a rim for protection of the inscribed portion raised much more than usual. The characters, too, are not quite the same, though similar. It professes to be a grant by Vijayadeva, and a genealogy is given:—



This does not correspond with the genealogy given by other grants. The *Śaka* year is given as well as the cyclic year in most of the Vijayanagar grants, and given clearly and simply. Here there is remarkable confusion, only the name of the year *Vikrī* being clear, the *Śaka* era being mentioned without any figures. *Vikrī* does not fall in the reign of Vijaya.

209. (*In the same office.*) A set of seven plates, joined by a very large ring having a seal with several emblems. The principal figure is a bull. Above him is a *Sivalingam*, a sun, moon, and certain other figures. The language of the first three plates is Sanskrit written in old Grantha characters; of the last four, Tamil in old Tamil characters mixed here and there with a few Grantha letters. A sovereign, whom I am unable to identify, named Nripatūṅga, grants, in the sixth year of his reign, some lands to Brahmans in the village of Pratimā Devi Chaturvedimaṅgalam. No date is given. His genealogy is given as follows. From Vishnu descended Āṅgīrasa.

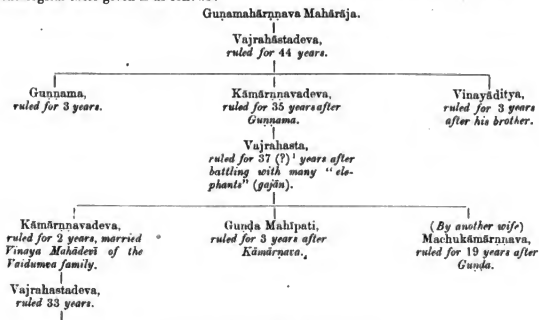


Mahendra Nripati.
 ↓
 Raja Sirha.
 ↓
 Śrī Dantivarmā.
 ↓
 Nripatuṅga
*the grantor; who married Prithivī Mānikka,
 daughter of Bhānūmāli.*

210. (*In the Office of the Tahsildar of Mēlār Taluk, Madura.*) This plate belongs to the temple at Kōvilpaṭṭi. It authorizes the temple authorities to collect tax from visitors. Dated in Ś.Ś. 1663, cyclic year *Durmati*, A.D. 1741.

211. (*In the Office of the Collector of Madura.*) A grant in three plates by one of the earlier Nayakas of Madura. It is in shape very much like the Vijayanagar plates, but the character is Grantha. Language, Sanskrit. The first plate contains a fanciful account of the Pāṇḍiyan kings, the last two being "Abhi Rāma, or Ati Vira Rāma, Pāṇḍiya," and his son Rāmābhi Rāma Pāṇḍiya. The second and third plates contain the details of the grant. By it, Rama Krishnappa, "sitting on the lion-throne of Vallabha Narendra after 33 years have passed, and after Ś.Ś. 1517," grants the village of Nadikkūḍi to a number of Brahmans. The year of the grant is Ś.Ś. 1518 (A.D. 1596). The 33 years may possibly refer to the date of the death of Viśvanātha Nayakka (A.D. 1563). At the end of the plate is engraved a boar with a dagger standing on its nose.

212. (*From the Collector of Vizagapatam. Deposited in the Madras Museum, but to be returned if demanded.*) A grant in five plates, of which only four contain writing, the fifth being blank. Size 7½ inches by 3¾ inches. They are strung on a ring, which has been uncut, bearing a seal with a base made to represent leaves, on which sits a well-shaped *nandi* in full relief. The characters do not appear to belong to so old a date as that given in the document (A.D. 1081), but nevertheless the document gives a very circumstantial account of a gift of a village by a king of the Gaṅga family, reigning at Kāliṅganagara, while the date of the father of the grantor, who is said to have married a daughter of Rājendra Chola, corresponds with the date of the latter king. This makes the grant very interesting, as we have not met before with the kings whose names are herein given. They appear to be different from those mentioned in other grants of the Gaṅga family of an earlier date (*see Nos. 155-159 and others*). Moreover the characters, which are Devanagari of a northern type, differ altogether from those of the latter. The genealogical table given is as follows:—



¹ *Sapatkaḅ trīmiśat*, probably for *aspatrīmiśat*.

Rāja Rāja,
*married Rāja Sundari, the
 daughter of Rājendra Chola.*

Anantavarmā Chola Gaṅga Deva,
*his abhisheka took place in
 Ś.Ś. 999, A.D. 1077.*

The last-mentioned king, in the year Ś.Ś. 1003 (A.D. 1081), gives the village of Chākivāda, in the country of Sautvā, to the temple in the village of Reṅgūjed. It is unfortunate that the length of the reign of Rāja Rāja is not given; but if, at a guess, we give him 15 years, we have the year A.D. 833 for the accession of the first king of the line. If, as is possible, Rāja Rāja never ascended the throne at all, Vajrahastadeva began to reign in A.D. 898. (*Compare Nos 213, 219*).

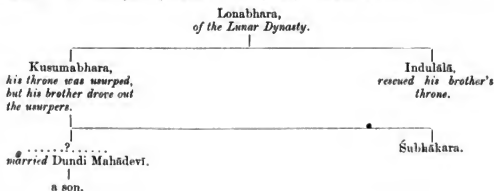
213. (*From the Senior Assistant Collector of Viṅgapatam. Deposited in the Madras Museum, but to be returned on demand by the owners, the trustees of the temple of Saṅgam*). A grant in three plates, measuring 9½ inches by 4½ inches, strung on an uncut ring, with a small seal bearing a much injured figure of an animal, possibly a *nandi*. The characters are Devanāgarī, differing in style from those of No. 212. The document is word for word the same as No. 212 as far as regards the genealogy. The *abhisheka* of the grantor, Anantavarmā Chola Gaṅga Deva, in Ś.Ś. 999, is alluded to. It is then stated that that monarch, in some year not given, gave the village of Tidimastachata (?) in charity.

These two plates are very interesting, as they give us information of a dynasty about which, so far as I know, nothing has as yet been published; and specially because they seem to clash with a number of other plates regarding the Gaṅga kings of Kaliṅganagara, who established a dynasty in the seventh century, after being driven out of *Vengi-deta* by the Chalukyas, and rose again to power during the 28 or 30 years' anarchy in the Chalukya dominions after the year 977 A.D. (Dr. Burnell's *South Indian Palaeography*, 53, n. 4). (*Compare Nos. 212, 219*).

214.¹ (*From the Collector of Ganjam, to whom they have been returned*). An inscription in three plates, in Magadhi characters of no great age. By it Mahārāja Prithivivarmadeva, ruler of Kalinga, of the Gaṅga dynasty, son of Mahendravarmadeva, worshipper of Śiva on the Mahendrachala mountain (Mahendragiri), while seated on his throne in Kolāhalapura gives a grant of two villages to a Brahman of the Kāyapa gotra.

215.¹ (*From the same. Returned*). A broken plate with an inscription in Ūriya characters, fairly modern, testifying to the grant to the deity of the temple at Puri (*Jaganmūtha*) of three villages by the Zemindar of Tāria in the reign of Mahārāja Virakēśavadeva, by permission of Hariśchanda-deva. Virakēśava is probably the Orissan sovereign of that name, styled in Dr. Hunter's list "Bir Kisor," who ruled from 1736 to 1773.

216.¹ (*From the same. Returned*). A large copper-plate inscription in Magadhi characters of comparatively modern date, the plate being of decidedly modern type. Above the inscription is the figure of a *nandi* with the sun and moon over him, and, underneath, the words *Sri Mahā Sōmanāthastāmī* in Telugu characters. The inscription gives us a short dynasty of Rajas, as follows:—



¹ Nos. 214—217 inclusive were kindly transliterated and translated for me by

In the reign of Dundi Mahādevi, who succeeded her husband, the son probably being a minor, a village named Gōrasambha in the "Southern Kōśala" country was given to a Brāhman of the Kāśyapa gotra.

217.¹ (*From the same. Returned.*) A similar grant, on a similar but larger plate, and in the same character, by the same Dundi Mahādevi (genealogy given as above) to another Brāhman.

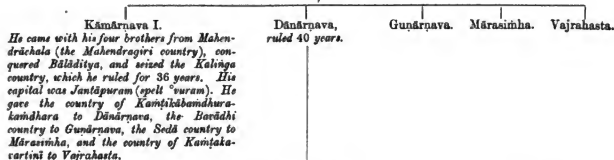
218. (*Discovered by the late W. De N. Ramus, Esq., in the Ganjam District, and by him presented to the Madras Museum—see Vol. I, p. 3, under the notice of the CHINNA KIMEPI MALLIAHS.*) [These plates have been sent to Mr. Fleet for examination, and have not yet been returned.]

219. (*From the Collector of Vizagapatam. Deposited in Madras Museum.*) This grant and Nos. 212 and 213 must be read together. The series is very interesting, partly because the dynasty referred to is as yet, I believe, entirely unknown, and partly because we have here grants of the same sovereign in two different alphabets. The date is the end of the eleventh and beginning of the twelfth century A.D.; the place, Kalingapatam, or its neighbourhood, on the east coast of the peninsula not far south of Orissa. The documents profess to give a genealogy of kings of the Gāṅga family for three and a half centuries, ending with the grantor Anantavarmadeva, *alias* Chōḍa Gaṅga, whose *abhisheka* took place in A.D. 1077. He certainly reigned till A.D. 1119, as this grant, No. 219, is dated in that year. Two things are noticeable: one, that the chronicles of Orissa, as worked out by Stirling and Hunter, give us a *Chōr Gāṅga* establishing a new dynasty in Orissa on the collapse of the Keśari dynasty in A.D. 1132, he having been invited thither from his kingdom in the south; another, that the family of Gāṅga kings mentioned by Dr. Burnell on page 53 of his *South-Indian Palaeography* (note 4), and commented on by Mr. Fleet and other writers, seems to be distinct from the present line, inasmuch as the Anantavarmadeva of that line was ruling in A.D. 985, while the king of this dynasty of the same name only received his sovereign title in A.D. 1077. As to the alphabets used, the present grant is in the transitional character from the Cave alphabet to modern Telugu and Canarese, and corresponds clearly with the date therein given, while the characters of Grants 212 and 213 are those of a Bengali-Nāgarī type, and appear to me to be more modern. I am not aware whether characters of this type were in use in Magadha and adjacent countries so early as the end of the eleventh century. If they were, it is interesting to find them used so far south at that period. If not, those plates may be copies of the old ones made at a later date. Dr. Burgess has discovered on one of the Amarāvati marbles recently excavated an inscription in a few lines of "Medieval Nāgarī," which may belong to about the same period. On all three grants the ring bears a *nandī* seated on the seal, not forming part of the device on the surface of the seal, as usual in most other cases.

The present grant is in five plates, joined by a ring and seal (as just stated). On either side of the *nandī* are Śiva emblems. The genealogy of the reigning family is traced from *Atri* and *Chandra* down to *Gāṅgeya*, "from whom the family was named." Then come a series of rulers, *Virochanavibhu*, *Samvedya*, *Dattasena*, *Sudatta*, *Vrittrāmbara*, *Jayasena*, *Vrīshadhva*, *Sunaya*. The latter is said to have built the city of Kolāhalapura. Then comes the genealogy given below. The tracing of royal families from *Atri* or some such primordial ancestor, with a string of mythological names following, is common in grants of the period of the grantor, which corresponds with the reign of the great Chola king *Rājendra*, or *Kulottuṅga I*, who had succeeded to the sovereignty of the Eastern Chalukyas, the kingdom adjoining *Kalinga* on the south. The genealogy from *Sunaya* is as follows:—

"In his family was born
Virasimha,"

*ruled at the beginning of the eighth century,
according to the lengths of the reigns of the
kings who followed, as given in the grant.*

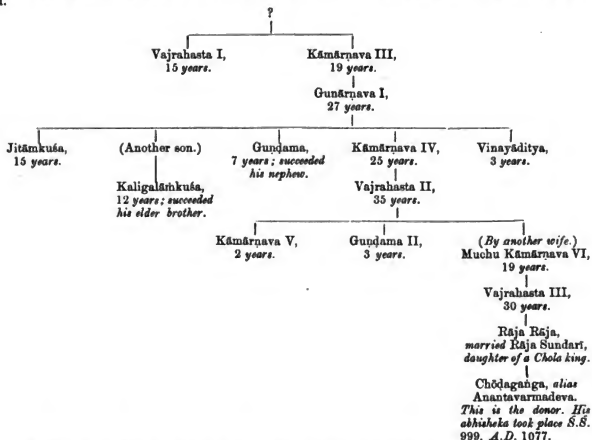


¹ See note on previous page.

|
Kāmārṇava II,
ruled 50 years. Built a palace
called Madhukota, in honor of
the finding of a liṅga under a
Madhuka tree, near the deserted
city of Trivishāpam.

Ranārṇava,
5 years.

After Ranārṇava, Vajrahasta ruled for 15 years, but the latter's relationship to the former is not stated.



The omission of the length of reign of Rāja Rāja points to the probability that he did not come to the throne at all; and if so, we have the date A.D. 734 for the commencement of the reign of Kāmārṇava I. If, however, the 40 years of the reign of Danārṇava include the 36 of his elder brother, as is possible, on the presumption that the former ruled 36 years over his own tract of country and then 4 years over the whole after his brother's death, the beginning of Kāmārṇava I's reign was A.D. 770. The name Anantavarmadeva is common to the Kalinga princes, who were, or claimed to be, descendants of the old Pallava kings of Vāṅgi. *Chōḍa* (or *Chola*) *Gaṅga*, however, is plainly a southern name. In this grant he is represented as giving, in S.S. 1041 (A.D. 1119), the village of Tāmarasūṇṭhi, in the Saṅṅā country, to a Brahman named Mādḥava.

(N.B.—Plates Nos. 129 and 132 have been deposited in the Madras Museum.)

LIST OF INSCRIPTIONS AS YET KNOWN IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, ARRANGED IN ORDER OF DATE.

“S.” or “C.P.” in column 2 mean inscriptions on *stone* or *copper-plate* respectively.

In the third column, only the names of Sovereigns or Chiefs are entered; names of private persons are omitted as unnecessary.

The references in the last column are to the volumes of this publication.

N.B.—The dates must not be depended upon for historical purposes, as they are yet mostly unverified.

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
690	C.P.	Vinayāditya	Sent by the District Munsif of Nandyal and returned to him.	Kurnool ...	II, 28
774	C.P.	Perumāḷ Vira Rāghava ...	Koṭṭayam	Travancore ...	I, 258
908(?)	S.	Vira Vasanta Rāya ...	Taramaṅgalam ...	Salem	I, 200
1059	S.	... ..	Tirukkaraṅgudi ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 315
1076	S.	Vishṇuvardhana Mahārāja ...	Chēbrōlu	Kistna	I, 82
1078	S.	Veṅgiśvara	Juttiga	Godāvāri ...	I, 37
1080	S.	... ..	Kanumarlapōḍi ...	Kistna	I, 66
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sanni Chōḍa Mahārāja ...	Dēgaramōḍi ...	Do.	I, 69
1083	S.	A Chola	Talagaḍa Divi ...	Do.	I, 54
1088	S.	... ..	Śrikakulam	Do.	I, 55
1091	S.	... ..	Eṭṭūr	Madura	I, 285
1092	S.	“Raja Deva, the Tribhuvana Chakravarti.”	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 27
1093	S.	Tribhuvana Malla Deva ...	Do.	Do.	I, 30
1095	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola	Do.	Do.	I, 27
1096	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tammalūru	Nellore	I, 137

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1100	S.	Rāja Rājadeva	Śrīkakulam	Kistna	I, 55
1102	S.	... ..	Papideri	Do.	I, 65
1105	S.	Uttama Chola	Nāraṇavanam	North Arcot	I, 158
1106	S.	... ..	Śrī Sinhāchalam	Vizagapatam	I, 16
<i>Id.</i>	S.	*	Śrīkakulam	Kistna	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Uttama Chōḍa Velanāta Goṅkayya," in reign of Tribhuvana Chakravarti.	Bāpaṭṭa	Do.	I, 61
1107	S.	... ..	Śrīkakulam	Do.	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1108	S.	Prōḷi Nāyudu, a dependent of "Kulottuṅga Chōḍa Goṅka Rāja.	Amarāvati	Do.	I, 64
1112(?)	S.	Rāja Deva, the Tribhuvana Chakravarti.	Drāksharāma	Godāvri	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	I, 29
1116(?)	S.	Kulottuṅga Rajendra Chola.	Ikkuru	Kistna	I, 69
1117	S.	... ..	Vuyyalapalle	Nellore	I, 146
1119	S.	... ..	Kommūru	Kistna	I, 83
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1119(?)	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola	Ponnturu	Do.	I, 84
1120	S.	... ..	Maṇḍlapādu	Kurnool	I, 98
1121	S.	Tribhuvana Malla Deva	Drāksharāma	Godāvri	I, 28
1122	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1123	S.	Vijaya Rāja	Bikkavōlu	Do.	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvana Malla Deva	Drāksharāma	Do.	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	I, 30
1124	S.	(An Arabic inscription)	Māḍai	Malabar	I, 242
1126	S.	... ..	Drāksharāma	Godāvri	I, 29
1127	S.	The Minister of Vengi Goṅka Rāja.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1128	S.	The wife of Anantavarmadeva.	Do.	Do.	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1128	S.	The wife of Anantavarmadeva.	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	The minister of Anantavarmadeva.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"The Vishnuvardhana Maharāja."	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Chola	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottūṅga Chola II ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31
1129	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Masulipatam ...	Kistna ...	I, 53
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Amarāvati ...	Do. ...	I, 64
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kommūru ...	Do. ...	I, 83
1130	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Veldūrti ...	Kistna ...	App. xsiii.
1131	S.	Nambi Rāja	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Yellamanda ...	Kistna ...	I, 74
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Chola	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1131(?)	S.	Vira Rājendra Chola ...	Śeṅgama ...	South Arcot ...	I, 206
1131(?)	S.	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1132	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottūṅga Chola II ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Son of the Paṇḍiyan King ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1132(?)	S.	Rāja Rāja	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1132	S.	A son of Boddanna Maṇḍaleśvara.	Yanamalakuduru ...	Kistna ...	I, 56
1132(?)	S.	... ..	Nandivelugu ...	Do. ...	I, 79

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1132(?)	S.	Vikrama Chola	Nidubrölu	Kistna	I, 80
1133	S.	Vishnuvardhana	Ramatirtham	Vizagapatam	I, 13
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Velanāti Goṅkayya	Drakshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Bhimayya, son of Boryana Kulottama.	Purushottapaṭṇaṭh	Kistna	I, 51
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Yellamanda	Do.	I, 74
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II	Bāpaṭṭa	Do.	I, 81
1134	S.	... ..	Drakshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II	Pāṇḍuva	Do.	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Duggirāla	Kistna	I, 79
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kommūru	Do.	I, 83
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1135	S.	Kōna Mummaḍi Raja	Drakshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kōna Mummaḍi Raja	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kochariakōṭa	Nellore	I, 136
1136	S.	Bhimayya	Yanamalakuduru	Kistna	I, 56
1137	S.	... ..	Drakshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	I, 31
1138	S.	... ..	Rājahundry	Do.	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II	Drakshārāma	Do.	I, 29
1139	S.	Anantavarmadeva	Mallicharia	Vizagapatam	I, 13
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Drakshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvana Choladeva	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Gōrukallu	Kurnool	I, 95

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1140	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	The Minister of Rajendra Chola.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 30
1141	S.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 27
1142	S.	Goṅka Nripa	Do.	Do. ...	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tubaḍu	Kistna ...	I, 319
1144	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Kāza	Do. ...	I, 75
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Peddacherukūru ...	Do. ...	I, 84
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bhaṭṭiprōlu	Do. ...	I, 78
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri ...	I, 29
1145	S.	... ..	Rājahmundry	Do. ...	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pālakōl	Do. ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Chebrōlu	Kistna ...	I, 82
1146(P)	S.	Rajendra Chola	Konakañchi	Do. ...	I, 44
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bhimavaram	Do. ...	I, 43
1147	S.	Sōmanna Peggāḍa ...	Bervāḍa	Do. ...	I, 48
1148	S.	... ..	Sarpavaram	Godāvāri ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Drākshārāma	Do. ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Masulipatam	Kistna ...	I, 53
1149	S.	... ..	Dakamarri	Vizagapatam ...	I, 14
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Peddana Bhimāna ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kanmanāti Tribhuvana Malla Deva.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kōṣa Nāyaka	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola Goṅka Raja.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1149	S.	... ..	Masulipatam	Kistna ...	I, 53
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pedda Kañcharla	Do. ...	I, 67
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vijaya Rāja	Bāpaṭla	Do. ...	I, 81
1150	S.	Nārāyaṇadeva	Bezvaḍa	Do. ...	I, 49
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kanumarlapōḍi	Do. ...	I, 66
1151	S.	Anantavarmadeva	Rellivalasa	Vizagapatam ...	I, 13
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola Goṅka ...	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	The Minister of Kulottuṅga Chola Goṅka Rāja.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II	Do.	Do. ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvana Malla Deva ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kolanisāmi Nāyaka	Gaṇapavaram	Do. ...	I, 39
1152	S.	Anantavarmadeva	Tāḍiparti	Vizagapatam ...	I, 15
<i>Id.</i> (?)	S.	Rāja Rāja Deva	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śiri Goṭṭam Bayya Rāja ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	The Viṣṇuvardhana King.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvana Malla Deva ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Malli Rāja	Juttiga	Do. ...	I, 37
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Koḍamanchili	Do. ...	I, 40
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mallanna Śāmi Nāyaru, son of Kōna Mummāḍi Bhīma	Āchāṭṭa	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Chandachōḍa Nārāyaṇadeva	Avanigaḍḍa	Kistna ...	I, 53
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Dhanadaprōli Nārāyaṇadeva	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1153	S.	Anantavarmā	Śiripuram	Vizagapatam ...	I, 13
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Śarike	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola II	Do.	Do. ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	I, 28

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1153(?)	S.	Raja Raja Deva	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chōḍa Goṅka Rāja.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i> (?)	S.	Raja Raja Chola	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chola II	Do.	Do.	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kōna Sīma Tutturuvaḱa Svāmi.	Do.	Do.	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chola II	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Rāja Rāja	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Velanāṭi Kaḍamaṇḍa Peddi Rāja.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Dumpagaḍapa Agra- hāram.	Do.	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Dhanadaprōli Chōḍa Nārā- yaṇaḍeva.	Avanigaḍḍa	Kistna	I, 53
1154	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāja Rājadeva <i>alias</i> Kulot- tuṅga Chola.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Chōḍa Goṅka Rāja	Do.	Do.	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chola	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chōḍa Goṅka Rāja.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chola	Do.	Do.	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Ballu Naraṅdra	Pedda Kallepalle	Kistna	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulōttuṅga Chōḍa Goṅka Rāja.	Kārempādi	Do.	I, 59 App. xv.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Chandavōlu or Tsanda- vōlu.	Do.	I, 78
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Velanāṭi Rāja	Bapatla	Do.	I, 81
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Velanāṭi Goṅkayya	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Velanāṭi Kammanāṭi	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Minister of Goṅka Rāja	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Chola	Chebrōlu	Do.	I, 82

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1155	S.	Kulöttuṅga Chōḍa Goṅka Rāja.	Drakshārāma	Godāvāri ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāja Rāja	Gaṇapavarāṇ ...	Do. ...	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Boddana Nārāyaṇadeva ...	Bezvaḍa	Kistna ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Balla Bhūpati	Ayyaṅki	Do. ...	I, 54
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola Rāja ...	Bāpaṭṭa	Do. ...	I, 81
1156	S.	Velanaṭi Goṅkayya ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvanamallaḍeva ...	Nārāyaṇavanam ...	North Arcot ...	I, 158
1157	S.	Anantavarmadeva ...	Peddipāḷem(?) ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 15
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvanamallaḍeva ...	Drakshārāma	Godāvāri ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śīra Goṅṭapu Bayya Rāja ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śīri Goṭṭam Bayyappa Rāja.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Prolammaḍēvi, daughter of Pōta Rāja.	Pōtavaraṇ or Nave Pōtavaraṇ.	Kistna ...	I, 50
<i>Id.</i>	S.	The son of Prolambā ...	Zakkampūḍi	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1158	S.	Bhimavallabha Rāja ...	Palakōl	Godāvāri ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Rajendra Chola.	Śrikakuḷam	Kistna ...	I, 55
1159	S.	Kulottuṅga Choladeva ...	Drakshārāma	Godāvāri ...	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Chola	Do.	Do. ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Gaṅga Pōruru ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 129
1160	S.	... ..	Juttiga	Godāvāri ...	I, 37
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Koṭa Gaṇḍapa Rāja ...	Peddamaḱkena ...	Kistna ...	I, 65
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kōṭappa Nāyaka ...	Gudipūḍi	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Govindapuram ...	Do. ...	I, 69
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvana Chakravarti ...	Bāpaṭṭa	Do. ...	I, 81
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulöttuṅga Chōḍa Goṅka Rāja.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1161	S.	... ..	Drakshārāma	Godāvāri ...	I, 27

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1161	S.	Kumāra Rāya	Keravāse	South Canara ...	I, 232
1163	S.	Mādamma Devi, wife of Rājendra, son of Kulottuṅga Chola Goṅka.	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Guḍipāḍi	Kistna	I, 65
1164	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Gaṇapavaraṅ	Do.	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Son of Vāsta Nripa	Guḍimeṭṭa	Kistna	I, 44
1165	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rājendra Chola, son of Kulottuṅga Chola Goṅkayya.	Śiripuram	Kistna	I, 65
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Chēzāra	Do.	I, 68
1168	S.	Rāja Rāja Deva	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Chola Nārāyaṇadeva	Avanigaḍḍa	Kistna	I, 53
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Śrīkakuḷam	Do.	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mallideva Chola	Hemāvati	Anantapur	I, 121
1169	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 28
1170	S.	Rāja Rāja	Do.	Do.	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Govindapuram	Kistna	I, 69
1171	S.	... ..	Chandavōlu (or Tsan—)	Do.	I, 78
1172	S.	Velanāṭi Chola Nripa	Palivela	Godāvāri	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Śrīkakuḷam	Kistna	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāja Rājadeva	Kollūru	Do.	I, 79
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Appikaṭṭa	Do.	I, 81
1173	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola	Do.	Do.	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Niḍumōlu	Kistna	I, 54
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāja Rājadeva	Kollūru	Do.	I, 79
1174	S.	Veṅgi Mallideva Rāja	Gaṇapavaraṅ	Godāvāri	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Liṅgagiri	Kistna	I, 46
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Rājendra Chola.	Yenikēpāḍu	Do.	I, 50
1175	S.	... ..	Bhōgāpuram	Vizagapatam ...	I, 13
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Anantavarmadeva	Do.	Do.	I, 14

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1175	S.	... ..	Sarpavarath	Godāvāri	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Rajendra Chola.	Drakshārāma	Do.	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāja Rāja	Do.	Do.	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bezvāḍa	Kistna	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Malla Bhūpati	Peddamakkena	Do. ..	I, 65
1176	S.	Vijaya Rāja	Chandavōlu or Tsanda- vōlu.	Do.	I, 78
1177	S.	... ..	Drakshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāja Chola	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāja Rāja	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāja Rājadeva	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvana Malla	Kollūru	Kistna	I, 79
1178	S.	... ..	Rājahundry	Godāvāri	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bezvāḍa	Kistna	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulottuṅga Rajendra Chola.	Niḍumōlu	Do.	I, 54
1179	S.	... ..	Drakshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 28
1182	S.	Servant of Kulottuṅga Chola.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Koṭa Keta Rāja	Amarāvati	Kistna	I, 64
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur	I, 120
1184	S.	Vijaya Rāja	Bhōḡapurath	Vizagapatam	I, 13
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Anantavarmadeva	Do.	Do.	I, 14
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Pōli Kōṣa Birrāja"	Koṇḍapalle	Kistna	I, 50
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tsalivēndra	Nellore	I, 137
1185	S.	... ..	Drakshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kaṅchala	Kistna	I, 44
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1186	S.	A Chola	Piṭṭapurath	Godāvāri	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pedda Kallepalle	Kistna	I, 55
1187	S.	... ..	Ganapavarath	Godāvāri	I, 39

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1189	S.	Virappa Nāyudu	Juttiga	Godāvāri ...	I, 37
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma	Do. ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Ellore	Do. ...	I, 34
1190	S.	... ..	Rājahmundry... ..	Do. ...	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma	Do. ...	I, 31
1191	S.	... ..	Bōni	Vizagapatam ...	I, 14
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Chola	Piṭṭapuram	Godāvāri ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Palivela	Do. ...	I, 32
1192	S.	... ..	Ellore	Do. ...	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Aminābād	Kistna ...	I, 64
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bāpaḷa	Do. ...	I, 81
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Santārāvūru	Do. ...	I, 84
1193	S.	Mallayya Bhima	Rājahmundry	Godāvāri ...	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pokkunūru	Kistna ...	I, 45
1194	S.	Rājadhīrāja Rājadeva	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Yenamādala	Kistna ...	I, 77
1195	S.	... ..	Gaṇapavaram	Godāvāri ...	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kōna Maṇḍalika Sōmaya Rāja.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1196	S.	Keśavadeva Rāja	Ellore	Do. ...	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pedda Kallepalle	Kistna ...	I, 55
1197	S.	... ..	Ellore	Godāvāri ...	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Keśavadeva Rāja	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1198(?)	C.P.	"Śrī Vira Nāgappa Raṅga Raṅgayyarū."	In possession of Raṅgappa Kaundān, Kanakampālaiyam Village, Mettupālaiyam Division.	Coimbatore ...	II, 12
1199	S.	... ..	Ellore	Godāvāri ...	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bevāḍa	Kistna ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pōta Bhūpāla	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Donnepāḍu	Kurnool ...	I, 100
1200	S.	Keśavadevarāja	Ellore	Godāvāri ...	I, 34
1201	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma	Do. ...	I, 27

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1201	S.	... ..	Ellore	Godāvāri ...	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Ganapatideva (?).	Bezvāḍa	Kistna ...	I, 49
1202	S.	A Chola	Piṭṭapuram	Godāvāri ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Ellore	Do. ...	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Chola	Kolakālūru	Kistna ...	I, 79
1203	S.	... ..	Anumañchipalle	Do. ...	I, 43
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1205	S.	Vira Ballaladeva	Hemāvati	Anantapur ...	I, 121
1206	S.	... ..	Niḍujuvvi	Cuddapah ...	I, 125
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Nandana Chakravarti ...	Mulkalacheruvu ...	Do. ...	I, 133
1207	S.	Kandrapāṭi Keśava Nṛipa...	Mukhtiyāla	Kistna ...	I, 44
1209	S.	... ..	Ellore	Godāvāri ...	I, 35
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Cheta or Bheta Mahārāja (?)	Pedda Cherukūru ...	Kistna ...	I, 84
1212	S.	... ..	Drākahārama	Godāvāri ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Keśavadeva Rāja	Ellore	Do. ..	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	I, 35
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pōta Bhūpati	Anumañchipalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 43
<i>Id.</i> (?)	S.	... ..	Nadikūḍe	Do. ...	I, 61
1213	S.	... ..	Bezvāḍa	Do. ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i> (?)	C.P.	... ..	Sent by the Tahsildar of Mōlar.	Madura ...	II, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śri Tripurāntakadeva ...	Dāchepalle	Kistna ...	I, 56
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Chebrolū	Do. ...	I, 82
1215	S.	"Tulukam Velanāḍu Sāgi Doraya Rāja."	Yanamalakuduru ...	Do. ...	I, 56
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kumārāvāmi Temple .	Bellary ...	I, 108
1216	S.	Goṅṭūri Oḍaya Rāja ...	Bezvāḍa	Kistna ...	I, 49
1218	S.	... ..	Peddapaḍu	Godāvāri ...	I, 36
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Guṅṭūr	Kistna ...	I, 74
1222	S.	... ..	Tsavutapalle	Do. ...	I, 46
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Prattipaḍu	Do. ...	I, 76
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Ganapati of Oraṅgal ...	Dāchepalle	Do. ...	App. xxvi.

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1223	S.	...	Ellore ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 35
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1224	S.	...	Kāza ...	Do. ...	I, 54
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezvaḍa ...	Do. ...	I, 49
1228	S.	...	Rājāhmundry	Do. ...	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Ellore ...	Do. ...	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Indradeva, son of "Narapati, the Chola sovereign."	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 35
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Iragavaram ...	Do. ...	I, 36
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Jana Pallava Sittiyadeva".	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
1229	S.	...	Nandalūru ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
1230	S.	...	Ellorē ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Chāgi Pōta Rāja ...	Navābpēta ...	Kistna ...	I, 45
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1231	S.	Minister of Bhānudeva ...	Śrīkūrmaṅ ...	Ganjam ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Ganapati ...	Talagaḍa Divi ..	Kistna ..	I, 54
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kōṭa Doḍḍa Gēṭa Rāja ...	Papideṅ ...	Do. ...	I, 65
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Gaṇḍa Gōpāla ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 186
1232	S.	...	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Tribhuvana Chakravartigal Śrī Rāja Rāja Devar," i.e., Rāja Rāja II.	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 184
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Tirunāmanallūr ...	South Arcot ...	I, 211
1233	S.	...	Ellore ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 35
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yellamanda ...	Kistna ...	I, 74
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pratapa Rāyadeva Mahārāja.	Rayachōṭi ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 130
1234	S.	...	Iragavaram ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 37
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Kodakasopati Dīpa Mahārāja."(?)	Prattipāḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 76
1235	S.	Vīra Bhānudeva ...	Śrīkūrmaṅ ...	Ganjam ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.(?)	...	Chōbrōlu ...	Kistna ...	I, 82
1237	S.	...	Guḍivāḍa ...	Do. ...	I, 52
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Guḍipōḍi ...	Do. ...	I, 65
1238	S.	...	Drāksharāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 29

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1238	S.	... ..	Bezvāda	Kistna	I, 48
1239	S.	... ..	Chintapalle	Do.	I, 64
1240	S.	... ..	Yanamalakuduru	Do.	I, 56
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Pandāru Gaṅgu Bhūpati Rāja."	Kommanūru	Kurnool	I, 97, 98
1241	S.	... ..	Yanamalakuduru	Kistna	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	I, 56
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Yenamadala	Do.	I, 77
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kolakalūru	Do.	I, 79
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1242	S.	... ..	Aḍivi Rāvulapāḍu	Do.	I, 43
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Rāvulapāḍu or Tōṭa Rāvulapāḍu.	Do.	I, 45
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bezvāda	Do.	I, 48
<i>Id.</i> (P)	S.	... ..	Drākahārama	Godāvāri	I, 29
1243	S.	... ..	Gaṅgavarash	Do.	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bezvāda	Kistna	I, 49
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Koṇḍa Nayanivarash	Do.	I, 51
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Guḍivāḍa	Do.	I, 52
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tēraṭa	Do.	I, 62
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Guḍipūḍi	Do.	I, 65
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Goṭṭipōḍla	Do.	App. xxiii.
1244	S.	... ..	Kommūru	Do.	I, 83
1245	S.	... ..	Yanamalakuduru	Do.	I, 56
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Muchhe Nayaka	Rāzupālem	Do.	I, 65
1246	S.	... ..	Bōni	Vizagapatam	I, 14
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Chāgi Manma Rāja	Muppālla	Kistna	I, 45
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Chēzaria	Do.	I, 68
1247	S.	Mahādeva Chakravarti	Iragavaram	Godāvāri	I, 37
1248	S.	Gaṅgapatideva Rāja	Rājahundry	Do.	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Yenamadala	Kistna	I, 77
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kāśikaṇḍa Parākrama Pāṇḍya.	Teṅkāsi	Tinnevelly	I, 309
1249	S.	... ..	Drākahārama	Godāvāri	I, 30

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1249	S.	... ..	Mācharla	Kistna ...	I, 60
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Rudradeva ...	Kāza	Do. ...	I, 75
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Yenamadala	Do. ...	I, 77
1250	S.	Pratāpa Vīra Narasinha- deva.(?)	Śrīkūrmān	Ganjam ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Palakōl	Do. ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Reddipalēm	Kistna ...	I, 76
1251	S.	Vijaya Rāja	Bōni	Vizagapatam ...	I, 14
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāja Rāja	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vīra Nārāyaṇa Buddiga (sic) Deva Rāja.	Koṇḍa Nāyanivarān ...	Kistna ...	I, 51
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Gaṇapatideva Ma- hārāja.	Durgi	Do. ...	I, 57
1252	S.	Ānaṅga Bhīma	Śrīkūrmān	Ganjam ...	I, 9
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Gaṇapati ...	Bhaṭṭiprōlu	Kistna ...	I, 78
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1253	S.	A Chola	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Panda Nāyaka, uncle of Kulottuṅga Chola.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Bhimadeva Chakravarti ...	Paliveḷa	Do. ...	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bezvaḍa	Kistna ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A. Chola	Śāṅkarāṁanallūr ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 222
1254	S.	Tribhuvana Chakravarti ...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Gaṇapatideva ...	Mandapaḍu	Kistna ...	I, 52
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Ganapati Pratāpa Rudra ...	Inimella	Do. ...	I, 66
1255	S.	... ..	Sarpavarān	Godāvāri ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Four Chiefs—(i) Rāja Ma- hārāja, (ii) Yerra Lakshmi Rāja, (iii) Veṅṅiśvara, and (iv) Pīna Lakshmi Rāja.	Āchaṅṭa	Do. ...	I, 40
<i>Id.</i>	S.	“Goṅṭūri Nārāyaṇadeva Rāja.”	Bezvaḍa	Kistna ...	I, 49
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Dāchepalle	Do. ...	I, 56

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1256	S.	...	Śrikakulam ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
1257	S.	...	Drakaharama ...	Godavari ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Palaköl ...	Do. ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Manma Raja ...	Koṇḍa Nayanivaram ...	Kistna ...	I, 51
1258	S.	...	Palaköl ...	Godavari ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Ganapatideva Mahārāja.	Durgi ...	Kistna ...	I, 57
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Manama Chāgi Rāja ...	Munagalapalle ...	Do. ...	I, 45
1259	S.	Pina Lakshmi Rāja ...	Āchanṭa ...	Godavari ...	I, 40
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tyāgi Manma Ganapatideva	Vedātri ...	Kistna ...	I, 46
1260	S.	Manma Bhōpati ...	Anumañchipalle ...	Do. ...	I, 43
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yanamalakuduru ...	Do. ...	I, 56
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bhaṭṭiprōlu ...	Do. ...	I, 78
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bujanūru ...	Kurnool ...	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sakalabhuvana Chakravartigal Kopperinjāga Tēvar	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 187
1261	S.	...	Śrikakulam ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Jagadeva Mahārāja ...	Pennakoṇḍa ...	Anantapur ...	I, 120
1264	S.	...	Yenamadala ...	Kistna ...	I, 77
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Jannigadeva ...	Kārempōdi ...	Do. ...	I, 59
1265	S.	...	Śrikūrmah ...	Ganjam ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Ganapavaram ...	Godavari ...	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tribhuvana Chakravartigal Vijaya Koṇḍa Gōpala Dēvar.	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 185
1266	S.	...	Śrikakulam ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i> (P)	S.	Tribhuvana Chakravartigal.	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 182
1267	S.	...	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Koṇḍapatūru ...	Do. ...	I, 83
1268	S.	Kakatiya Rudra Mahādeva.	Guḍimeṭla ...	Do. ...	I, 43
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Rudradeva ...	Peddavaram ...	Do. ...	I, 45
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Ganapatideva Mahārāja ...	Mutukūru ...	Do. ...	I, 60

App., xvi.

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1268	S.	Rudradeva (Devi?) ...	Mutukūru ...	Kistna ...	I, 60
1269	S.	Rudrammadevi of Oraṅgal.	Durgi ...	Do. ...	I, 57
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 28
1270	S.	Gaṇapati Mahādeva Rāja ...	Palivela ...	Do. ...	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Śrikakulaṅ ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rudra Mahādevi of Oraṅgal.	Kakāni or Kukkakakāni	Do. ...	I, 74
1271(?)	S.	Rājādhirāja Rāja Deva ...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
1273	S.	Vijayāditya Chakravartī ...	Śrikūrmah ...	Ganjam ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Gaṇapavarāṅ ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 39
1275	S.	... ..	Śrikūrmah ...	Do. ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Palivela ...	Do. ...	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Ponnūru ...	Kistna ...	I, 84
1276	S.	... ..	Vālpūru ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 38
1277	S.	Purushottamadeva ...	Śrikūrmah ...	Ganjam ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Bhimadeva Chakravartī ...	Palivela ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Palakōl ...	Do. ...	I, 41
1278(?)	S.	The Minister of Kakatiya Rudradeva in reign of Rājādhirāja Rāja Deva.	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Ipāru ...	Kistna ...	I, 66
1279	S.	Pratāpa Vira Nārasinhha (of Orissa?).	Śrikūrmah ...	Ganjam ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...	I, 92
1280	S.	... ..	Śrikakulaṅ ...	Kistna ...	I, 55
1282	S.	... ..	Paṇideri ...	Do. ...	I, 65
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Mārkaṭapuram Agraharam.	Do. ...	I, 75
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Praudha Pratāpa Chakravartī Rāmachandra Nāyaka.	Halavāgalu ...	Bellary ...	I, 109
1283	S.	... ..	Ellore ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 35
1285	S.	... ..	Gaṇapuram ...	Kurnool ...	I, 88
1287	S.	... ..	Śrī Sinhāchalam ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 16

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1288	S.	...	Peddakallepalle	Kistna	I, 55
1289	S.	...	Śri Sirihāchalam	Vizagapatam	I, 16
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yenamadala	Kistna	I, 77
1290	S.	...	Dāchepalle	Do.	App., xxvi.
1291	S.	...	Pedda Kallepalle	Do.	I, 55
1292	S.	...	Drākahārāma	Godāvāri	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kumāra Rudradeva	Peddakallepalle	Kistna	I, 54
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bāpaṭṭa	Do.	I, 320
1293	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra II.	Mācharla	Do.	I, 60
1294	S.	...	Navāpṭeta	Do.	I, 45
1295	S.	Rudrayadeva Mahārāzu	Guḍimeṭṭa	Do.	I, 43
1296	S.	...	Pālākōl	Godāvāri	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Nallūr	South Canara	I, 232
1297	S.	...	Sarpavarāṣi	Godāvāri	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kunāṭi Mahādeva Rāja	Palivela	Do.	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Ellore	Do.	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II	Durgi	Kistna	I, 57
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1298	S.	Eruvattu Gaṇḍa Poddadeva Rāja.	Pedana	Do.	I, 53
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Manivāḍi Gōpināyudu	Śrigiripāḍu	Do.	I, 62
1299	S.	...	Ellore	Godāvāri	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II	Oppicharla	Kistna	I, 61
1300	S.	Kōna Ganapatiadeva Rāja, son of Mahādeva Chakravarti.	Pālākōl	Godāvāri	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tōḷēṭi Induśekharadeva	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudradeva.	Taḍavāyi	Kistna	I, 46
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kālva	Kurnool	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Koṇḍamudusupāḷerū	Nellore	I, 139
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kampana Uḍaiyār	Conjoeveram	Chingleput	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Ēruvāḍi	Tinnevelly	I, 314

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1301	S.	... ..	Ellore	Godāvāri ...	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Brāhmanakōṭakūru ...	Kurnool ...	I, 87
1302	S.	A Muhammadan Inscription.	Beypore	Malabar ...	I, 246
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Śrīkakulaṅṅ	Kistna ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Chintapalle	Do. ...	I, 56
1303	S.	Vuttuṅga Jaggan Mahādeva Rāja.	Pedana	Do. ...	I, 53
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Santāna Mahārāja ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Eruvattu Gaṇḍa Peddādeva Rāja.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kākatiya Pratāpa Rudra- deva II.	Śrīkakulaṅṅ	Do. ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pedda Kallepalle ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II ...	Kāreṃpōḍi	Do. ...	App., xvi.
1304	S.	Do.	Chintapalle	Do. ...	I, 56
1305	S.	... ..	Palivela	Godāvāri ...	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Beṛvāḍa	Kistna ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kākatiya Pratāpa Rudra II.	Kāreṃpōḍi	Do. ...	I, 59
1306	S.	... ..	Pandulaparru ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 37
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Annayya Beḍḍi	Tāḍavāyi	Kistna ...	I, 46
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kākatiya Pratāpa Rudra- deva II.	Śrīkakulaṅṅ	Do. ...	I, 55
1307	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II ...	Bilakalagōḍūru ...	Kurnool ...	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Mūḍabidri	South Canara ...	I, 235
1309	S.	... ..	Nandalūru	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
1310	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II	Kocharlakōṭa	Nellore ...	I, 136
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mūppinna Nāyakka ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Madarantaka Porraṇi Śōṅṅan, or Chola.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1311	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II	Oppicharla	Kistna ...	I, 61
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Dāmagatla	Kurnool ...	I, 88
1312	S.	Kākatiya Pratāpa Rudra- deva II.	Dādivāḍa	Do. ...	I, 97

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1313	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II of Oraṅgal.	Darsi	Nellore ...	I, 135
1314	S.	... ..	Guḍimetla	Kistna ...	I, 43
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Peddavaram	Do. ...	I, 45
1315	S.	... ..	Mōgaḷḷu	Godāvāri ...	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1317	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra II.	Kārempōdi	Kistna ...	I, 59 App., xvi.
1318	C.P.	... ..	In the Collector's office, Coimbatore.	Coimbatore ...	II, 21
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II of Oraṅgal.	Kolakaḷūru	Kistna ...	I, 79
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra of Oraṅgal.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāmanāthadeva, son of Kōna Bhima Vallabha.	Palakōl	Godāvāri ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra- deva of Oraṅgal.	Śiṅgaruḷḷa	Kistna ...	App., xvi.
1318-28	S.	... ..	Kārempōdi	Do. ...	App., ii.
1319	S.	Pratāpa Rudra II ...	Dārivēmula	Do. ...	I, 57
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra of Oraṅgal.	Kolakaḷūru	Do. ...	I, 79
1321	S.	... ..	Mōgaḷḷu	Godāvāri ...	I, 39
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Guṇḍlapāḍu	Kistna ...	I, 58
1324	S.	Muhammad Toghlak ...	Rājahundry	Godāvāri ...	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kārempōdi	Kistna ...	I, 59 App., xiv.
1327	S.	... ..	Bōni	Vizagapatam ...	I, 14
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Perusōmula	Kurnool ...	I, 101
1329	S.	The son of Śri Rāmādeva ...	Śrikūrmaṅ	Ganjam ...	I, 10
1333	S.	... ..	Kārempōdi	Kistna ...	I, 59 App., xiv.
1334(?)	S.	Deva Rāja	Kārkala	South Canara ...	I, 231

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1336	C.P.	Harihara of Vijayanagar ...	In the office of the Collector of the Godavari.	Godavari ...	II, 11
1339	S.	... ..	Kuñkulagunṭla ...	Kistna ...	I, 71
1340	S.	... ..	Pedda Kallepalle ...	Do. ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i> (P)	S.	Vallāḷa Rāja (?)	Erode	Coimbatore ...	I, 216
1341	S.	Komma Devi	Śrikūrmān	Ganjam ...	I, 10
1343	S.	Gaṅga Mahā Devi	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Velanāṭi Chōḍayya Nāyudu.	Talagaḍa Divi ...	Kistna ...	I, 54
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kaṇiyūr	Coimbatore ...	I, 222
1344	S.	Ananta Lakṣmi, mother of Mahādeva.	Śrikākulaṅ	Kistna ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Virupanna Uḍaiyār ...	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 120
1345	S.	Pratāpa Vira Narasiṅha (of Orissa?).	Śrikūrmān	Ganjam ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	The wife of Narasiṅha Deva (of Orissa?).	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1346	S.	Nārāyaṇa Śambuva Rāyar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 180
1349	S.	Gaṅga Mahādevi, in the reign of Śri Virāri Vira Vara Narasiṅha.	Śrikūrmān	Ganjam ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Zuṭṭāda	Vizagapatam ...	I, 15
1350	C.P.	Ana Vema Redḍi of Koṇḍavīdu.	Koṇḍapalle	Kistna ...	I, 50
<i>Id.</i>	S.(?)	... ..	Dāchepalle	Do. ...	App., xxvi.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Vallapūr	Salem ...	I, 204
1353	S.	... ..	Kōrukoṇḍa	Godavari ...	I, 21
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Rāvulapādu, or Tōṭa Rāvulapādu.	Kistna ...	I, 46
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Gajapati Vira Narasiṅha-deva.	Śrikākulaṅ	Do. ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	"Chālukya Chakravarti"(1)	Ātmakūru	Kurnool ...	I, 87
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tiruvaṇḍuturai ...	Tanjore ...	I, 280
1354	S.	... ..	Sarpavaram	Godavari ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Virupanna Uḍaiyār ...	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 119
1355	C.P.	Bhakti Rāja	Madras Museum, Plate No. 22.	Madras ...	II, 26

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1356	S	Vēma Bhūmiśvara, probably Ana Vēma Redḍi.	Drākahārāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Talagaḍa Divi ...	Kistna ...	I, 54
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Saṅgama	In the office of the Collector of Nellore.	Nellore ...	II, 8
1357	S.	... ..	Sarpavarāṭh ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 25
1359	S.	... ..	Tāḷḷakera ...	Bellary ...	I, 114
1361	S.	Ana Vēma Redḍi of Koṇḍaviḍu.	Amarāvati ...	Kistna ...	I, 64
1364	S.	Virupanna Uḍaiyār ...	Pennakoṇḍa ...	Anantapur ...	I, 119
1367	S.	Bukka of Vijayanagar ...	Chilamatūru ...	Anantapur ...	I, 121
1369	S.	Bukka's son Bhāskara ...	Porumamiḷḷa ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 126
1370	S.	... ..	Dāchepalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 57
1371	S.	Kampana Uḍaiyār ...	Tiruppullāni ...	Madura ...	I, 301
1372	S.	Aliya Vēma Redḍi of Koṇḍaviḍu.	Taṅgeda ...	Kistna ...	I, 62
1374	S.	... ..	Tiruppullāni ...	Madura ...	I, 301
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kampana Uḍaiyār ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 302
1376	S.	Mārtāṇḍavarmā of Travancore.	Kalakāḍ ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 314
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1377	S.	Arayanna Rāja Uḍaiyār ...	Tiruvannāmalai ...	South Arcot ...	I, 207
1378	S.	Āryēna Uḍaiyār ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 182
1383	S.	... ..	Kaulūru or Kāvulūru ...	Kistna ...	I, 49
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Harihara of Vijayanagar ...	Chilamakūru ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 124
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Hānehalli ...	South Canara ...	I, 231
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vira Paṇḍyadeva ...	Tiruttarakōsamaṅgai.	Madura ...	I, 302
1385	S.	... ..	Sarpavarāṭh ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Viradeva Rāya Vadiyal.	Vuyyalavāda ...	Kurnool ...	I, 99
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Harihara	Vijayanagar ...	Bellary ...	I, 106
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Virappanna Uḍaiyār ...	Śeṅgama ...	South Arcot ...	I, 206
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Miyāra ...	South Canara ...	I, 232
1386	S.	... ..	Amarāvati ...	Kistna ...	I, 64
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Khairuvāla ...	Kurnool ...	I, 93
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kārempōḍi ...	Kistna ...	App. i.

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1387	S.	...	Drākshārama ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 30
1388	S.	Vēma Redḍi ...	Sarpavarāṁ ...	Do. ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yenamādala ...	Kistna ...	I, 77
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Rācharla ...	Kurnool ...	I, 98
1390	S.	...	Tādēpalle ...	Kistna ...	I, 50
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Hānehalli ...	South Canara ...	I, 231
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Martāṇḍavarma, of Travancore.	Śuchindram ...	Travancore ...	I, 260
1391	S.	Pratāpa Śiṅga Rāja ...	Chōḍavarāṁ ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 15
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pittapurāṁ ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 24
1392	S.	Harihara of Vijayanagar ...	Pennakoṇḍa ...	Anantapur ...	I, 119
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	I, 120
1393	S.	...	Ponnūru ...	Kistna ...	I, 84
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Harihara of Vijayanagar ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 181
1394	S.	Liṅga Rāja, son of Yerra Bhūpati.	Pañchadārālu ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Prōli Kāma Rāja ...	Sarpavarāṁ ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 24
1396	S.	...	Kāreṁpūḍi ...	Kistna ...	I, 59 (App. xiv.)
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Virādeva Rāya Vedayulu at Udayagiri.	Palugurāllapalle ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 126
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Virappaṇṇa Udaiyar ...	Śengama ...	South Arcot ...	I, 206
1397	S.	...	Sarpavarāṁ ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Masulipatam ...	Kistna ...	I, 53
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Mācharla ...	Do. ...	I, 60
1399	S.	The son of Komaragiri Redḍi.	Sarpavarāṁ ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Karamani Appan ...	Kalakād ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 314
1400	S.	...	Tirupati ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 23
1401	S.	...	Sarpavarāṁ ...	Do. ...	I, 25
1402	S.	...	Tirupati ...	Do. ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Sarpavarāṁ ...	Do. ...	I, 25

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1402	S.	...	Palaköl	Godāvāri ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Balla Rāja	Śrīkākuḷam	Kistna ...	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulaśekharaḍeva	Karivalam Vandanallūr.	Tinnevelly ...	I, 306
1403	S.	A Chola, son of Upendra and Bimbarābikā.	Pañchadāralu	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Annadevara Bhūpāla	Palaköl	Godāvāri ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mallikarjunadeva Mahārāya.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Brahmāvāra	South Canara ...	I, 231
1404	S.	...	Tirupati	Godāvāri ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Sarpavaraṁ	Do. ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1405	S.	...	Tirupati	Do. ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Komaragiri Reḍḍi	Sarpavaraṁ	Do. ...	I, 24
1407	S.	...	Mudabidri	South Canara ...	I, 235
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	An Uḍaiyār of Goa	Subrahmanya	Do. ...	I, 238
1408	S.	Mukkuntī Rāja	Tirupati	Godāvāri ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Sarpavaraṁ	Do. ...	I, 25
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mallayya Reḍḍi	Chunḍi	Nellore ...	I, 139
1409	S.	Vira Nārāyaṇa Vēma Vibhu	Fariṅḡipuram or Phariṅḡipuram.	Kistna ...	I, 65
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezvaḍa	Do. ...	I, 47
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Marane	South Canara ...	I, 232
1410	S.	...	Mahānandi	Kurnool ...	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Deva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Malapannaguḍi	Bellary ...	I, 105
1411	S.	...	Mullāndaram	North Arcot ...	I, 168
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yiravettūru	South Canara ...	I, 232
1412	S.	...	Sarpavaraṁ	Godāvāri ...	I, 25
1414	S.	...	Bhimavaraṁ	Do. ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Sarpavaraṁ	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Drākshārāma	Do. ...	I, 27
1415	S.	Allāḍa Bhūpāla	Palaköl	Do. ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Konḍaviḍu	Kistna ...	I, 70

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1415	S.	...	Koṇḍaviḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 70
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1416	S.	...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Dodḍaya Allāḍa Bhūpāla ...	Palakōl ...	Do. ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Vira Pratāpa of Bārūr, and Rāmanātha Rāja of Vuppunḍa.	Vuppunḍa ...	South Canara ...	I, 230
1417	S.	Nagendra Chakravarti, "the Vishṇuvardhana king."	Pañchadārulu ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 27
1418	S.	...	Salakalaviḍu ...	Kurnool ...	I, 99
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vira Vijaya Bhūpati, probably Viradeva of Vijayanagar.	Tiruvannāmalai ...	South Arcot ...	I, 207
1419	S.	...	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
1421	S.	Ana Pōta Redḍi ...	Sarpavaram ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Drākshārāma ...	Do. ...	I, 27
1422	S.	Nrisinhadeva Chakravarti...	Pañchadārulu ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Palakōl ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 41
1423	S.	...	Tirupati ...	Do. ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Koṭīphalam ...	Do. ...	I, 32
1424	C.P.	Deva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	In the Sub-Court of South Canara.	South Canara ...	II, 14
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Kārkala ...	Do. ...	I, 231
1425	S.	...	Tēvūr ...	Tanjore ...	I, 281
1426	S.	...	Tirupati ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Drākshārāma ...	Do. ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Koṭīphalam ...	Do. ...	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 47
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Deva Rāja of Vijayanagar.	Vijayanagar ...	Bellary ...	I, 107
1427	S.	...	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Viradeva Mahārāya of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 181

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1427	C.P.	Deva Raya of Vijayanagar.	In the Tahsildar's office, Walajapet.	North Arcot ...	II, 19, 20
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vira Siṅga Rāyadeva Mahārāja.	Madras Museum Plate No. 10.	... ..	II, 20
1428	S.	Nṛsiṅha Bhōpati	Pañchadaralu ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
<i>Id.</i>	S.	.. ..	Rajahmundry ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 22
<i>Id.</i>	S.	.. ..	Tirupati ...	Do. ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Annamantriśvara	Drākshārāma ...	Do. ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Misaragaṇḍa Kāṭhāri Saluva Teluṅgu Rāya Dēvara Mahārāja.	Santarāvūru ...	Kistna ...	I, 84
1429	C.P.	Vira Siṅga Rāyadeva Mahārāja.	Madras Museum Plate No. 7.	... ..	II, 20
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Devarāya of Vijayanagar ...	In the Collector's office.	Nellore ...	II, 13
1430	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Chunḍi ...	Nellore ...	I, 139
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Hānehallī ...	South Canara ...	I, 231
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Devarāya of Vijayanagar ...	Sent by the Collector ; deposited in the Madras Museum.	Do. ...	II, 16
1431	S.	Urumaya Vira Mahārāja ...	Dadivāḍa ...	Kurnool ...	I, 97
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Devarāya of Vijayanagar ...	Nandalūru ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Tiruvannāmalai ...	South Arcot ...	I, 207
1432	S.	Pratāpa Vallabha Rāja ...	Zuttāḍa ...	Vizagapatam ...	I, 15
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kumāra Yerrama Rāja, son of Nāgendradeva.	Pañchadaralu ...	Do. ..	I, 17
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vira Paṇḍya	Kārkala ...	South Canara ...	I, 231
1433	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 31
1434	S.	Vēma Redḍi, son of Allāḍa Bhūpāla.	Bhimavarāṅḥ ...	Do. ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma ...	Do. ...	I, 29
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Guḍimeṭṭa ...	Kurnool ...	I, 97
1435	S.	... ..	Tirupati ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Śrikākulaṅḥ ...	Kistna ...	I, 55

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village	District.	Reference.
1435	S.	... ..	Saūgarā	Nellore ...	I, 145
<i>Id.</i> (P)	C.P.	Devarāya Vodayal	In the office of the Collector of Nellore.	Do. ...	II, 9
1436	S.	... ..	Koṇḍapalle	Kistna ...	I, 49
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Chāta Baddi" (P)	Koṇḍānāyanivaraṇ	Do. ...	I, 51
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Deva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Vijayanagar	Bellary ...	I, 107
1437	S.	... ..	Pañchadāralu	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Nrisirhadeva Chakravarti .	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bezavāda	Kistna ...	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Deva Rāja of Vijayanagar .	Vijayanagar	Bellary ...	I, 107
1438	S.	A descendant of the Cholas .	Drakshārāma	Godāvāri ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Vinnakōta	Kistna ...	I, 53
<i>Id.</i> (P)	S.	Bukka Rāya	Śetnepalle	Anantapur ...	I, 116
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Viradeva Mahārāya of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vira Pratāpadeva Mahārāja.	Pirāmalai	Madura ...	I, 297
1438-39	S.	Śera Udayār Mārtāṇḍavarma of Travancore.	Shērmādevi	Tinnevelly ...	I, 310
1439	S.	... ..	Peravali	Kistna ...	I, 80
1442	S.	"Pratāpa Vatsavāya Ayyappa Deva Mahārāja."	Tirupati	Godāvāri ...	I, 23
1444	S.	... ..	Tērāla	Kistna ...	I, 62
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pesaravāya	Kurnool ...	I, 96
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Jagannāthadeva	Goṭṭipōḍla	Kistna ...	App. xxii.
1445	S.	... ..	Baḍavāḍa	Do. ...	I, 43
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Viradeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Vuppunḍa	South Canara ...	I, 230
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kāreṇṭpōḍi	Kistna ...	App. xvi.
1447	S.	Viradeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Vuppunḍa	South Canara ...	I, 230
1448	S.	... ..	Drakshārāma	Godāvāri ...	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Siddhēpalle	Kurnool ...	I, 90
1449	S.	... ..	Kōrukōṇḍa	Godāvāri ...	I, 21
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Dāchepalle	Kistna ...	I, 57
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Ellare	South Canara ...	I, 231
1451	S.	... ..	Tirupati	Godāvāri ...	I, 23

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1451	S.	(?) Vira Narasimha Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Yerraguntla	Kurnool	I, 96
1453	S.	Vira Valivanāthi Rāya ...	Śrivilliputtūr	Tinnevelly	I, 305
1454	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 27
1455	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	I, 26
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vallabha Mahārāja (?) ...	Sent from the District Court of Chingleput; deposited in the Madras Museum.	Chingleput	II, 4
1456	C.P.	Sabala Virachandra Rāma Varmā.	Tirukkaraṅguḍi	Tinnevelly	I, 315
1457	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 28
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A servant of Vēma Redḍi of Konḍaviḍu.	Do.	Do.	I, 30
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Ellare	South Canara	I, 231
1458	S.	Mallikārjunadeva Mahārāja	Conjeeveram	Chingleput	I, 181
1459	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	I, 186
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. (?)	Āḍuturai	Trichinopoly	I, 263
1460	S.	Dantama Rāya	Udayagiri	Nellore	I, 141
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tamma Rāya	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1461	S.	... ..	Śrisinhāchalam	Vizagapatam	I, 16
1462	S.	... ..	Mudabidri	South Canara	I, 235
1463	S.	... ..	Gaṅgaikōṇḍāśrapuram	Trichinopoly	I, 265
1464	S.	... ..	Puttūr	Malabar	I, 253
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vāla Venkaṭapati Nāyakan of Śeṅgi.	Sent by the Collector, and returned to him.	South Arcot	II, 9
1465	S.	Rāja Ganapati Rāja ...	Bervāḍa	Kistna	I, 49
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Sent by the Collector, and returned to him.	Kurnool	II, 15
1467	S.	Pratāpa Vallabha Rāja ...	Chōḍavaram	Vizagapatam	I, 15
1468	S.	... ..	Halenilla	South Canara	I, 233
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Ādityavarmā, Crown Prince of Travancore.	Tirukkaraṅguḍi	Tinnevelly	I, 315
1469	S.	Narasimhadeva Mahārāja .	Vallam	North Arcot	I, 170
1470	S.	Śiṅga Rāja	Arjunagiri	Vizagapatam	I, 15
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Drākshārāma	Godāvāri	I, 27
<i>Id. (?)</i>	S.	... ..	Koṇḍapalle	Kistna	I, 50

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1470 (?)	S.	Virūpākshadeva of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 187
1471	S.	Narasinhadeva of Vijayanagar.	Āvūr	South Arcot ...	I, 205
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Alaguṇḍa Perumā ...	Karivalamvandanallūr .	Tinnevelly ...	I, 306
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tirutarakōsamaṅgai ...	Madura ...	I, 302
1472	S.	... ..	Sent by the Tahsildar of Melūr, and returned.	Do. ...	II, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Mūdabidri	South Canara ...	I, 235
1473	S.	... ..	Vedādri	Kistna ...	I, 46
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Virūpākshadeva of Vijayanagar.	Mulkalacheruvu ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 133
1476	S.	Praughadeva of Vijayanagar	Pārṇapalle	Cuddapah ...	I, 127
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Mūdabidri	South Canara ...	I, 235
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Valivānathi Rāyar	Śrīvilliputtūr	Tinnevelly ...	I, 305
1477	S.	Sāgi Gannama	Vinukoṇḍa	Kistna ...	I, 67
1478	S.	... ..	Animelu	Cuddapah ...	I, 127
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kalujuvvalapaḍu ...	Nellore ...	I, 137
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāmavarmā, king of Travancore.	Śūchindram	Travancore ...	I, 260
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Vijāchēri	Madura ...	I, 295
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Sundara Toluḍaiya Mapolirāvu Rāja."	Tiruppullāni	Do. ..	I, 302
1481	S.	.. ..	Jambukeśvara Temple .	Trichinopoly ...	I, 267
1483	S.	Virūpākshadeva Rāya and Tirumala Rāja.	Gaṅgaikoṇḍāśōrapuram	Do. ...	I, 265
1484	S.	... ..	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
1485	S.	... ..	Yellūru	South Canara ...	I, 232
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tentribhuvanam	Tinnevelly ...	I, 310
1486	S.	... ..	Nandalūru	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tirupuḍai Maruḍūr ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 310
1487 (?)	S.	Narasinha Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
1487	S.	... ..	Yellūru	South Canara ...	I, 232
1489	S.	... ..	Avanāśippalāiyam ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 218
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Balañja	South Canara ...	I, 233

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1489	S.	...	Karanduru ...	South Canara ...	I, 234
1490	S.	...	Yelluru ...	Do. ...	I, 232
1492	S.	...	Savanal ...	Do. ...	I, 236
1493	S.	...	Uttamapalayam ...	Madura ...	I, 290
1494	S.	...	Bhimavaram ...	Godavari ...	I, 24
1495	S.	...	Śrikūrmān ...	Ganjam ...	I, 9
1496	C.P.	...	Sent from the District Court of North Tanjore, and returned.	Tanjore ...	II, 6
1497	S.	Narasimha of Vijayanagar .	Rāmapuram ...	Anantapur ...	I, 116
1499	S.	...	Sarkār Yeripalayam ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 217
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Yelluru ...	South Canara ...	I, 232
1500	S.	Narasimha Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Piramalai ...	Madura ...	I, 297
1501	S.	Vira Nṛsiṃha Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Basinepalle ...	Kurnool ...	I, 97
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Nandaluru ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 182
1502	S.	...	Sarpavaram ...	Godavari ...	I, 24
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Narasimha Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Pālagiri ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 128
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Lēpāka ...	Do. ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Piramalai ...	Madura ...	I, 297
1503	S.	Narasimha of Vijayanagar .	Pānem ...	Kurnool ...	I, 96
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Śrīgirindra Mahārāja	Sent by the Head Assistant Collector of North Arcot, and returned to him.	North Arcot ..	II, 12
1506	C.P.	...	Masulipatam ...	Kistna ...	I, 53
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1507	S.	Narasimhadeva of Vijayanagar.	Lūngāndinne ...	Kurnool ...	I, 102
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Vijayanagar king	Tādpatri ...	Anantapur ...	I, 117
1508	S.	Nanda Rāja Rāmayyadeva.	Gurzala ...	Kistna ...	I, 58
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kollam or Koyilāṅḍi ...	Malabar ...	I, 245
1509	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Nidumukkula ...	Kistna ...	I, 75

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1509	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Pāneṭh	Kurnool ...	I, 96
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar	Bellary ...	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Vijayanagar king ...	Tādpatri	Anantapur ...	I, 117
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Sent by the Collector of Bellary; deposited in the Madras Museum.	Bellary ...	II, 18
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Kumāra Vijaya Raṅgappa Maṛava Rāyar.	Sent by the Deputy Collector at Ariyalūr, Trichinopoly District; returned.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 23
1510	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 179
1511	S.	... ..	Erode	Coimbatore ...	I, 216
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mārtāṇḍavarmā, King of Travancore.	Kalakāḍ	Tinnevelly ...	I, 314
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Krishnadeva of Vijayanagar.	Sent by the Collector of Bellary District, and returned.	Bellary ...	II, 17
1512	S.	... ..	Drāksharāma	Godāvāri ...	I, 27
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Dādālūru	Anantapur ...	I, 117
1513	S.	... ..	Prattipāḍu	Kistna ...	I, 76
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Saṅkalāpurach ...	Bellary ...	I, 105
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar	Do. ...	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Vijayanagar king ...	Tādpatri	Anantapur ...	I, 117
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mārtāṇḍavarmā, King of Travancore.	Kalakāḍ	Tinnevelly ...	I, 314
1514	S.	... ..	Guṇḍlapāleṛh	Nellore ...	I, 139
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 185
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Deva Rāya Mahārāya" ...	Varāṅgā	South Canara ...	I, 232
1515	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya ...	Amarāvati	Kistna ...	I, 64
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Varāṅgā	South Canara ...	I, 232
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Krishnadeva Rāya ...	Sent by the Collector of Nellore District, and returned.	Nellore ...	II, 13
1516	S.	Do. do. Record of a battle.	Mēdūru	Kistna ...	I, 51

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1516	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Kommūru	Kistna	I, 83
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Śrīsailaṅ	Kurnool	I, 91
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Ahobilaṅ	Do.	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar	Bellary	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Tiruvannāmalai ...	South Arcot ...	I, 206
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput	I, 186
1517	S.	... ..	Pagidyāla or Pagidela.	Kurnool	I, 89
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Erumaivēṭṭippālayam.	Chingleput	I, 172
1518	S.	Do. do. ...	Bezvaḍa	Kistna	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Śrīkākūlaṅ	Do.	I, 55
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Durgi	Do.	I, 57
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Paṭṭaviḍu	Do.	I, 61
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Chēzāra	Do.	I, 68
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Koṇḍakāvūru	Do.	I, 70
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Bāpaṭṭa	Do.	I, 82
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Millempalle	Kurnool	I, 86
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Tiruppadikunram ...	Do.	I, 188
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Chippagiri	Bellary	I, 322
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kadavakal	Anantapur	I, 323
1519	S.	... ..	Kadamalakalva ...	Kurnool	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya	Kaluvāya	Nellore	I, 143
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Mācharla	Kistna	I, 60
1520	S.	... ..	Babbellaṭṭu	Do.	I, 43
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya	Māṅgalagiri	Do.	I, 75
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Timma Rāja, son of Chikka Timmayyadeva.	Do.	Do.	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Anniyūr	South Arcot	I, 209
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Palni	Madura	I, 287

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1520	S.	... ..	Kannagudi	Madura	I, 296
1521	S.	... ..	Tanuku	Godavari	I, 38
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Raya	Vallabhapuram	Bellary	I, 108
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Garladinne	Nellore	I, 137
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Anantasagaram	Do.	I, 142
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Martandavarma	Kalakad	Tinnevelly	I, 314
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1522	S.	... ..	Kadamala Kalva	Kurnool	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Hanehalli	South Canara	I, 231
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Varanga	Do.	I, 232
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Karanduru	Do.	I, 234
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Madura	Madura	I, 292
1523	S.	"Maharaya" of Vijayanagar.	Igalapadu	Nellore	I, 137
1524	S.	... ..	Parumanehala	Kurnool	I, 89
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Taliparamba	Malabar	I, 243
1525	S.	... ..	Sri Sindhachalam	Vizagapatam	I, 16
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagar.	Kondavidu	Kistna	I, 70
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Hanehalli	South Canara	I, 231
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tirupudai Marudur	Tinnevelly	I, 310
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	"Prativedeva Maharaya."	Sent from the District Court of South Arcot; and returned.	South Arcot	II, 9
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Sri Raiga Raya	Sent from the District Court of Masulipatam; and returned	Kistna	II, 13
1526	S.	"Chalukya Sridhara Raja Narandruha Mahapatrilungaru."	Pañohadaralu	Vizagapatam	I, 17
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Undavalle	Kistna	I, 77
<i>Id.</i> (?)	S.	Achyutadeva	Vijayanagar	Bellary	I, 107
1526	S.	Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagar.	Katteragandla	Cuddapah	I, 126
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1527	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Gudihalli	Bellary ...	I, 109
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Erode	Coimbatore ...	I, 216
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Ānandaya Dēvar	Karivalamvandanallūr.	Tinnevelly ...	I, 306
1528	S.	A Muhammadan Inscription recording the capture of Kondapalle by Sultan Kuli of Golkonda.	Konḍapalle	Kistna ...	I, 50
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Prattipāḍu	Do. ...	I, 76
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bhaṭṭiprōlu	Do. ...	I, 78
1528 (P)	S.	Achhutadeva of Vijayanagar	Ayyaluru	Kurnool ...	I, 93
1528	S.	... ..	Ayyavāri Kōḍuru ...	Do. ...	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Mareḷḷa	Nellore ...	I, 136
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Samantapāḍi	Do. ...	I, 137
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Guḍimaṅgalam ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 222
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Chippagiri	Bellary ...	I, 322
1529	S.	... ..	Kētavarām	Kurnool ...	I, 88
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Pāṇem	Do. ...	I, 96
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar	Bellary ...	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i> (P)	S.	Achhutadeva of Vijayanagar	Do.	Do. ...	I, 182
1529	C.P.	Do. do. ...	Sent by Maniyam Rāmachandrayya of Kaḍalādi Village, Pōlūr Taluk, North Arcot District ; and returned to him.	North Arcot ...	II, 16
1529	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Velamakūru	Anantapur ...	I, 323
1530	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achhutadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Kālva	Kurnool ...	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pōlūru	Do. ...	I, 96
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Vira Pratāpa Mahādeva Rāya."	Katteragaṅḍla ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 126

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1530	S.	Achyutadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Talli	Salem ...	I, 195
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pirāmalai	Madura ...	I, 297
1531	S.	Mallayya Chinna Bomma Nripati.	Yenamadala	Kistna ..	I, 77
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāyasam Ayyappayya ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Ayyalūru	Kurnool ...	I, 93
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 183
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Martāṇḍavarma, King of Travancore.	Kalakāḍ	Tinnevely ...	I, 314
1532	S.	... ..	Āluvakoṇḍa	Kurnool ...	I, 99
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Mallinayanipalle ...	Anantapur ...	I, 118
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 187
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. do. ...	Sent by the District Court of Chingleput; deposited in the Madras Museum.	Do. ...	II, 3
1533	S.	Do. do. ...	Mārkapūr	Kurnool ...	I, 86
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Pulimaddi	Do. ...	I, 96
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Iṅḷeḍu	Do. ...	I, 100
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Kanagānapalle ...	Anantapur ...	I, 118
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kocharlakōṭa	Nellore ...	I, 136
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Rāma Rāya Tummiṣi Nāyakkar, styling himself "King of Vaṅḡa."	In the District Court of Madura.	Madura ...	II, 5
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kollūru	Kistna ...	I, 79
1534	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Lēpaksha	Anantapur ...	I, 122
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Nandalūru	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. do. ...	Sent by Varadāchariyar of Pōṇḍi Village, Wāḷajapēṭ Taluk, North Arcot District. Returned to him.	North Arcot ...	II, 5

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1534	C.P.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	In the Collector's Office, Bellary.	Bellary ...	II, 17
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Madras Museum, Plate No. 8.	... ..	II, 20
1535	S.	"Masnadaya Aliku Dupan Malaku" (<i>sic</i>), who captured Koṇḍapalle.	Malkapuram	Kistna ...	I, 50
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Nāyakka	Madura	Madura ...	I, 292
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pattai	Tinnevelly ...	I, 315
1536	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Bandi Ātmakūra	Kurnool ...	I, '94
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Garladinne	Nellore ...	I, 137
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Malyakoṇḍa	Do. ...	I, 140
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kulaśekhara Perumāl ...	Karivalam Vandanalūr	Tinnevelly ...	I, 306
1537	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Lepaksha	Anantapur ...	I, 122
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 186
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Tiruvannamalai ...	South Arcot ...	I, 206
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vitthala Rāya, son of Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar.	Tirukkaraṅḡuḍi	Tinnevelly ...	I, 315
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	In the Collector's Office, North Arcot.	North Arcot ...	II, 30
1538	S.	Hari Narendra	Paichadāralu	Vizagapatam ...	I, 17
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Donnepadu	Kurnool ...	I, 99
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Lepaksha	Anantapur ...	I, 122
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Mudabidri	South Canara ...	I, 235
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Koṇḍavidu	Kistna ...	I, 70
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Volēru... ..	Do. ...	I, 81
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Dindigul	Madura ...	I, 289
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. do.	Sent from the District Court of South Arcot; and returned.	South Arcot ...	II, 9
1539	S.	Do. do.	Musalamaḍugu	Kurnool ...	I, 89
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Iājēḍu	Do. ...	I, 100
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar	Timmalapurāṅ	Bellary ...	I, 105
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1539	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ..	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	I, 183
1540	S.	Do. do. ...	Turumilla	Kurnool ...	I, 99
1541	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar	Bellary ...	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Tummadihalli ...	Anantapur ...	I, 121
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Taramaṅgalam ...	Salem ...	I, 200
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. do. ...	In the Office of the Collector of Nellore.	Nellore ...	II, 12
1542	S.	... ..	Bhattiprōlu	Kistna ...	I, 78
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Sadāsiva of Vijayanagar ...	Mārkaṭpur	Kurnool ...	I, 86
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Gaḍigerēvula	Do. ...	I, 94
1543	S.	"Guru Mahādeva Itayaluvāru," one of the Vijayanagar family, Sadāsiva being sovereign.	Animelu	Cuddapah ...	I, 127
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadāsiva of Vijayanagar ...	Udayagiri	Nellore ...	I, 141
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
1544	S.	Do. do. ...	Vaḍḍamānu	Kurnool ...	I, 91
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Chinna Āvulayya Rāja ...	Iḍamakalḷu	Do. ...	I, 97
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadāsiva of Vijayanagar ...	Āluvakoṇḍa	Do. ...	I, 99
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kolimiguṇḍla	Do. ...	I, 100
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadāsiva of Vijayanagar ...	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 119
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Nallacheruvupalle ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 127
1545	S.	... ..	Kaḍumūru	Kurnool ...	I, 88
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Narṇāru	Do. ...	I, 92
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadāsiva of Vijayanagar ...	Bētaṅ Cheruvu	Do. ...	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar	Bellary ...	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Niḍujuvvi	Cuddapah ...	I, 125
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Taramaṅgalam ...	Salem ...	I, 201
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mārtaṇḍavarma, King of Travancore.	Kalākṣṭ	Tinnevelly ...	I, 314
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1546	S.	... ..	Koṇḍaviḍu	Kistna ...	I, 71
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Udayagiri	Nellore ...	I, 141
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 120
1547	S.	Do. do. ...	Cherukucharla	Kurnool ...	I, 87
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Chintalapalle	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Gāḍidemaḍugu	Do. ...	I, 88
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Miduttūru	Do. ...	I, 89
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Nāgalōṭi	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Guṇṭanāla	Do. ...	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Pedda Kānāla or Kṛish- narāyasamudram.	Do. ...	I, 96
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Vallaripāḍu	Do. ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Koṭṭūru	Bellary ...	I, 110
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kōnappayya, son of Tiru- maladeva.	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 120
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Katteragaṇḍla	Cuddapah ...	I, 126
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Podile	Nellore ...	I, 138
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pattai	Tinnevelly ...	I, 315
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Adusumilli Rama Nāyuḍu.	Kārempōḍi	Kistna ...	App. xv.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pedda Polamada	Anantapur ...	I, 323
1548	S.	... ..	Babbellapāḍu	Do. ...	I, 43
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rama Rāzu Nilandima Rajayyadeva Mahārāja.	Kommōru	Do. ...	I, 83
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kaḍumūru	Kurnool ...	I, 88
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Betarū Cheruvu	Do. ...	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Ahobilān	Do. ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bhūpasamudra	Bellary ...	I, 111
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Niḍujuvvi	Cuddapah ...	I, 125
1549	S.	Kōṇēti Timmarasayya ...	Ātmakūr	Nellore ...	I, 143
1550	S.	... ..	Piḍugurāla	Kistna ...	I, 61
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Chintalacheruvu	Do. ...	I, 66
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pōtavarān	Kurnool ...	I, 98

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1550	S.	Kulaśekhara Peruma]	Karivalam Vandanallūr	Tinnevelly	I, 306
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kummanamalla	Anantapur	I, 323
1551	S.	...	Koṇḍaviḍu	Kistna	I, 70
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kannamaḍakala	Kurnool	I, 88
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Gaḍidemaḍugu	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Timma Rāja, son of Timmayadeva.	Yerragudiḍaḍu	Cuddapah	I, 129
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar	Pāmulapāḍu	Nellore	I, 138
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	S.	A Portuguese epitaph	Kuḍaḅgalūr	Cochin	I, 254
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Tirumōkūr	Madura	I, 295
1552	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar	Taṅgeda	Kistna	I, 62
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Kētavaram	Do.	I, 65
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Ātmākūru	Kurnool	I, 87
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar	Ahobilah	Do.	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput	I, 183
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do.	Do.	I, 185
1553	S.	...	Chēbrōlu	Godāvari	I, 36
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Bezvaḍa	Kistna	I, 48
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Chēbrōlu	Do.	I, 82
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar	Midutūru	Kurnool	I, 89
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Nalluru	Anantapur	I, 119
1554	S.	...	Prattipāḍu	Kistna	I, 76
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar	Mārkapur	Kurnool	I, 86
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Vōruvakallu	Do.	I, 96
1555	S.	...	Donḍapāḍu	Godāvari	I, 34
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar	Yellamanda	Kistna	I, 74
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Pagidyāla or Pagideḷa.	Kurnool	I, 89
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Badinēnipalle	Do.	I, 97
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar	Saudirādinne	Do.	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Ahobilah	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1555	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Porumamilla ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 126
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Vaṅṭimitta ...	Do. ...	I, 130
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Guṇḍlūru ...	Do. ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Āraṅgulam ...	North Arcot ...	I, 156
1556	S.	Do. do. ...	Vaṅḡipuram ...	Kistna ...	I, 85
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Ahobilah ...	Kurnool ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Vijayanagar ..	Bellary ...	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bhūpasamudra ...	Do. ...	I, 111
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Pennahobilah ...	Anantapur ...	I, 116
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Kaṅḡbadūru ...	Do. ...	I, 117
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 181
1557	S.	... ..	Rompicharla ...	Kistna ...	I, 72
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Brāhmaṅapalle ...	Kurnool ...	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Āhobilah ...	Do. ...	I, 101
1558	S.	Do. do. ...	Maṅḡalagiri ...	Kistna ...	I, 75
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Iṅḡeḡu ...	Kurnool ...	I, 100
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Nichanamēḡa ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Vaṅṭimitta ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 130
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Guṇḍlūru ...	Do. ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 186
1559	S.	Do. do. ...	Pedda Kānāla or Krish- narāyasamudram.	Kurnool ...	I, 96
1560	S.	A Muhammadan Chief ...	Mustābāda ...	Kistna ...	I, 51
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Kāḡva ...	Kurnool ...	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Kannamaḡakala ...	Do. ...	I, 88
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 186
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Viśvanātha Nāyakka of Madura in reign of Sada- śiva of Vijayanagar.	Anniyūr ...	South Arcot ...	I, 209
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Viśvanātha Nāyakka ...	In the District Court of Tinnevely.	Tinnevely ..	II, 2
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	In the Tahsildar's Office, Sattenapalle Taluk, Kistna District.	Kistna ...	II, 12
1561	S.	Do. do. ...	Vinukonḡa ...	Do. ...	I, 68

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1561	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Midutūru	Kurnool ...	I, 89
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Vijayanagar	Bellary ...	I, 107
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mahādeva Uḍaiyār ...	Belūru	South Canara ...	I, 231
1562	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Iakāla or Isakāla ...	Kurnool ..	I, 88
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumala and Sadaśiva, of Vijayanagar.	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 120
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 186
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pañja	South Canara ...	I, 237
1563	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Vaḍdamānu	Kurnool ...	I, 91
1564	S.	Do. do. ...	Koṇḍavidu	Kistna ...	I, 70
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 120
1565	S.	Do. do. ...	Vaṅḡipurah	Kistna ...	I, 85
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāma Rāja, son of Tirumala, in reign of Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar.	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 120
1566	S.	... ..	Palivela	Godāvāri ...	I, 32
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	From Chingleput; deposited in the Madras Museum.	Madras ...	II, 3
1567	S.	Nriśirhadeva	Donnepāḍu	Kurnool ...	I, 99
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Ahobilam	Do. ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumaladeva of Vijayanagar.	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 119
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Kandukūru	Cuddapah ...	I, 132
1568	S.	Do. do. ...	Khairuvvala	Kurnool ...	I, 93
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar ...	Ahobilam	Do. ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Sāmantapōḍi	Nellore ...	I, 137
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vasantadeva Mahārāja (F)...	Tachchūru	North Arcot ...	I, 168
1569	S.	Kumāra Krishnappa Nayaka of Madura.	Vijayapati	Tinnevelly ...	I, 316
1570	S.	... ..	Haṭṭiyāṅḡadi	South Canara ...	I, 230
1571	S.	... ..	Chintakunṭa, or Pedda Chintakunṭa.	Kurnool ...	I, 102
1572	S.	Tirumaladeva of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 183

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1573	S.	... ..	Valluru	Kistna ...	I, 85
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumaladeva of Vijayanagar at Pennakonḍa.	Chintakupta, or Pedda Chintakupta.	Kurnool ...	I, 102
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Virappa Nāyaka of Madura	Madura	Madura ...	I, 292
1574	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 183
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 185
1576	S.	... ..	Haṭṭiyāṅgaḍi	South Canara ...	I, 230
1577	S.	... ..	Śūravarāmpalle	Kurnool ...	I, 99
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumaladeva of Vijayanagar.	Pennakonḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 119
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Haṭṭiyāṅgaḍi	South Canara ...	I, 230
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1578	S.	... ..	Podilekonḍapalle	Kurnool ...	I, 98
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar, at Pennakonḍa.	Golladurti	Do. ...	I, 100
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Animelu	Cuddapah ...	I, 127
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Varatuṅga Rāma Paṇḍya ...	Karivalamvandanallūr..	Tinnevelly ...	I, 306
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnappa, or Periya Virappa, Nāyaka of Madura, in reign of Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar.	Krishnāpuram	Do. ...	I, 310
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Rāja Śrī Vitarāṇa Rāya .	Sent by the Collector of Godāvāri; and returned.	Godāvāri ...	II, 28
1579	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar...	Tallūru	Nellore ...	I, 137
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Erode	Coimbatore ...	I, 216
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Bhairava Rāja Uḍaiyār ...	Kārkala	South Canara ...	I, 231
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	In the Office of the Collector of North Arcot.	North Arcot ...	II, 29
1580	S.	... ..	Aminābād	Kistna ...	I, 64
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar...	Pennakonḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 120
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vira Kodanḍa Rāma ...	Pedda Kūrapalle	North Arcot ...	I, 153
1581	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar...	Bollavaram	Kurnool ...	I, 87
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Midutūru	Do. ...	I, 89
1582	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 188
1583	S.	Chinna Timma Nāyanūgaru	Podile	Nellore ...	I, 138

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1583	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar ...	Dosī	North Arcot ...	I, 166
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 180
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar ...	Śrīmushnam	South Arcot ...	I, 213
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Periya Virappa Nāyakka of Madura.	Madura	Madura ...	I, 293
<i>Id.</i> (P)	S.	"Śelavappa Nāyakkar Ach-yutamma Nāyakkar."	Tiruttarakōsamaṅgai ...	Do. ...	I, 302
1584	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar at Pennakoṇḍa.	Ahobilam	Kurnool ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Chintakuṅṭa or Pedda-chintakuṅṭa.	Do. ...	I, 102
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 181
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	I, 182
1585	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar ...	Gōraṅṭla	Kurnool ...	I, 92
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Veṅkaṭapati of Vijayanagar at Pennakoṇḍa.	Ahobilam	Do. ...	I, 101
1586	S.	... ..	Bōnaṅgi	Vizagapatam ...	I, 13
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Veṅkaṭapati of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 179
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Bhairava Rāja Uḍaiyār ...	Karkala	South Canara ...	I, 231
1587	S.	Ahobila Rāja, son of Rājappa; and Chinna Basava Rāja, son of Śorama.	Reḍḍicharla	Kurnool ...	I, 99
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Veṅkaṭapati of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
1588	S.	... ..	Basīnepalle	Kurnool ...	I, 97
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Veṅkaṭapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Pirāmalai	Madura ...	I, 297
1589	S.	Reddicharla Chinna Basava Rāja.	Komaravōlu	Kurnool ...	I, 97
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Varatuṅga Rama Vira Paṇḍiyadeva.	Karivalamvandanallūr..	Tinnevelly ...	I, 306
1590	S.	... ..	Pulivaruru or Peddapulivaruru.	Kistna ...	I, 80
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Veṅkaṭapati of Vijayanagar.	Sent from the District Court of Tinnevelly; and returned.	Tinnevelly ...	II, 2
1591	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	I, 186

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1591	C.P.	Kinniga Bhūpāla (?) ...	Sent from the Sub-Court of South Canara, and returned.	South Canara ...	II, 14
1592	S.	Veṅkaṭapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Māmaṅḍūr ...	North Arcot ...	I, 168
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 186
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 187
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pāṇḍyappa Uḍaiyār ...	Kārkala ...	South Canara ...	I, 231
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	"Vira Vasanta Veṅkaṭadeva"	Tirukkaraṅḡuḍi ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 315
1593	S.	Veṅkaṭapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Punalpādi ...	North Arcot ...	I, 168
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 179
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Velūr ...	Tanjore ...	I, 272
1595	S.	Veṅkaṭapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Tachchūru ...	North Arcot ...	I, 168
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 186
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Varatuṅga Rāma Vira Pāṇḍiya Dēvar.	Karivalamvandanallūr..	Tinnevelly ...	I, 306
1596	S.	Śaṅkaragiri Chandra Mahārāja.	Palakōl ...	Godavari ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Veṅkaṭapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram ...	Chingleput ...	I, 179
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Melūr ...	Nilgiri ...	I, 229
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Toṅḡūr ...	Tanjore ...	I, 272
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Veṅkaṭapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Sent from the District Court of South Arcot and returned.	South Arcot ...	II, 9
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāma Krishnappa ...	Sent by the Collector of Madura; returned.	Madura ...	II, 31
1597	S.	... ..	Nayudupālen ...	Nellore ...	I, 136
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Krishnappa of Madura ...	Sent by the Collector of Madura; returned.	Madura ...	II, 19
1598	S.	Rāmanātha Paṇḍaram ...	Rāmeśvaram ...	Do. ...	I, 300
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Kumāra Krishnappa ...	Sent by the Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevelly; returned.	Tinnevelly ...	II, 17
1599	S.	Veṅkaṭapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Gundlūru ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 134

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1599	C.P.	Dalavāy Setupati Kattār ...	Sent from the District Court of Madura; returned.	Madura ...	II, 5
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	"Toḍukulāi Muttā Rāja" ...	Sent by the Collector of Madura; returned.	Do. ...	II, 8
1600	S.	... ..	Tirucheṅgōd	Salem ...	I, 203
1603	S.	Veṅkatapati of Vijayanagar at Pennakoṇḍa.	Saudiradinne	Kurnool ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Veṅkatapati of Vijayanagar.	Varikuṅṭa	Cuddapah ...	I, 126
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Kaṅchivaram Kāmākshi Ammal, Bāṇi of the Akhaṇḍa Kāveri.	Sent from the District Court of Madura; returned.	Madura ...	II, 56
1604	S.	Muhammad 'Alī Pādshāh ...	Śrīkūrmam	Ganjam ...	I, 10
<i>Id.</i>	S.	An Uḍaiyār	Vēnūr or Yēnūr	South Canara ...	I, 237
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Rāya Kumāra	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tiruttarakōsamaṅgai ...	Madura ...	I, 302
1605	S.	Veṅkatapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 185
1606	S.	... ..	Jeyantipuram	Kistna ...	I, 44
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Mēḍikurti	Cuddapah ...	I, 134
1607	C.P.	... ..	Koṇḍattūr	Tanjore ...	I, 272
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Dalavāy Setupati	Rāmeśvaram	Madura ...	I, 300
1608	S.	Rāmanātha Paṇḍāram ...	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Dalavāy Setupati	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tiruttarakōsamaṅgai ...	Do. ...	I, 302
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Dalavāy Setupati	Sent from the District Court of Madura; returned.	Do. ...	II, 6
1609	S.	Veṅkatapati of Vijayanagar.	Ahobilam	Kurnool ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Tranquebar	Tanjore ...	I, 273
1613	S.	Guṇṭupalle Muttu Rāja ...	Ponnūru	Kistna ...	I, 84
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Chunḍi	Nellore ...	I, 139
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Muttu Virappa Nāyakka ...	Madura	Madura ...	I, 293
1614	S.	... ..	Kārempūdi	Kistna ...	I, 59 App. xiii.

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1614	S.	Venkaṭapati of Vijayanagar.	Venkaṭadripāleṁ ...	Kurnool ...	I, 87
1615	S.	... ..	Māḍabidri ...	South Canara ...	I, 235
1619	S.	... ..	Oppicharla ...	Do. ...	I, 61
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Raṅga of Vijayanagar.	Dharmapuri ...	Salem ...	I, 196
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Duvvāru ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 125
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tirucheṅḡoḍ ...	Salem ...	I, 203
1620	S.	A Muhammadan Inscription.	Chicacole ...	Ganjam ...	I, 8
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Penugāṅchiprōlu ...	Kistna ...	I, 45
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tiruvallūr ...	Chingleput ...	I, 174
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Virappa Nāyakka ...	Sent by the Tahsildar of Ūdamalpeṭ; returned.	Coimbatore ...	II, 28
1622	S.	... ..	Karṣlapāḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 59
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāmadēva of Vijayanagar.	Venkaṭadripāleṁ ...	Kurnool ...	I, 87
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Vēnūr or Yēnūr ...	South Canara ...	I, 237
1623	S.	Śrī Raṅga Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Ellore ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 35
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	(?) Veṅkaṭappadēva of Vijayanagar.	Arumbāvūr ...	Trichinopoly ...	I, 263
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Muttu Virappa Nāyakka ...	Madura ...	Madura ...	I, 292
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1624	S.	... ..	Vēnūr or Yēnūr ...	South Canara ...	I, 237
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pālaiyūr ...	Trichinopoly ...	I, 266
1625	S.	... ..	Gōli ...	Kistna ...	I, 57
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Passarlapāḍu ...	Do. ...	I, 61
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Churāli ...	Malabar ...	I, 241
1626	S.	... ..	Vedādri ...	Kistna ...	I, 46
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pedda Appayya Gāru ...	Amarāvati ...	Do. ...	I, 64
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Sent from the District Court of Vizagapatam; returned.	Vizagapatam ...	II, 6
1627	S.	... ..	Palakōl ...	Godāvāri ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kāmbhampāḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 58

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1627	S.	... ..	Kārenpūdi	Kistna ...	I, 59
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Rāvanasamudram ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 310
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vijaya Rāga Chokkalinga Nāyaka (?)	Sent by the Collector of Tinnevely; returned.	Do. ...	II, 7
1628	C.P.	... ..	Ākripalle	Kistna ...	I, 51
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kaikalūru	Do. ...	I, 52
1629	S.	... ..	Chēzāra	Do. ...	I, 68
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tiruchēngōḷ	Salem ...	I, 203
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rāmadeva Mahārāya of Vijayanagar.	Tāḍikkombu	Madura ...	I, 289
1633	S.	... ..	Kānūru	Godāvāri ...	I, 37
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pērūr	Coimbatore ...	I, 217
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Madura	Madura ...	I, 292
1634	S.	... ..	Pāsvēmula	Kistna ...	I, 61
1635	S.	... ..	Remidichāra	Do. ...	I, 67
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Vēlpūru	Godāvāri ...	I, 38
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumala Nāyaka	Ālāḍiyūr	Tinnevelly ...	I, 309
1636	S.	... ..	Norimeṭṭa	Anantapur ...	I, 116
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vēnkaṭapatideva of Vijayanagar.	Madras Museum Plate No. 14.	...	II, 21
1637	S.	... ..	Mallāpuram	Kurnool ...	I, 98
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Penubarti	Nellore ...	I, 146
1638	S.	... ..	Oppichāra	Kistna ...	I, 61
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Prattipāḍu	Do. ...	I, 76
1640	S.	... ..	Palakōl	Godāvāri ...	I, 41
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Morzampāḍu	Kistna ...	I, 60
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Aulā Rajān Khān	Vinukōṇḍa	Do. ...	I, 68
1641	S.	... ..	Ayilūru	Do. ...	I, 51
1642	S.	... ..	Kānepalle	Do. ...	I, 58
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kāvelapalle	Do. ...	I, 59
1643	S.	Rāga Rāya of Vijayanagar at Pennakōṇḍa.	Koilkunṭṭa or Kōvelakunṭṭa.	Kurnool ...	I, 100
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Saṅkaradevi, sister of Vira Narasimha Lakshmappara Baigār.	Sent by the Collector of South Canara; deposited in the Madras Museum.	South Canara ...	II, 16

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1644	S.	...	Tirupati ...	Godavari ...	I, 23
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Macharla ...	Kistna ...	I, 60
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Sankaradevi, sister of Vira Narasimha Lakshmapprasa Bangar.	Sent by the Collector of South Canara; deposited in the Madras Museum.	South Canara ...	II, 16
1645	S.	...	Markapur ...	Kurnool ...	I, 86
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Tarigopula ...	Do. ...	I, 91
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kodi Nagama Nayakka, a member of the Nayakka family of Madura.	Sent by the Collector of Madura; returned.	Madura ...	II, 29
1647	S.	Ranga Raya of Vijayanagar.	Nandyal ...	Kurnool ...	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Sent by the Subordinate Court of South Canara; returned.	South Canara ...	II, 14
1648	S.	...	Duvva ...	Godavari ...	I, 36
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Miriyaala ...	Kistna ...	I, 60
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Madura ...	Madura ...	I, 292
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumala Nayakka of Madura.	Vairavikulam ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 310
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Lala Krishnadeva Maharaja.	Sent by the District Court of Vizagapatam; returned.	Vizagapatam ...	II, 6
1649	S.	...	Nidumukkula ...	Kistna ...	I, 76
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Tarigopula ...	Kurnool ...	I, 91
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Iruvetti ...	Malabar ...	I, 247
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Muttulinga, son of Tondilinga Nayakka.	Velampatti ...	Madura ...	I, 290
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Sent by the Tahsildar of Melur, Madura District; returned.	Do. ...	II, 23
1650	C.P.	...	Nagaiyanallur ...	Trichinopoly ...	I, 266
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Karivalamvandanallur..	Tinnevelly ...	I, 306
1651	S.	...	Matsavaram ...	Nellore ...	I, 140
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Mana Vikrama ...	Manjeri ...	Malabar ...	I, 248
1652	S.	...	Iporu ...	Kistna ...	I, 66

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1652	S.	... ..	Kundarpi Durgam ...	Anantapur ...	I, 118
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumala Náyakka of Madura.	Yerumaippaṭṭi ...	Salem ...	I, 204
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Sent by the Collector of Bellary; returned.	Bellary ..	II, 17
1653	S.	... ..	Tummulacheruvu ...	Kistna ...	I, 62
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Santarāvuru ...	Do. ...	I, 84
1654	S.	... ..	Mutukuru ...	Do. ...	I, 60
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Haresamudra ...	Bellary ...	I, 111
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Tirumala Náyakka	Sent by the Collector of Madura; returned.	Madura ...	II, 29
1655	S.	... ..	Göli ...	Kistna ...	I, 58
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Tirumala Náyakka, in the reign of Śri Raṅga of Vijayanagar.	Sent by the Udamalpeṭṭi Tahsildar, Coimbatore; returned.	Coimbatore ...	II, 28
1656	S.	... ..	Vemulakōṭa ...	Kurnool ...	I, 87
1657	C.P.	Rāṅga Kṛiṣṇa Muttu Virappa Náyakka.	Sent by the Collector of Tinnevely; returned.	Tinnevely ...	II, 7
1659	S.	Abdulla Shah of Golkonḍa.	Udayagiri ...	Nellore ...	I, 141
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kumāra Muttu Tirumala Náyakka.	Tiruchengōḍ ...	Salem ...	I, 203
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Śri Raṅga Rāya, "ruler of Velāpuram."	Subrahmaṅya ...	South Canara ...	I, 238
1660	S.	Abdulla Shah of Golkonḍa.	Udayagiri ...	Nellore ...	I, 141
1661	S.	Chokkaliṅga Náyakka	Nenmēni ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 305
1662	C.P.	Chokkanātha of Madura	Sent from the District Court of Trichinopoly; returned.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7
1663	S.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkaliṅga Náyakka of Madura.	Tiruchengōḍ ...	Salem ...	I, 203
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Śri Raṅga III, of Vijayanagar.	Sent by the Collector of Bellary; returned.	Bellary ...	II, 18
1664	C.P.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 17
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 18
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1665	C.P.	"Son of the ruler of Śrī Raṅga Paṭṭana."	Subrahmanya	South Canara ...	I, 238
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Chokkaliṅga Nāyakka ...	Nenmēni	Tinnevely ...	I, 305
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Chokkanātha Nāyakka, in reign of Śrī Raṅga.	Sent by the Tahsildar of Uḍamalpet, Coimbatore; returned.	Coimbatore ...	II, 27
1666	S.	... ..	Koṇḍavṭṭu	Kistna ...	I, 70
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pennakoṇḍa	Anantapur ...	I, 120
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Śrī Raṅga, "ruler of Velapuram."	Subrahmanya ...	South Canara ...	I, 238
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>
1667	C.P.	Chokkanātha Nāyakka, in reign of Śrī Raṅga.	Sent by the Tahsildar of Uḍamalpet, Coimbatore; returned.	Coimbatore ...	II, 28
1668	S.	... ..	Pātakōṭa or Prātakōṭa..	Kurnool ...	I, 90
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tirupudaimarudūr ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 310
1669	S.	Śrī Raṅga Rāya of Vijayanagar.	Arumbāvūr	Trichinopoly ...	I, 263
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Goḍalūr	Madura ...	I, 290
1670	S.	... ..	Ellamūr	Anantapur ...	I, 323
1671	S.	... ..	Tirupparaṅkunṛam ...	Madura ...	I, 295
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Śivalarkuḷam	Tinnevely ...	I, 309.
1672	C.P.	A Rāja of Jeypore	Jayakōṭa	Vizagapatam ...	I, 11
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kallūru	Nellore ...	I, 136
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tirukkaraṅguḍi ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 315
1673	S.	... ..	Kānūru	Godāvāri ...	I, 37
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Rentala	Kistna ...	I, 62
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kāvalūru	Kurnool ...	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Chikkadeva Rāja of Maistūr.	Bēlūr or Dodḍa Bēlūr...	Salem ...	I, 194
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumalai Setupati Kattar Tēvar.	Hanumantagūḍi ...	Madura ...	I, 298
1675	C.P.	Chennamāji, wife of Somaśekhara Nāyakka.	Sent by the Collector of South Canara; deposited in the Madras Museum.	South Canara ...	II, 16
1676	S.	... ..	Kāmēpalle	Kistna ...	I, 58
1677	S.	... ..	Dāchepalle	Do. ...	I, 57

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1677	S.	... ..	Gāmalapaḍ	Kistna ...	App. xxvi.
1678	S.	Veṅkaṭapati Rāya	Kulli Rāmapuram ...	Bellary ...	I, 105
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Muttu Liṅgappa of Madura.	Sent from the District Court of Madura; returned.	Madura ...	II, 4
1679	S.	Kadiri Tirumalai Śinnappa Nayakkar.	Mandavāḍi	Do. ...	I, 287
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Hiranyagarbha Sētopati ...	Tiruvāḍānai	Do. ...	I, 302
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1680	C.P.	... ..	Tiruvalūr	Tanjore ...	I, 282
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vīra Veṅkaṭa Mahārāya ...	Madura	Madura ...	I, 292
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Sent from the District Court of Trichinopoly; and returned.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 6
1681	C.P.	Veṅkaṭadri Nāyakka and Tippayya, of Belūr.	Subrahmanya ...	South Canara ...	I, 238
1684	S.	... ..	Paṭukōṭa	Tanjore ...	I, 283
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	"Maharāja Śrī Rāja Ganapati Rāja Jagannātha Rāja."	Sent by the Collector of the Godāvāri; returned.	Godāvāri ...	II, 9
1686	S.	Muttu Virappa Nāyakka of Madura, <i>alias</i> Rāṅga Kṛishṇa Muttu Virappa.	Arumbāvūr	Trichinopoly ...	I, 263
1687	S.	... ..	Naramālapāḍu ...	Kistna ...	I, 61
1688	S.	... ..	Pirāmalai	Madura ...	I, 297
1691	S.	... ..	Chicacole	Ganjam ...	I, 8
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Bāsinikōṇḍa	Cuddapah ...	I, 132
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Maṅgamaḷ	Sent from the District Court of Trichinopoly; returned.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7
1692	S.	... ..	Koṇḍapuram	Kurnool ...	I, 100
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vijaya Rāṅga Chokkanātha in reign of Śrī Rāṅga of Vijayanagar.	Sent by the Collector of Tinnevely; returned.	Tinnevely ...	II, 7
1695	S.	... ..	Tirupudaimarudūr ...	Do. ...	I, 310
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vijaya Rāṅga Chokkanātha Nāyakka of Madura.	Sent by the Subordinate Judge of Tinnevely; returned.	Do. ...	II, 29

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1696	S.	...	Barrakāyalakōṭa ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Koṅgarāyakurichi ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 312
1697	S.	...	Bollavaram ...	Kurnool ...	I, 87
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1699	S.	...	Mitakandāla ...	Do. ...	I, 89
1700	S.	Daḷavāy Sētopati ...	Tirumōkar ...	Madura ...	I, 295
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Ēruvādi ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 314
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Maṅgammāl of Madura ...	Sent from the District Court of Madura; returned.	Madura ...	II, 4
1706	C.P.	"Makāddikha Bēgu" ...	Sent from the District Court of Vizagapatam; returned.	Vizagapatam ...	II, 6
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Maṅgammāl of Madura, wife of Chokkanātha Nāyakka, during the reign of Veṅkatapatideva of Vijayanagar, at Ghanagiri	Sent by the Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevelly; returned.	Tinnevelly ...	II, 17
1707	S.	...	Owk, Avuku or Auku...	Kurnool ...	I, 100
1708	S.	...	Dādālūru ...	Anantapur ...	I, 117
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Kolimigunḍla ...	Kurnool ...	I, 100
1709	S.	...	Tinnanōr ...	Chingleput ...	I, 176
1710	S.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha Nāyakka, of Madura.	Madura ...	Madura ...	I, 292
1712	S.	...	Yēkkudi ...	Trichinopoly ...	I, 266
1714	C.P.	...	Kempunāja ...	South Canara ...	I, 234
1715	S.	Dukkōji Rāja of Tanjore ...	Kiṟvalōr ...	Tanjore ...	I, 281
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	The Emperor Farrukh Siyar (Farokshir) of Delhi.	Sent by the Collector of South Arcot; and returned.	South Arcot ...	II, 9
1716	C.P.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha, of Madura, during the reign of Śri Vira Raṅga Rāya of Vijayanagar at Ghanagiri.	Sent from the District Court of Trichinopoly; and returned.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Sent by the Tahsildar of Dindigul, Madura; and returned.	Madura ...	II, 17
1717	S.	...	Tiruvalūr ...	Tanjore ...	I, 282
1718	S.	...	Śīranāyikanahalli ...	Bellary ...	I, 110

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1718	S.	Krishna Raya Udayar of Maistur.	Talli	Salem ...	I, 195
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Sarfoji and Dukköji ...	Sent from the District Court of South Tanjore; and returned.	Tanjore ...	II, 2
1719	S.	... ..	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 182
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Sent by the Collector of Madura; and returned.	Madura ...	II, 8
1720	S.	... ..	Bilakalagaduru ...	Kurnool ...	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Kempunaja	South Canara ...	I, 234
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Kopdappa Nayudu ...	Sent by the Collector of Bellary; and returned.	Bellary ...	II, 17
1721	S.	... ..	Kommanuru	Kurnool ...	I, 98
1722	S.	... ..	Krishnamsettipalle ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Puanganur	North Arcot ...	I, 154
1723(P)	S.	'Alamgir (I or II), Emperor of Delhi.	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 187
1724	S.	... ..	Chinna Bōdanar ...	Kurnool ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha of Madura, Mahadeva Raya of Vijayanagar then reigning at Ghanagiri.	Sent by the Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely; and returned.	Tinnevely ...	II, 17
1726	S.	... ..	Kauluru or Kavuluru.	Kistna ...	I, 49
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Raṅgasamudram ...	Bellary ...	I, 113
1727	S.	... ..	Tallakera	Do. ...	I, 114
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Deva Raja	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 186
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha of Madura.	Sent from the District Court of Trichinopoly; and returned.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 6
1728	S.	... ..	Dāmagatla	Kurnool ...	I, 88
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Turturu	Do. ...	I, 91
1729	S.	... ..	Raṅgasamudram ...	Bellary ...	I, 113
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Rajampalle	Nellore ...	I, 137
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha of Madura, in reign of Sri Raṅga of Vijayanagar.	Sent from the District Court of Madura; and returned.	Madura ...	II, 6
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Śinna Kadirappa Nayakka.	Sent by the Tahsildar of Dindigul, Madura; and returned.	Do. ...	II, 22

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1730	S.	... ..	Conjeeveram	Chingleput ...	I, 180
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Raṅgappa Marava Rāyar, Zemindar of Ariyalur.	In the office of the Deputy Collector at Ariyalur, Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 23
1731	S.	... ..	Kamakshipuram ...	Do. ...	I, 266
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha of Madura.	In the Collector's office, Tinnevely.	Tinnevely ...	II, 7
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	In the Collector's office at Madura.	Madura ...	II, 8
1732	S.	... ..	Saṅgameśvara ...	Bellary ...	I, 110
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Minākshi, widow of Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha of Madura.	In the District Court of Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7
1733	C.P.	Minākshi of Madura ...	Samayāpuram ...	Do. ...	I, 267
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Pūsapāti Venkātapati, a local Rāja.	In the Court of the District Munsif of Bimlipatam.	Vizagapatam ...	II, 9
1734	S.	... ..	Avanāśippalaiyam ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 218
1735	C.P.	Raḡhunātha Setupati ...	Tiruppanandāḷ ...	Tanjore ...	I, 275
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Śuraṅḡai	Tinnevely ...	I, 309
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	In the Collector's office at Madura.	Madura ...	II, 8
1736	S.	... ..	Ōbali	Cuddapah ...	I, 131
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kalicharla	Do. ...	I, 132
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Muttu Kumāra Vijaya Ra- ḡhunātha Setupati of Rāmnād.	In the District Court of Madura.	Madura ...	II, 4
1739	S.	... ..	Raṅgasamudraḡ ...	Bellary ...	I, 113
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Rāma Rāya	In the District Court of Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 6
1741	C.P.	... ..	In the office of the Tahsildar of Melūr Taluk, Madura.	Madura ...	II, 31
1743	C.P.	Veṅkāta Rāya	In the office of the Collector of Madura.	Do. ...	II, 8
1744	S.	... ..	Viṅṡhala	South Canara ...	I, 239
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Veṅkāṡapatideva Rāya ...	Tiruppanandāḷ ...	Tanjore ...	I, 275
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Muttu Kumāra Vijaya Ra- ḡhunātha Setupati.	Hanumantagudī ...	Madura ...	I, 298

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1744	C.P.	... ..	In the office of the Collector of South Arcot.	South Arcot ...	II, 9
1746	S.	... ..	Pūtāti	Malabar ...	I, 245
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Suranḍai	Tinnevely ...	I, 309
1748	S.	Śrī Narasiṅha Nṛipati ...	Kautāvāri Agrahāram.	Kistna ...	I, 44
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Tsauḍepalle	North Arcot ...	I, 154
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	In the Collector's office, Bellary.	Bellary ...	II, 18
1749	S.	Hussein Khan and Karim Khan.	Ponneri	Chingleput ...	I, 173
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Tiruppanandaḷ ...	Tanjore ...	I, 275
1750	S.	... ..	Ponḍugala	Kistna ...	I, 62
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Yellamanda	Do. ...	I, 74
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	In the District Court of Cuddalore, South Arcot.	South Arcot ...	II, 9
1752	S.	... ..	Chintapalle	Kistna ...	I, 56
1753	S.	... ..	Tsauḍepalle	North Arcot ...	I, 154
1754	S.	... ..	Chindukuru	Kurnool ...	I, 94
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Vēmpalle	Cuddapah ...	I, 134
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	In the office of the Tahsildar of Tenkāśi.	Tinnevely ...	II, 27
1756	S.	... ..	Santāna Venugōpalapuram.	North Arcot ...	I, 158
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kriahna Rāja Udaiyār of Maisūr.	Avanāśi	Coimbatore ...	I, 218
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Vijayamattu Vapaṅgamuḍi Marava Rāyar.	Tiruppanandaḷ ...	Tanjore ...	I, 275
1757	S.	... ..	Tarigōpula	Kurnool ...	I, 91
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kontālapaḍu	Do. ...	I, 95
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Pratāpa Siṅha of Tanjore.	Nāgūr	Tanjore ...	I, 281
1758	S.	... ..	Raṅgasamudraṅ ...	Bellary ...	I, 113
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Annasamudraṅ ...	Nellore ...	I, 142
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pāṅga	Malabar ...	I, 249
1759	S.	... ..	Raṅgasamudraṅ ...	Bellary ...	I, 113
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Samayāpuram ...	Trichinopoly ...	I, 267

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1759	C.P.	Vijaya Arunāchala Vana-gāmuḍi Tonḍamān.	In the District Court of South Tanjore.	Tanjore ...	II, 2
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Muttu Vaduganātha Periya Uḍaiya Tēvar.	In the office of the Collector of Madura.	Madura ...	II, 8
1760	C.P.	Chikka Kṛishṇa Rāya ...	Sent by the Uḍamalpet Tahsildar, Coimbatore; returned.	Coimbatore ...	II, 28
1761	S.	... ..	Kandukūra ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 132
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Kṛishṇa Rāja Uḍaiyār of Maisūr.	Śūlūr ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 219
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	In the District Court of Salem.	Salem ...	II, 2
1763	C.P.	Kṛishṇa Rāja Uḍaiyār ...	In the office of the Tahsildar of Pollachi, Coimbatore District.	Coimbatore ...	II, 23
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 24
1764	S.	... ..	Kallūru ...	Kurnool ...	I, 92
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Kalugotla ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1766	C.P.	... ..	In the office of the Collector of Kurnool.	Do. ...	II, 15
1768	S.	... ..	Talagaḍa Divi. ...	Kistna ...	I, 54
1769	C.P.	"Iranyakarpayāchi Raghunātha Setupati, lord of Tēvainagara."	In the District Court of Madura.	Madura ...	II, 4
1770	S.	... ..	Poonamallee ...	Chingleput ...	I, 175
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Ānamalai ...	Coimbatore ...	I, 221
1771	C.P.	... ..	Maḍavārvilakkam ...	Tinnevelly ...	I, 304
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Rāmalinga of Madura, acting under orders of Navāb Asād Siyāl.	In the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Tinnevelly.	Do. ...	II, 29
1773	C.P.	The Polegar of Pañjālānkurichi.	Paṣuvantāni ...	Do. ...	I, 308
1776	S.	... ..	Pagidyāla or Pagidēla.	Kurnool ...	I, 89
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... ..	Pesaravāya ...	Do. ...	I, 96
<i>Id.</i> (?)	S.	Immadi Virā Rāja Uḍaiyār of Maisūr.	In the office of the Tahsildar of Salem.	Salem ...	II, 28
1777	S.	... ..	Konakañchi ...	Kistna ...	I, 44

A. D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1777	C.P.	...	Sent by the Collector of Tinnevely; returned.	Tinnevely ...	II, 7
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1778	S.	...	Poonamallee ...	Chingleput ...	I, 175
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Taliparamba ...	Malabar ...	I, 243
1780	S.	Raja 'Ali Khan ...	Gurramkoṇḍa ...	Cuddapah ...	I, 134
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	In the Collector's Office, Kurnool.	Kurnool ...	II, 15
1781	S.	...	Koṇḍapuram ...	Do. ...	I, 100
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Pūdakkuḍi ...	Madura ...	I, 290
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	In the Tahsildar's Office, Melūr Taluq.	Do. ...	II, 23
1782	S.	...	Tiruchunai ...	Do. ...	I, 290
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
1783	S.	...	Pagidyāla or Pagidēla.	Kurnool ...	I, 89
1784	C.P.	Muttu Vaduganātha Tevar, Zemindar of Śivagaṅga.	In the District Court of Madura.	Madura ...	II, 5
1785	C.P.	...	Tiruvalūr ...	Tanjore ...	I, 282
1787	C.P.	...	In the Office of the Collector of Bellary.	Bellary ...	II, 18
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	In the Office of the Tahsildar of Salem.	Salem ...	II, 29
1788	S.	...	Mācharla ...	Kistna ...	I, 60
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Śivāyam ...	Trichinopoly ...	I, 269
1789	C.P.	...	Āṇḍānkōvil ...	Tanjore ...	I, 273
1790	S.	...	Ponnēri ...	Chingleput ...	I, 173
1791	S.	...	Bezvaḍa ...	Kistna ...	I, 48
1791	S.	...	Kōvilpaṭṭi ...	Madura ...	I, 289
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Veṅkatapatideva Mahārāya of Vijayanagar, living at Ghanagiri.	In the District Court of Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7
1792	S.	...	Tirupparaṅkunṛam ...	Madura ...	I, 295
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Muttu Virappa Nāyakkan...	In the District Court of Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 6
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Veṅkatapatideva Mahārāya of Vijayanagar, living at Ghanagiri.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>

A.D.	Copper or Stone.	Sovereign or Chief.	Town or Village.	District.	Reference.
1793	C.P.	Veṅkaṭapatideva Mahārāya of Vijayanagar, living at Ghanagiri.	In the District Court of Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7
1796	C.P.	...	In the Office of the Collector of Bellary.	Bellary ...	II, 17
1797	C.P.	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 18
1798	S.	...	In the Office of the Deputy Collector on general duty, Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly ...	II, 19
1799	S.	...	Talli ...	Salem ...	I, 195
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	...	Kolavarpatti ...	Tinnevely ...	I, 305
1802	S.	...	Talli ...	Salem ...	I, 195
1803	S.	...	Bhimaganipalli ...	Nellore ...	I, 153
1804	S.	...	In the Office of the Tahsildar of Salem.	Salem ...	II, 28
1806	C.P.	Kumāra Chinna Nāyakkar, a successor of Maṅgammāl.	In the District Court of Madura.	Madura ...	II, 4
1807	S.	...	In the Office of the Collector of Bellary.	Bellary ...	II, 17
1811	S.	...	Puṅganūr ...	North Arcot ...	I, 154
1813	S.	Vāsireḍḍi Veṅkaṭāḍri Nāyudu.	Amarāvati ...	Kistna ...	I, 64
1816	S.	...	Puṅganūr ...	North Arcot ...	I, 154
1817	S.	...	Ahobilam ...	Kurnool ...	I, 101
<i>Id.</i>	S.	...	Puṅganūr ...	North Arcot ...	I, 154
1818	S.	...	Challagundla ...	Kistna ...	I, 68
1821	S.	...	Bezvaḍa ...	Do. ...	I, 48
1824	C.P.	...	In the Office of the Tahsildar of Salem.	Salem ...	II, 28
1843	C.P.	...	In the Office of the Collector of Madura.	Madura ...	II, 8

INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND COPPER, ARRANGED DYNASTICALLY.

ABBREVIATIONS.—“ S. ” = Stone inscription.

“ C.P. ” = Copper-plate inscription.

“ Rice ” = Inscriptions in Maisür, mentioned in Mr. Lewis Rice's “ *Mysore Inscriptions* ” These are entered in the present list as showing where inscriptions relating to the several dynasties can be found, even though they do not exist in the Madras Presidency proper.

“ C.P. List ” = The List of Copper-plate Grants published in Vol. II, pp. 1–34.

It must be remembered that the A.D. dates are only approximate, and that for almost all these I am dependent on information received from correspondents whose accuracy I cannot guarantee. The originals must be examined in all cases.

Date. A. D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
WESTERN CHALUKYAS.					
?	C.P.	“ Ambera ” ...	Hosür ...	Rice, p. 298	No. 159 of Mr. Rice's collection.
652-3	C.P.	Vikramāditya I, son of Satyāśraya.	Kurnool ...	II, 15 ...	No. 95 of C.P. List.
?	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 15 ...	No. 98 of the C.P. List.
656-6	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 15, 16...	Possibly a forgery. No. 99 of the C.P. List.
662-3	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 16 ...	No. 100 do.
690	C.P.	Vinayāditya ...	Do. ...	II, 28 ...	No. 192 of the C.P. List.
c. 690	S.	Do. ..	Balagāmi ...	Rice, p. 186	Tenth year of his reign. No. 98 of Mr. Rice's collection.
693	C.P.	Do. ...	Sorāb ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 240	No. 134 do. do.
695	C.P.	Do. ...	Harihara ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 236	No. 132 do. do.
758	C.P.	Kirtivarmā II ...	Vokkalōri ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 299	No. 160 do. do.
997	S.	Āhava Malla ...	Taldagundi ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 186	No. 99 do. do.
1019	S.	Jayasinhā ..	Balagāmi ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 148	No. 72 do. do.
c. 1020	S.	Jayasinhā Jagadeka Malla.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 166	No. 80 do. do.
1028	S.	Do. ...	Taldagundi ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 201	No. 105 do. do.
1035	S.	Do. ...	Balagāmi ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 146	No. 71 do. do.
1045	S.	Trailokya Malla, or Someśvaradeva I.	Taldagundi ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 204	No. 108 do. do.

Date. A. D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1048	S.	Trailokya Malla, or Someśvaradeva I.	Balagāmi	Rice, p. 114	No. 53 of Mr. Rice's collec- tion.
1066	S.	Vishnuvardhana ...	Davangere	<i>Id.</i> , p. 19	No. 11 do. do.
1068	S.	Trailokya Malla ...	Banavāsī	<i>Id.</i> , p. 320	No. 170 do. do.
c. 1070	S.	Bhuvanaika Malla, or Someśvaradeva II.	Balagāmi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 132	No. 61 do. do.
1071	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 144	No. 70 do. do.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 164	No. 78 do. do.
1075	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 151	No. 73 do. do.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 142	No. 69 do. do.
1077	S.	Vikramāditya V, or Tribhuvana Malla.	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 129	No. 60 do. do.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ..	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 163	No. 77 do. do.
1079	S.	Do. ...	Anantapur	<i>Id.</i> , p. 305	No. 165 do. do.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Balagāmi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 166	No. 79 do. do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Sorāb	<i>Id.</i> , p. 206	No. 110 do. do.
?	S.	Do. ...	Balagāmi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 135	No. 63 do. do.
1091	S.	Do. ...	Taldagundi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 202	No. 106 do. do.
1093	S.	Do. ...	Balagāmi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 73	No. 38 do. do.
1096	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 170	No. 84 do. do.
1098	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 107	No. 47 do. do.
1102	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 78	No. 40 do. do.
1103	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 139	No. 68 do. do.
1107	S.	Do. ...	Taldagundi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 199	No. 104 do. do.
1108	S.	Do. ...	Davangere	<i>Id.</i> , p. 17	No. 10 do. do.
1112	S.	Do. ...	Balagāmi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 82	No. 41 do. do.
1114	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 175	No. 88 do. do.
1121	S.	Do. ...	Davangere	<i>Id.</i> , p. 14	No. 7 do. do.
1129	S.	Bhūloka Malla, or So- meśvaradeva III.	Balagāmi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 87	No. 53 do. do.
1138	S.	?	Sindigere	<i>Id.</i> , p. 329	No. 74 do. do.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Bhūloka Malla, or Someśvaradeva III.	Balagāmi	<i>Id.</i> , p. 134	No. 62 do. do.
1142	S.	Do.* ...	Davangere	<i>Id.</i> , p. 16	No. 8 do. do.

* Note.—The name is so given in Mr. Rice's translation, and the cyclic year is *Dundubhī* corresponding to A. D. 1142-43; but in that year Bhūloka Malla's son and successor Jagadeka Malla was reigning.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1147	S.	Jagadeka Malla, <i>alias</i> Perma Nripa.	Harihara	Rice, p. 67	No. 34 of Mr. Rice's collection.
?	S.	Tailapa II, or Nirmadi Tailapa.	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 57	No. 30 do. do.
1154	S.	Trailokya Malla (Tailapa II).	Balagami	<i>Id.</i> , p. 121	No. 56 do. do.
1155	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 100	No. 45 do. do.

EASTERN CHALUKYAS.

C. 650	C.P.	Jayasiraha I ...	Pedda Maddali, Kistna.	II, 1 ...	No. 3 of C.P. List.
?	C.P.	Indrabhattaraka (?).	Madras Museum, Plate No. 16.	II, 24, 25 ..	No. 176 do.
?	C.P.	Chalukya Bhima ...	Mandapaka, Godavari.	I, 37.	
?	C.P.	Amma Raja I ...	Kistna	II, 1 ...	No. 2 do.
?	C.P.	Do. ...	Ederu, Kistna; Madras Museum Plate No. 20.	II, 25 ...	No. 179 do.
?	C.P.	Amma Raja II ...	Kistna	II, 1 ...	No. 1 do.
?	C.P.	Amma II	Do.	II, 15 ...	No. 84 do.

CHOLAS.

It is a difficult question how best to arrange these Chola inscriptions. They are very numerous, but in a large number of instances the copies sent to me, or placed at my disposal, have been so carelessly prepared as to be almost useless. For instance, at Draksharama in the Godavari District there are a number of dated inscriptions of this dynasty, which will be invaluable when carefully studied; but the dates given in my copies are so hopelessly confused that for the purpose of this list no other course is open but to discard them altogether.

The arrangement made below is perhaps the best under the circumstances, though I am aware that it is open to criticism. I have divided the dated from the undated inscriptions, and classed them according to the names of the sovereigns mentioned. All the inscriptions which mention the

Date. A. D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
name "Kulottuṅga" without qualification I have put together, without deciding whether they belong to the reign of Kulottuṅga I or Kulottuṅga II, because I have found it impracticable to decide which is which. This work must be done hereafter after examination of the originals; similarly those with "Rāja Rāja."					
RĀJA RĀJA—Dated.					
...	S.	Rāja Rāja ...	Drākahārāma, Godā-vari.	I, 30	3rd year of the reign.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 26	4th year of his reign.
...	S.	Do. ...	Gaṇapavaram, Godā-vari.	I, 39	7th year of the reign.
...	S.	Do. ...	Drākahārāma, Godā-vari.	I, 30	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Śrikakūḷam, Kistna	I, 55	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Drākahārāma, Godā-vari.	I, 29	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 28	9th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	17th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30	19th do.
...	S.	Rāja Chola	Do. ...	I, 29	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30	20th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Kollūru, Kistna	I, 79	27th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	29th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Drākahārāma, Godā-vari.	I, 81	30th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29	35th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27	37th do.
...	S.	Rāja Rāja Chōḍa	Do. ...	I, 26.	
...	S.	Rāja Deva	Do. ...	I, 31	69th do.
VĪRA CHOLA, OR KULOTTUṅGA I—Dated.					
...	S.	Kulottuṅga Rājendra	Śrikakūḷam, Kistna	I, 55.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Niḍumōlu, Kistna	I, 54.	

Date. A. D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
...	S.	Kulottuṅga Rājendra	Ikkurru, Kistna ...	I, 69.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Yenikēpādu, Kistna ...	I, 50.	
...	S.	Kulottuṅga Rājendra Chola.	Drākshārama, Godā- vari.	I, 28.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Konakañchi, Kistna ...	I, 44.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Drākshārama, Godā- vari.	I, 27	9th year of the reign.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
...	S.	Vira Rājendra Chola. (The inscription was, it is declared therein, presented by "Karikala Chola.")	Śeṅgama, South Arcot.	I, 206	According to the inscription "Karikala" and "Rājendra" would appear to be the same person.
...	S.	Vira Rājendra Chola.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
"KULOTTUṅGA"— <i>Dated.</i>					
...	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola ...	Drākshārama, Godā- vari.	I, 30	5th year of the reign.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29	7th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 26	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Bāpatla, Kistna ...	I, 27	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Drākshārama, Godāvāri	I, 28	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31	9th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	10th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Bāpatla, Kistna ...	I, 81	11th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Drākshārama, Godāvāri.	I, 31	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29	13th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 31	Do. do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
...	S.	Kulottuṅga Chola ...	Drakshārāma Godāvāri.	I, 26 ...	12th year of the reign.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29 ...	34th do.
...	S.	Do. ...	Kollūru, Kistna ...	I, 79 ...	21st year of the kingdom of Tribhuvana Malla.
...	S.	Do. ...	Amarāvati, Kistna ...	I, 64 ...	The grant is by the wife of Prōhi Nayaḍu, a dependent of the king.
...	S.	Do. ...	Bapaḷa, Kistna ...	I, 81.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Govindapuram, Kistna.	I, 69.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Ponnuru, Kistna ...	I, 84.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Drakshārāma, Godāvāri.	I, 30.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 30.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Pāṇḍuva, Godāvāri ...	I, 39.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Drakshārāma, Godāvāri.	I, 31.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 25.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 26.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 28.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Kāza, Kistna ...	I, 75.	
KULOTTUNGA (?)— <i>Dated.</i>					
...	S.	"Kulottuṅga Rāja Rāja."	Drakshārāma, Godāvāri.	I, 31 ...	9th year of the reign.
RĀJA RĀJA II (?)— <i>Dated.</i>					
1232	S.	Rāja Rāja ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 184 ...	16th year of his reign. The entry of the <i>Saka</i> year is very important. The copy gives it as 1154. If correct, this establishes the existence of a second Rāja Rāja, commencing his reign about A.D. 1210.
1232	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	16th year of the reign. This exactly corresponds with the above.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
<i>VIKRAMA—Dated.</i>					
...	S.	Vikrama Chola	Niḍubrōlu, Kistna	I, 80	17th year of the reign.
<i>KOPPERIŅJINGADEVĀ—Dated.</i>					
1260	S.	"KopperiŅjīga Tevar."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 187	18th year of the reign; fixing the commencement of the reign as A.D. 1242.
<i>MADURĀNTAKA PORĀPI—Dated.</i>					
1310	S.	"Madurāntaka Porāpi Sōran."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181	24th year of the reign.
<i>UNIDENTIFIED AND MISCELLANEOUS—Dated.</i>					
...	S.	Tribhuvana Chakravarti.	Bāpaṭla, Kistna	I, 81	6th year of Tribhuvana Chakravarti.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	7th year of the reign.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	9th do.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Drākshārāma, Godāvāri.	I, 31	Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Bāpaṭla, Kistna	I, 81	11th do.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 182	14th do.
...	S.	Tribhuvana Malladeva.	Nārāyaṇavanam, North Arcot.	I, 157-158.	6th do.
...	S.	Do.	Drākshārāma, Godāvāri.	I, 30	Do. do.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	7th year of the "Chalukya Vikrama" era.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	Do.
...	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	36th year of the reign.
...	S.	Mallideva Chola	Hēmāvati, Anantapur.	I, 121.	
...	S.	Tribhuvana Chola-deva.	Drākshārāma, Godāvāri.	I, 30	7th year of the reign.
...	S.	Rājendra Chola, son of "Kulōttuṅga Chōḍa Goṅkayya."	Śiripuram, Kistna	I, 65	The inscription relates how the Chalukya kingdom passed into the hands of the Cholas.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
...	S.	"Chōḍa Goṅka Rāja."	Drākshārāma, Godāvāri.	I, 29.	
...	S.	Uttama Chola ...	Nārāyanavanarū, North Aroot.	I, 158 ...	Grant by Pallava Rāja; 13th year of the reign.
...	S.	Goṅka Nṛipa ...	Drākshārāma, Godā- vāri.	I, 29.	
...	S.	Velanāṭi Chola Nṛipa.	Palivela, Godāvāri ...	I, 32.	
...	S.	"Chanda Chōḍa Nārāyanadēva."	Avanigadḍa, Kistna ...	I, 53.	
...	S.	"Dhanadapṛōḷi Chōḍa Nārāyanadēva."	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
...	S.	"Indradeva, son of Narapati, the Chola Mahārāja."	Ellore, Godāvāri ...	I, 35.	
...	S.	Madammadevi, wife of Rajendra, son of Kulottuṅga.	Drākshārāma, Godāvāri.	I, 28 ...	38th year of the reign of Rāja Rāja.
...	S.	Sāmādi Amma, wife of Kulottuṅga Chola.	Bāpaṭla, Kistna ...	I, 81.	
...	S.	"Paṇḍa Nāyaka, uncle of Kulot- tuṅga Chola."	Drākshārāma, Godāvāri.	I, 30.	
...	S.	A relative of Kulot- tuṅga.	Do. ...	I, 28.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
...	S.	A descendant of the Cholas.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Dated, but without name.</i>					
...	S.	The minister of Veṅgi Goṅka Rāja.	Drākshārāma, Godāvāri.	I, 59.	
...	S.	... ..	Piṭṭāpuram, Godāvāri...	I, 24.	
...	S.	... ..	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
...	S.	... ..	Bezvaḍa, Kistna ...	I, 48.	
...	S.	... ..	Avanigadḍa, Kistna ...	I, 53.	
...	S.	... ..	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
...	S.	... ..	Talagaḍa Divi, Kistna.	I, 54.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	... ..	Yellamanda, Kistna ...	I, 74.	
	S.	... ..	Kolakalūru, Kistna ...	I, 79.	
	S.	... ..	Chēbrōlu, Kistna ...	I, 82.	
	S.	... ..	Ayyalūru, Kurnool ...	I, 94	A broken slab.
	S.	... ..	Śaṅkararāmanallūr, Coimbatore.	I, 222.	
RĀJA RĀJA—Undated.					
Undated.	S.	Rāja Rāja	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 183	4th year of the reign.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	5th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 184	7th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 185	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 184	8th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 183	10th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 184	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Tiruppāsūr, Chingleput.	I, 174	11th do.
	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 185	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 182	12th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 183	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	13th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 184	14th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 185	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 182	15th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 183	16th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 184	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	17th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 186	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	18th do.
S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	19th do.	
S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 180	Do. do.	
S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 183	Do. do.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	Rāja Rāja	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 184 ...	21st year of the reign.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 186 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 187 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 183 ...	22nd do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 184 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 187 ...	24th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 180 ...	25th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 187 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	26th do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	27th do.
S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 184 ...	28th do.	
S.	Do.	Señji, Chingleput ...	I, 174.		
S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 186.		
VIRA CHOLA OR KULOTTUNGA I ¹ —Undated.					
Undated.	S.	“Kopparakṣarivar- mā, <i>alias</i> Rājendra Chola.”	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179 ...	3rd year of the reign.
	S.	“Kōneri Nanmai- koṇḍān.”	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	Do. do.
	S.	“Rājendradeva, <i>alias</i> Kopparakṣarivar- mā.”	Tiruppāṭur, Chingleput.	I, 174 ...	Do. do.

¹ Since this series was drawn up and put in type Dr. Burgess has sent me some copies of inscriptions from the Madura District, which lead me to think that I have probably been too hasty in assuming that all these inscriptions belong to Kulottunga I; since the names there given to the Queens of two Paṇḍiyan sovereigns are similar to those given to several of these. It is possible therefore that the Queens' names are titles common both to Chola and Paṇḍiyan dynasties. And if so, much of the theory on which my identification was based is seriously undermined.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	"Rajendradeva, <i>alias</i> Kopparakésarivarma."	Tiruppásúr, Chingleput.	I, 174 ...	6th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kóvirajakésarivarma, <i>alias</i> Kulótunga, with his queen Ulah Murudaiyál."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kopparakésarivarma, <i>alias</i> Rajendra."	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kóvirajakésarivarma."	Erode, Coimbatore ...	I, 216 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kónéri Melkoḍan Sundara Paṇḍiyan"	Manūr, Madura ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kóvirajakésarivarma, <i>alias</i> Kulótunga Chola."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 178 ...	6th do.
	S.	"Kóvirajakésarivarma Uḍaiyār Śri Kulótunga Chola."	Do. ...	I, 187 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kónéri Nanmaikoḍan."	Tirunámanallur, South Arcot.	I, 211 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kóvirajakésarivarma Uḍaiyār Śri Vira Rajendra Dévar."	Gaṅgaikoḍasórapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kónéri Nanmaikoḍan."	Tanjore ...	I, 278 ...	6th year of the reign of "Etiráman" (?)
	S.	"Kóvirajakésari Śri Vira Rajendra Dévar."	Kiṛanūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	6th year of the reign.
	S.	"Melkoḍan Koṅgaṇa Vira Chola."	Taramaṅgalam, Salem.	I, 201 ...	6th do.
	S.	Rajendra Chola, <i>alias</i> Kopparakésari, and his wife Ulah Mahadevi.	Tanjore ...	I, 278 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Vira Rajendradeva ...	Kiṛanūr, Madura ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.
S.	"Késarivarma" ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 178 ...	7th do.	
S.	"Vira Rajadeva" ...	Kiṛanūr, Madura ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.	
S.	Vira Rajendradeva ...	Do. ...	I, 286 ...	Do. do.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	Vira Rājendradeva...	Kirānūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	7th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kōvirāja" ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kōvirājakēśari Śrī Vira Rājendra- dēvar."	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	8th do.
	S.	"Kōvirājakēśari Śrī Vira Rājendra- dēvar."	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Vira Rājendra ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Bhuvana Murudūjai- yal, queen of Kōvi- rājakēśarivarmā, <i>alias</i> Kulōttunga Chola.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179 ...	Do. do.
	S.	The wife of Kōppara- kēśarivarmā.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	10th do.
	S.	Kulōttunga ...	Do. ...	I, 183 ...	10th year of the reign. Con- quest of Madura mentioned
	S.	"Kōvirājakēśarivar- mā."	Erode, Coimbatore ...	I, 216 ...	10th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kōpparakēśarivar- mā," <i>alias</i> Rājendra Chola.	Tanjore ...	I, 279 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Sundara Pāṇḍiya- deva, with his wife, Ulaha Murudūjai- yal.	Madura ...	I, 294 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Vira Rājendra ...	Kirānūr, Madura ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.
S.	Vira Rājendradeva...	Do. ...	I, 286 ...	Do. do.	
S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 287 ...	11th do.	

Date. A D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	Vira Rajendradeva...	Kīranūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	11th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kopparakēsarivar- mā Vira Rāja Dēvar."	Do. ...	I, 286 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kōneri Nanmai Kopdan Sundara Pāṇḍiyan."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 180 ...	12th do.
	S.	"Kōvirāja Kēsarī- varma."	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kopparakēsarivar- mā Uḍaiyar, <i>alias</i> Śrī Rajendra Śōra Uḍaiyar."	Do. ...	I, 178 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kō-Rajakēsarivar- mā Śrī Vira Rāja Dēvar."	Kīranūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Vira Rajendra ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Kōneri Nanmai Kop- dan.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179-180.	12th do.
	S.	"Kōvirāja <i>alias</i> Kulōt- tuṅga Chōla," and his wife, "Bhuvana Murududaiyāl."	Do. ...	I, 178 ...	Grant by a Pallava in the 12th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kōvirajakēsarivar- mā."	Kīranūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	12th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kōneri Nanmai Kopdan."	Madura ...	I, 294 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Vira Rajendra ...	Kīranūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	Do. do.
	C.P.	"Kopiri Rajakēsarī- vartmā."	Chingleput ...	II, 16 ...	14th year of the reign. (No. 101 of the C.P. List).
	S.	"Kopparakēsarivar- mā Uḍaiyar, <i>alias</i> Śrī Rajendra Śōra Uḍaiyar."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 178 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	15th do.

Date. A. D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	"Kopparakéśarivar- mā, <i>alias</i> Rājendra Śōra."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179 ...	16th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kopparakéśarivar- mā."	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kōnēri Nanmai Konḍan Vira Pāṇ- ḍiyan."	Palni, Madura ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Vira Rājendra" ...	Kiṛanūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	16th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kopparakéśarivar- mā Uḍaiyār, <i>alias</i> Śrī Rājendra Śōra Uḍaiyār."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 178 ...	17th do.
	S.	"Vira Rājendra" ...	Kiṛanūr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Vira Rāja Devar."	Do. ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kopparakéśarivar- mā Uḍaiyār, <i>alias</i> Śrī Rājendra Śōra Uḍaiyār."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 178 ...	18th do.
	S.	"Rāja Rājakéśarivar- mā."	Do. ...	I, 179 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kopparakéśarivar- mā Uḍaiyār Śrī Rā- jendra Śōra Devar."	Tanjore ...	I, 278 ...	19th do.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 184 ...	Do. do. Conquest of Madura mentioned.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga Chola," with his Queen, Bhuvana Muru- ḍudaiyaḷ.	Do. ...	I, 181 ...	20th year of the reign.
	S.	"Vira Rājendra" ...	Kiṛanūr, Madura ...	I, 287 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" ...	Do. ...	I, 182-183.	Do. do. Conquest of Madura mentioned.
S.	"Kōnēri Nanmai Konḍan."	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	21st year of the reign.	
S.	"Rājendra Śōra" ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179 ...	22nd do.	
S.	"Kulottuṅga" ...	Do. ...	I, 184 ...	23rd do.	
S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do. Conquest of Madura mentioned.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	"Kō-Rājakēsarivarmā Uḍaiyar Śrī Virar Rājēndradēvar."	Gaṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	23rd year of the reign. Mentions conquest of Veṅgi.
	S.	"Kō-Rājakēsarivarmā."	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	23rd year of the reign.
	S.	"Rājakēsarivarmā."	Tanjore ...	I, 278 ...	From the 23rd to 29th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" and Ulahā Murududaiyal, his Queen.	Gaṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	24th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	25th do.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 184 ...	26th do. Conquest of Madura mentioned.
	S.	"Kopparakēsarivarmā, <i>alias</i> Rāja Rājendra."	Do. ...	I, 178 ...	26th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Rājakēsarivarmā."	Tanjore ...	I, 278 ...	Up to the 29th year of the reign.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 184 ...	30th year of the reign. Conquest of Madura mentioned.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" and Ulahā Murududaiyal, his Queen.	Gaṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 265 ...	30th year of the reign.
	S.	"Tribhuvana Viradeva" (Kulottuṅga I P).	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 184 ...	34th do. Conquest of Madura mentioned.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	35th year of the reign. Conquest of Madura mentioned.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 186 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kōneri Nanmai Koṇḍan."	Tanjore ...	I, 278 ...	35th year of the reign.
	S.	"Tribhuvana Viradeva" (Kulottuṅga I P).	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 183 ...	36th do. Conquest of Madura, &c., mentioned.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	37th year of the reign. Conquest of Madura, &c., mentioned.
	S.	"Kalottuṅga Chola."	Drakshārama, Godāvāri.	I, 28 ...	39th year of the reign.
S.	"Kōvirājakēsarivarmā...Kulottuṅga."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 180 ...	40th do.	

Date A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	"Kōvirājakēsarivarmā <i>alias</i> Kulottuṅga," with his Queen, Avani Murudaiyaī.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179 ...	40th year of the reign.
	S.	"Koppara Rāja Kēśari, <i>alias</i> Kulottuṅga Śōra."	Gaṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga Śōra."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179 ...	44th do.
	S.	"Kōvirāja Kēśarivarmā, <i>alias</i> Kulottuṅga," with his Queen Ulahā Murudaiyaī.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga Chola."	Tiruppāsūr, Chingleput.	I, 174 ...	45th do.
	S.	"Kōvirāja Kēsarivarmā...Kulottuṅga."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 180 ...	48th do.
	S.	"Kulottuṅga Śōra."	Gaṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	49th do.
	S.	"Kōvirāja Kēsarivarmā, <i>alias</i> Kulottuṅga," with his Queen Ulahā Murudaiyaī.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 179 ...	Do. do.
	S.	"Kōvēri Nanmai Koṇḍan."	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181 ...	* (See foot-note).
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 184.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 187.	
	S.	Do. ...	Tirunāmanallūr, South Arcot.	I, 211.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
S.	Do. ...	Gaṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	"The 6th year of Vikrama Pōdiya Deva."	
S.	Do. ...	Madura ...	I, 294 ...	The words "Udaiyar tiruvavar Udaiyar" are inserted after the name of the King.	

* In the inscriptions noted from here to the end of this section, the number of the years of the reign appear to be omitted.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	"Könëri Nanmai Konðän."	Madura	I, 294.	
	S.	Do. ...	Palni, Madura ...	I, 287.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
	S.	"Könëri Nanmai Konðän Sundara Pañðiyän."	Perür, Coimbatore ...	I, 217.	
	S.	"Kulottuñga Räjendra."	Drākshārāma, Godāvāri.	I, 26.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 27.	
	S.	"Koppāra Kēsari- varma."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 185.	
	S.	Do. ...	Periyakōñai, Madura...	I, 288.	
	S.	"Koppā Kēsari" ...	Chidambaram, South Arcot.	I, 213 ...	(Dr. Burnell's <i>S. I. Paleo- graphy</i> , p. 45, Note 1).
	S.	"Kēsarivarma" ...	Tanjore	I, 279.	
	S.	"Koppāra" ...	Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 206 ...	(Copy of Inscription imperfect. The King is probably Kulot- tuñga I).
S.	"Śri Kulāśekharadōva Könëri Nanmai Konðän."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 186.		
"KULOTTUNGA" (I OR II ?)—Undated.					
Undated.	S.	"Kulottuñga Chola."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179 ...	3rd year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Drakehārāma, Godāvāri	I, 26 ...	7th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Kiñāñr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Nārāyanavaram, North Arcot.	I, 157 ...	The date as given in the copy is S. S. 826, the 11th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Kiñāñr, Madura ...	I, 286 ...	12th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Pedda Kallepalle, Kistna.	I, 55 ...	13th year of the kingdom of Viśhuvardhana.
	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 184 ...	17th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 187 ...	18th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 184 ...	23rd do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 180 ...	34th do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.	
Undated.	S.	"Kulöttuṅga Chōḍa Goṅka."	Drākshārāma, Goda- vari.	I, 25.		
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 29.		
	S.	"Kulottuṅga" ...	Āḍuturai, Trichinopoly.	I, 263.		
VIKRAMA—Undated.						
Undated.	S.	"Koppara Kēsarī- varma Śrī Vikrama Śōra."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 183	... 9th year of the reign.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.	
	S.	"Vikrama Chola Deva."	Kīraṇūr, Madura ...	I, 286	... 22nd	do. } These can hardly refer to the sovereign, "usually known as" "Vikrama Chola" for he only reigned 16 years.
	S.	Do. ...	Periyakōṭṭai, Madura...	I, 288	... Do.	do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Do.	do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	Do.	do.
S.	Do. ...	Pērār, Coimbatore ...	I, 217	... 27th	do.	
PERUŠIṅGA DEVA—Undated.						
Undated.	S.	"Peruṣiṅga Dēvar."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 182	... 13th year of the reign.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183	... Do. do.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 184	... 15th	do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185	... 20th	do.
VIJAYAKAṅḌA GOPĀLADĒVA—Undated.						
Undated.	S.	"Vijayakaṅḍa Go- pāladēva."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 181	... 4th year of the reign.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	6th do.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183	... 8th	do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 180	... 13th	do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	15th	do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185	... Do.	do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do.	do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	17th	do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 181	... 18th	do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185	... Do.	do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	"Vijayakanda Go- pāladēva."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 180 ...	20th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 185 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	21st do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	22nd do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	23rd do.
		MADHURĀNTAKA PORRAPPI—Undated.			
Undated.	S.	"Madhurāntaka Por- rapi ¹ Sōran."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 186.	
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 187.	
				<i>Id.</i> ...	Dated in the 21st year of the reign of Raja Raja (?).
		DOUBTFUL—Undated.			
Undated.	S.	Probably Kulottuṅga I.	Vellore, North Arcot ...	I, 164, 165.	"Ahavamalla" is mentioned as defeated.
	S.	Do. ...	Gaṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 264 ...	Madura and "Ahavamalla" are mentioned.
		UNIDENTIFIED AND MISCELLANEOUS—Undated.			
Undated.	S.	Rājādhirājadeva ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179 ...	6th year of the reign.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 180 ...	7th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 179 ...	8th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	9th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183 ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 179 ...	10th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	11th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	14th do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	25th do.
S.	Kulaśekharadeva ...	Gaṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 265 ...	4th year of the reign. I am doubtful whether this is a Chola or Pandiyan King.	

¹ Note.—In the text I have sometimes transliterated the name by oversight, "Porrappi." The pronunciation of the double Tamil letters *ṣṣ* is very peculiar and almost impossible to be acquired by a foreigner. In sound it is like a rather guttural mixture of *ṣ* and *r*.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	Kulaśekharadeva ...	Gaṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 265 ...	5th year of the reign. I am doubtful whether this is a Chola or Pandiyan King.
	S.	Sundara Pāṇḍiyadeva	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	2nd year of his reign. It is possible that this is a Chola who assumed that title. Both Kulōttuṅga I and his son seem to have done so.
	S.	Do. ...	Tāramaṅgalam, Salem.	I, 201 ...	6th year of the reign. Do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	13th do. Do.
	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	16th do. Do.
	S.	Do. ...	Perundalayūr, Coimba- tore.	I, 216 ...	23rd do. Do.
	S.	"Perumā Sundara Pāṇḍiya Dévar."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 184 ...	14th do. It is possible that this, too, may be a synonym for Kulōt- tuṅga I.
	S.	Mallideva Chola ...	Hémāvanti, Anantapur.	I, 120.	
	S.	Goṅkayya ...	Munugōḍu, Kistna ...	I, 65 ...	37th year of the Vishnu- vardhana Kingdom.
	S.	Goṅka Nṛipa ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	
	S.	Bhuvana Murudūḍai- yā, wife of "Kōvi- rāja Kēśarivarmā Kulōttuṅga."	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179 ...	8th year of the reign.
	S.	"Gundamma, wife of Velanāṭi Rājendra Chōḍa Goṅkēśa."	Yellamanda, Kistna ...	I, 74.	
	S.	Jaya Mahādevi, mother of Kulōt- tuṅga Prithivīśva- radeva (? A Chola).	Dimile, Vizagapatam...	I, 17.	
	S.	Gaṅgaikondaṅ Chola, younger brother of Koppakēśarivar- mā.	Karūr, Coimbatore ...	I, 221.	
	S.	Rāja Chola's sister, in reign of Rājendra Chola.	Tanjore ...	I, 278 ...	3rd year of Rājendra's reign.
S.	Rāja Chola's sister who calls herself "Queen of Vallava- rai Yāvadya Deva."	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	25th to the 29th years of the Rāja's reign.	
S.	Rāja Chola sister ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	29th year of Rāja Chola's reign.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
13th Century.	S.	Nārāyana Chola, a descendant in the 4th generation from Karikāla Chola.	Tiruttani, North Arcot.	I, 158, 159.	
	C.P.	A descendant of the Chola—Chalukyas.	Godāvāri	II, 9 to 11.	No. 77 of the C.P. List.

MUSSULMAN INSCRIPTIONS.

1124	S.	A Mosque founded in Malabar.	Mādai, Malabar ...	I, 242.	
1302	S.	Epitaph of 'Ali 'Abdullah at Beypore.	Beypore, Malabar ...	I, 246.	
1324	S.	Muhammad Toghak of Delhi.	Rajahmundry, Godāvāri.	I, 22.	
1471	S.	?	Koṇḍapalle, Kistna ...	I, 50 ...	Records the capture of Koṇḍapalle by the Bahmani Mussulmans. The date of the inscription is SS. 1292. This is roughly rendered in the text 1476. It should be early in 1471.
1528	S.	?	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Recording capture of Koṇḍapalle by the Mussulmans of the Golkonḍa dynasty.
1535	S.	The name is written in Telugu "Masnadaya Aliku Dupan Malaku."	Malkāpuram, Kistna ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1560	S.	?	Mustābāda, Kistna ...	I, 51.	
c. 1566	C.P.	Ibrāhīm Qutb Shāh of Golkonḍa, (A.D. 1550—1581).	Ellore, Godāvāri ...	I, 35.	
1604	S.	Muhammad 'Alī Dādshāh (? of Golkonḍa).	Śrīkūrmān, Ganjam ...	I, 10.	
1620	S.	Āghā Jān	Chicacole, Ganjam ...	I, 8.	
1626	C.P.	Shēr Muḥammad Khān.	Vizagapatam	II, 6 ...	No. 36 of the C.P. List.
1640	S.	Aulyā Rajān Khān.	Vinukonḍa, Kistna ...	I, 68.	
1659	S.	'Abdullāh Shāh of Golkonḍa.	Udayagiri, Nellore ...	I, 141.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1660	S.	'Abdullah Shah of Golkonḍa.	Udayagiri, Nellore ...	I, 141.	
P	S.	Do. ...	Poonamallee, Chingleput.	I, 175.	
1666	S.	... P ...	Pennakonḍa, Anantapur.	I, 120.	
1691	S.	Burhān-ud-dīn Aulyā.	Chicacole, Ganjam ...	I, 8.	
1706	C.P.	"Mahāddikha Begu."	Vizagapatam ...	II, 6 ...	No. 37 of the C.P. List.
1715	C.P.	Farukhsir, Emperor of Delhi.	South Arcot ...	II, 9 ...	No. 68 do.
1723	S.	'Ālamgir, Emperor of Delhi.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 187 ...	The date seems to have been wrongly copied.
1749	S.	Husain Khān and Karim Khān, brothers.	Ponnēri, Chingleput ...	I, 173.	
1771	C.P.	Navāb Asād Siyāl ...	Tinnevelly ...	II, 29 ...	No. 201 of the C.P. List.
1777	C.P.	Navāb of Cuddapah.	Gaṅga Pēruru, Cuddapah.	I, 129.	
1760	S.	Mir Raja 'Alī Khān.	Gurramkonḍa, Cuddapah.	I, 134 ...	This was the uncle of Tipu Sultan. He died in this year.
...	C.P.	Navāb Saiyid Muṣṭafā.	Vizagapatam ...	II, 6 ...	No. 36 of the C.P. List.
...	C.P.	Qutb Chand Ṣāhib ...	Chingleput ...	II, 3 ...	No. 16 do.

GAṆĀPATIS OF ORĀNGAL.

Owing to careless copying and defective information I have found it impossible to distinguish the inscriptions of Pratāpa Rudra I from those of Pratāpa Rudra II of this dynasty, and I have therefore classified all the following inscriptions simply according to the dates given by my informants. I can only be sure of the accuracy of a few of these which I have myself seen, and it is necessary to warn readers that they must not rely on the dates given below for historical purposes. The originals require examination.

1175	S.	A son-in-law of Kākatī Gaṇapati Rudra.	Drākshārāma, Godāvāri.	I, 31 ...	Dated in the reign of a Chola Sovereign.
1179	S.	Kākatīya Pratāpa Rudra.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	

Date. A. D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1197	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Kuṅkulagaṇṭa, Kistna.	I, 71 ...	Minister, Mallaya.
<i>Undated.</i>	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do.
1201	S.	A brother-in-law of Kakatiya Gaṇapati-deva.	Beṣvāḍa, Kistna ...	I, 49.	
1235	S.	?	Chēbrōlu, Kistna ...	I, 82.	
1248	S.	Gaṇapati-deva ...	Rajahmundry, Godāvāri.	I, 22.	
1249	S.	Kakatiya Rudradeva.	Kaza, Kistna ...	I, 75.	
1251	S.	Kakatiya Gaṇapati-deva.	Durgi, Kistna ...	I, 57 ...	Gaṅḡayya, Governor of the Province.
...	S.	?	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do.
1252	S.	Kakatiya Gaṇapati...	Bhaṭṭiprōlu, Kistna ...	I, 78 ...	Grant by the son of his priest.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do.
1254	S.	Do. ...	Maṇḍapaḍu, Kistna ...	I, 52.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	?	Inimeḷla, Kistna ...	I, 66 ...	A victory gained by a Gaṇapati over the Cholas (?).
1255	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Durgi, Kistna ...	I, 57 ...	Minister Nuvvulu Maḍchi Rāja.
1258	S.	Kakatiya Gaṇapati-deva.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Jannigadeva, Governor of the Province.
1264	S.	Rudramadeva ...	Kārempūdi, Kistna ...	I, 59 ...	Do.
1268	S.	Kakatiya Rudra Mahadeva.	Guḍimeḷla, Kistna ...	I, 43.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sahini Gannama Nayudu, General of Kakatiya Rudradeva.	Peddavaram, Kistna ...	I, 45.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rudradeva ...	Mutukūru, Kistna ...	I, 60.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Gaṇapati-deva ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	
1269	S.	Rudramma Devi ...	Durgi, Kistna ...	I, 57 ...	Jannigadeva Rāja, Governor of the Province.
1270	S.	The Minister of Gaṇapati Mahādeva.	Palivela, Godāvāri ...	I, 32.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Rudra Mahādevi ...	Kakāni, Kistna ...	I, 74-75 ...	The Queen is called a daughter of Kakatiya Gaṇapati-deva.
1278	S.	Kakatiya Rudradeva (son of the Minister of—).	Draksharāma, Godāvāri.	I, 20.	
1279	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Kurnool ...	I, 92.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1292	S.	Kumāra Rudradeva.	Pedda Kallepalle, Kistna.	I, 54.	
1293	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra.	Mācharla, Kistna ...	I, 60.	
1295	S.	Rudrayadeva ...	Guḍimetla, Kistna ...	I, 43.	
1297	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Durgi, Kistna ...	I, 57.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...
1299	S.	Do. ...	Oppicharla, Kistna ...	I, 61.	
1300	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudradeva.	Taḍavāyi, Kistna ...	I, 46.	
1303	S.	Do. ...	Śrikakulāra, Kistna ...	I, 55 ...	Minister Annayya Peggoda.
1304	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Chintapalle, Kistna ...	I, 56.	
1305	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra.	Kāreṅpōḍi, Kistna ...	I, 59.	
1306	S.	Do. ...	Śrikakulāra, Kistna ...	I, 55 ...	Minister, Annayya Peggoda.
1307	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Bilakalagōḍūru, Kurnool.	I, 94 ...	Minister, Komayya.
1310	S.	Do. ...	Kochariakōḷa, Nellore.	I, 136.	
1311	S.	Do. ...	Damagaṭla, Kurnool ...	I, 88.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Oppicharla, Kistna ...	I, 61.	
1312	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudradeva.	Dadivāḍa, Kurnool ...	I, 97.	
1313	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Darsi, Nellore ...	I, 135.	
1317	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra.	Kāreṅpōḍi, Kistna ...	I, 59.	
1318	S.	Do. ...	Kolakalūru, Kistna ...	I, 79 ...	Grant by the son of his Commander-in-Chief, Somayya Veṅkaṅa.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1319	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Darivemula, Kistna ...	I, 57.	
<i>Id.</i> ¹	S.	Kakatiya Pratāpa Rudra.	Kolakalūru, Kistna ...	I, 79 ...	Grant by the son of his Commander-in-Chief, Somayya Veṅkaṅa.
<i>Undated.</i>					
...	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Chēbrōlu, Kistna ...	I, 82.	
...	S.	Do. ...	Darsi, Nellore ...	I, 135.	

¹ Sir Walter Elliot (*Nismatic Gleamings*, p. 38) mentions a later inscription of the Kakatiyas in the Northern Sarkars, viz. in A. D. 1336, but does not state the locality in which it is to be found. The date (1336) is 13 years subsequent to the downfall of the dynasty, but that is no reason to doubt its authenticity, as the inscription might refer to a relative of the ousted sovereign, or prove a conservative or legitimist feeling in the country which ignored the conquering Muḥammadans—a feeling very frequently exhibited in inscriptions.

Date. A. D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	References.	Remarks.
Undated.	S.	Pratāpa Rudra ...	Mācharla, Kistna ...	I, 60.	
	S.	Kākatiya Ganapati...	Pedda Cherukūru, Kistna.	I, 84.	
	S.	Kākatiya Pratāpa Rudra.	Palivela, Godāvāri ...	I, 32 ...	Date wrongly given in copy.
<i>Undated and without names.</i>					
Undated.	S.	... ..	Guḍimeṭṭa, Kistna ...	I, 44.	
	S.	... ..	Nandivelugu, Kistna ...	I, 79, 80.	
	S.	... ..	Chebrōlu, Kistna ...	I, 82.	

HOYISALA BALLALAS, OR YADAVAS OF DVARASAMUDRAM.						
1117	C.P.	Vishnuvardhana ...	Belūr, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 260	No. 146 of Mr. Rice's collec- tion.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Halebid, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 213	No. 117 do. do.	
1192	S.	Vira Ballāḍeḍa ...	Balagāmi ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 103	No. 46 do. do.	
1194	S.	Do. ...	Sorab, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 206	No. 109 do. do.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Belūr, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 266	No. 145 ^b do. do.	
1196	S.	Do. ...	Halebid, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 217	No. 118 do. do.	
1199?	S.	Do. ...	Talḍagundi, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 196	No. 103 do. do.	
1202	S.	Do. ...	Balagāmi, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 128	No. 69 do. do.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 162	No. 76 do. do.	
1205	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 137	No. 66 do. do.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Hēmāvati, Anantapur.	I, 121.		
1207	S.	Do. ...	Balagāmi, Maisūr ..	<i>Id.</i> , p. 137	No. 64 do. do.	
1223	S.	Vira Narasinhadeva	Harihara, Maisūr ..	<i>Id.</i> , p. 30	No. 20 do. do.	
1253	C.P.	Vira Someśvara ...	Bangalore, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 321	No. 171 do. do.	
1256	S.	Do. ...	Nirgunda, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 307	No. 166 do. do.	
1262	C.P.	Narasinhadeva ...	Belūr, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 270	No. 147 do. do.	
1269	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 48	No. 27 do. do.	
1270	S.	Do. ...	Somanāthapuram, Mai- sūr.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 328	No. 172 do. do.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1278	C.P.	Narasimhadeva ...	Belur, Maisür ...	Rice, p. 275	No. 148 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1287	S.	Do. ...	Chitaldurgam ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 11	No. 6 do. do.
1340?	S.	Vallal Raja ...	Erode, Coimbatore ...	I, 216.	
<i>Undated.</i>					
...	S.	Vira Ballaladeva ...	Balagami, Maisür ...	Rice, p. 180	No. 89 of Mr. Rice's collection.
...	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 185	No. 97 do. do.

THE GĀNGA FAMILY OF KALINGA.

?	C.P.	Devendravarṃā, son of Anantavarṃā.	Chioacole, Ganjam ...	II, 22 ...	No. 158 of the C.P. List, dated in the "51st year" of the dynasty.
?	C.P.	Do. do. ...	Vizagapatam ...	II, 14 ...	No. 93 of the C.P. List, dated in the "254th year."
?	C.P.	Satyavarṃā, son of Devendravarṃā.	Chioacole, Ganjam ...	II, 22 ...	No. 159 of the C.P. List, dated in the "51st year of the centuries of the years of the Gāngyavarṃā."
?	C.P.	Nandaprabhañjana-varṃā.	Do. ...	II, 21, 22...	No. 155 of the C.P. List.
?	C.P.	Indravarṃā ...	Do. ...	II, 22 ...	No. 156 of the C.P. List, dated in the "128th year" of the dynasty.
?	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	No. 157 of C.P. List, dated in the "146th year" of the dynasty.

THE REDDI DYNASTY OF KONDAVIDU.

1350	C.P.	Ana Vema ...	Konḍapalle, Kistna ...	I, 50.	
1356	S.	Vema Bhūmīśvara ...	Drakshārāma, Godāvāri.	I, 28.	
1361	S.	Ana Vema ...	Amarāvati, Kistna ...	I, 64.	
1372	S.	Aliya Vema ...	Taṅḡeḍa, Kistna ...	I, 62.	
1388	S.	Vema ...	Sarpavaram, Godāvāri.	I, 24.	
1399	S.	The son of Komara-giri.	Sarpavaram, Godāvāri.	I, 25.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1405	S.	Komaragiri Vēma ...	Sarpavarāṣ, Godāvāri.	I, 24.	
Undated.	S.	Komaragiri, son of Ana Pōta Redḍi.	Rajahmundry, Godā- vāri.	I, 22.	
1421	S.	Ana Pōta	Sarpavarāṣ, Godāvāri.	I, 24.	

GĀNGA KINGS.

?	C.P.	Vishṇu Gopa ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 293	No. 166 of Mr. Rice's collec- tion.
?	C.P.	Kōṅgani	Mallohali, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 289	No. 164 do. do.
466 ^{1*}	C.P.	Do.	Merkāra, Coorg ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 282	No. 161 do. do.
?	C.P.	Do.	Bangalore, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 294	No. 167 do. do.
?	C.P.	Avinṭa	Mallohali, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 291	No. 165 do. do.
762	C.P.	Prithivi Kōṅgani ...	Hoṣṭar, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 284	No. 162 do. do.
776	C.P.	Do.	Nāgamāṅgala, Maisūr.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 287	No. 163 do. do.
?	S.	Eṛeyṣparāsa (Usur- per).	Begūr, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 209	No. 113 do. do.

RĀJAS OF MAISÜR.

1673	S.	Chikka or Doḍḍa- deva.	Bēṭur, Salem ...	I, 194.	
1679	C.P.	Chikka Devendra ...	Karigaṭṭa, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 309	No. 167 of Mr. Rice's collec- tion.
1714	C.P.	Doḍḍa Kṛishṇa Uḍai- yār.	Eṭṭappūr, Salem ...	I, 201.	
1718	S.	Kṛishṇa Rāya Uḍai- yār.	Talli, Salem ...	I, 195.	
1719-28	C.P.	Doḍḍa Kṛishṇa Rāja.	Salem	II, 2 ...	No. 8 of the C. P. List.
1723	C.P.	Kṛishṇa Rāja ...	Tonnūr, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 311	No. 168 of Mr. Rice's collec- tion.
1724	C.P.	Do.	Melkōt, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 318	No. 169 do. do.

* Mr. J. F. Flood (*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 11-14) gives strong reasons for believing that the Merkāra plates are forgeries of not earlier than the end of the ninth century.

Date. A. D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1734	C.P.	Krishna Raja Udai- yār.	Tiruchengōd, Salem ...	I, 203.	
1756	S.	Do. ...	Avanāsi, Coimbatore ...	I, 218.	
1760	C.P.	Chikka Krishna Raja	Coimbatore	II, 28 ...	No. 186 of the C.P. List.
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Krishna Raja Udai- yār.	Kollegāl, Coimbatore...	I, 214.	
1761	S.	Do. ...	Śulur, Coimbatore ...	I, 219.	
1763	C.P.	Do. ...	Ānaimalai, Coimbatore.	II, 23 ...	No. 171 of the C.P. List.
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	No. 172 do.
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 24 ...	No. 173 do.
1799	S.	Recording the fall of Seringapatam.	Talli, Salem ...	I, 195.	
1814	C.P.	Krishna Udaiyār ...	Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	
<i>Undated.</i>					
{ <i>Undated.</i>	C.P.	Krishna Raja Udai- yār.	Perundalayār, Coimba- tore.	I, 216.	
	S.	Vira Nañja Rāya Udaiyār.	Avanāsi, Coimbatore ...	I, 218.	
	C.P.	Vira Chikka Rāya Udaiyār, son of Vira Nañja Rāya Udaiyār.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	

NĀYAKKA RULERS OF MADURA.

1560	S.	Viśvanātha Nāyakka.	Anniyūr, South Arcot.	I, 209.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Tinnevelly	II, 2 ...	No. 10 of the C.P. List.
1569	S.	Kumāra Krishnappa.	Vijayapati, Tinnevelly.	I, 316.	
1573	S.	Virappa Nāyakka ...	Madura	I, 292.	
1578	S.	Krishnappa or Periya Virappa.	Krishnapuram, Tin- nevelly.	I, 310.	
1583	S.	Periya Virappa ...	Madura	I, 293.	
1596	C.P.	Rāma Krishnappa ...	Do.	II, 31 ...	No. 211 of the C.P. List.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1597	C.P.	Krishnappa ...	Madura	II, 19 ...	No. 136 of the C.P. List.
1598	C.P.	Kumāra Krishnappa.	Tinnevely	II, 17 ...	No. 111 do. do.
1613	S.	Muttu Virappa ...	Madura	I, 293.	
1620	C.P.	Virappa Nāyakka ...	Coimbatore	II, 27, 28...	No. 187 do. do.
1623	S.	Muttu Virappa ...	Madura	I, 292.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	
1635	S.	Tirumala Nāyakka...	Ālaḍiyūr, Tinnevely...	I, 309.	
1637	C.P.	Do. ...	Kapilamalai, Salem ...	I, 203.	
1648	S.	Do. ...	Vairāvikulam, Tinne- vely.	I, 310.	
1652	S.	Do. ...	Yerumaipatti, Salem ...	I, 204.	
1651	C.P.	Do. ...	Madura	II, 29 ...	No. 199 of the C.P. List.
1654	C.P.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> ...	No. 197 do. do.
1655	C.P.	Do. ...	Coimbatore	II, 28 ...	No. 190 do. do.
1656	C.P.	Do. ...	Madura	II, 14 ...	No. 92 do. do.
1657	C.P.	Raṅga Krishṇa Muttu Virappa.	Tinnevely	II, 7 ...	No. 52 do. do.
1659	S.	The son of Tirumala Nāyakka, in his father's reign.	Tirucheṅḡōḍ, Salem ...	I, 203.	
1661	S.	Chokkalīnga N. ...	Nenmēni, Tinnevely...	I, 305.	
1662	C.P.	Chokkanātha N. ...	Trichinopoly	II, 7 ...	No. 51 of the C.P. List.
1663	S.	Vijaya Raṅga Chok- kaliṅga.	Tirucheṅḡōḍ, Salem ...	I, 203.	
1665	S.	Chokkalīnga N. ...	Nenmēni, Tinnevely...	I, 305.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Chokkanātha N. ...	Coimbatore	II, 27 ...	No. 186 of the C.P. List.
1667	C.P.	Do. ...	Do.	II, 28 ...	No. 188 do. do.
1678	C.P.	Muttu Liṅgappa ...	Madura	II, 4 ...	No. 29 do. do.
1686	S.	Raṅga Krishṇa Muttu Virappa.	Arumbāvūr, Trichino- poly.	I, 263.	
1691	C.P.	Maṅgammāl ...	Trichinopoly	II, 7 ...	No. 47 of the C.P. List.
1692	C.P.	Vijaya Raṅga Chok- kanātha.	Tinnevely	<i>Id.</i> ...	No. 53 do. do.
1695	C.P.	Do. ...	Do.	II, 29 ...	No. 202 do. do.
1700	C.P.	Maṅgammāl ...	Madura	II, 4 ...	No. 19 do. do.
1706	C.P.	Do. ...	Tinnevely	II, 17 ..	No. 110 do. do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1710	S.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha.	Madura	I, 292.	
1715	C.P.	Vijaya Chokkanātha Nāyakka.	Tinnevelly	II, 2 ...	No. 11 of the C.P. List.
1716	S.	Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha.	Trichinopoly	II, 7 ...	No. 50 do. do.
1724	C.P.	Do. ...	Tinnevelly	II, 17 ...	No. 109 do. do.
1727	C.P.	Do. ...	Trichinopoly	II, 6 ...	No. 44 do. do.
1729	C.P.	Do. ...	Madura	<i>Id.</i> ...	No. 33 do. do.
1731	C.P.	Do. ...	Tinnevelly	II, 7 ...	No. 56 do. do.
1732	C.P.	Minākshi ...	Trichinopoly	<i>Id.</i> ...	No. 49 do. do.
1733	C.P.	Do. ...	Samayāpuram, Trichinopoly.	II, 267.	

PĀṆDIYANS.					
1200 to 1213	S.	Kulaśekhara Paṇḍiyan.	Vikramangalam, Rāmnād Zemindāri.	<i>Errata and Addenda, Vol. II.</i>	Some inscriptions of this reign discovered by Dr. Burgess.
1209	S.	Parākrama Paṇḍiyan	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
1248 (P)	S.	Kāśikaṇḍa Parākrama Paṇḍiyan.	Teṅkāśi, Tinnevelly ...	I, 309 ...	Most probably my copyist altered the figures of the date, 1428 would be more likely, as it would confirm local tradition.
P	S.	Kanaka Paṇḍiyadeva.	Taramangalam, Salem.	I, 201 ...	27th year of the reign.
1307	S.	Parākrama Paṇḍiyadeva.	Kōḷār, S. Travancore...	<i>Bp. Caldwell's History of Tinnevelly, p. 52.</i>	5th do.
1402	S.	Kulaśekharadeva ...	Karivalam Vandanallūr, Tinnevelly.	I, 306.	
P	S.	Do. ...	Madura	I, 294 ...	3rd year of the reign.
P	S.	Do. ...	Gaṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 265 ...	4th do.
P	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	5th do.
P	S.	Do. ...	Pirāmalai, Madura ...	I, 297 ...	10th do.
P	S.	Do. ...	Madura	<i>Id.</i> ...	13th do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
P	S.	Kulaśekharadeva ...	Madura	I, 294 ...	20th year of the reign.
P	S.	Do. ...	Do.	I, 297 ...	34th do.
P	S.	Do. ...	Pirāmalai, Madura ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	38th do.
P	S.	Do. ...	Tenkāsi, Tinnevelly ...	I, 309.	
1428 (?)	S.	Kāśi Kāṇḍa Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	See above, under date "1248."
1431	S.	Ponnan Perumāḷ Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan.	Do. ...	<i>Bp. Caldwell's History of Tinnevelly, p. 53.</i>	The inscription fixes A.D. 1431 as the commencement of his reign.
1432	S.	Vira Pāṇḍiyan ...	Kārkāḷa, South Canara.	I, 231.	
1437	S.	Do. ...	Śrīvaikunṭam, Madura.	<i>Bp. Caldwell's History of Tinnevelly, p. 53.</i>	The inscription fixes A.D. 1437 for the commencement of the reign.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
1490	?	Do. ...	?	<i>Id.</i> ...	An inscription mentioned in the Mackenzie MSS. The king began to reign in 1475 A.D. (?)
1516	S.	Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan	Kuttālam, Madura ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	The inscription fixes the commencement of his reign as A.D. 1516.
P	S.	Do. ...	Tiruppattūr, Madura...	I, 298 ...	3rd year of the reign.
P	S.	Do. ...	Tenkāsi, Tinnevelly ...	I, 309.	
1562	S.	Ati Vira Rāma Pāṇḍiyan.	Do. ...	<i>Bp. Caldwell's History of Tinnevelly, p. 53.</i>	The inscription fixes the commencement of his reign as A.D. 1562.
P	S.	Sundara Pāṇḍiyan ...	Gaṅgaikondaśōrapuram, Trichinopoly.	I, 265 ...	2nd year of the reign.
...	S.	Do. ...	Tāramaṅgālam, Salem.	I, 201 ...	Do. do.
P	S.	Do. ...	Kunnāguḍi, Madura ...	I, 296 ...	8th do.
P	S.	Do. ...	Madura	I, 293 ...	11th do.
P	S.	Do. ...	Tirukkolakkūḍi, Madura.	I, 297 ...	11th do.
P	S.	Do. ...	Tāramaṅgālam, Salem.	I, 201 ...	13th do.
P	S.	Perumāḷ Sundara Pāṇḍiyan.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 184 ...	14th do.
P	S.	Sundara Pāṇḍiyadeva	Tāramaṅgālam, Salem.	I, 201 ...	16th do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
P	S.	Sundara Pāṇḍiya- deva.	Tirukkolakkuḍi, Ma- dura.	I, 297 ...	20th year of the reign.
P	S.	Do. ...	Perundalayūr, Coimba- tore.	I, 216 ...	23rd do.
P	S.	Kūn or Sundara Pān- ḍiyan.	Tirupparankunṇam, Madura.	I, 295 ...	This is an important inscrip- tion. Mr. Nelson gives a translation of it (<i>Madura Country</i> , Part III, pp. 65-67).
P	S.	Do. ...	Madura	I, 292.	
P	S.	Ugra Pāṇḍiyan ...	Do.	I, 293.	
P	S.	Varaguna Pāṇḍiyan.	Do.	I, 294.	
1578	S.	Varatuṅga Rāma ...	Karivalam Vandanallūr, Tinnevely.	I, 306.	
1589	S.	Varatuṅga Rāma Vira Pāṇḍiyan.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	
1595	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	
P	S.	Vikrama Pāṇḍiyan...	Kunnāṅḍi, Madura ...	I, 296 ...	6th year of the reign.
P	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
P	S.	Vira Pāṇḍiyan ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> ...	20th do.
P	S.	Do. ...	Madura	I, 293 ...	21st do.
P	S.	Do. ...	Do.	<i>Id.</i> ...	24th do.
P	S.	Do. ...	Tiruttarakōsamanāgai, Madura.	I, 302 ...	25th do.
P	S.	Do. ...	Tirukkolakkuḍi, Ma- dura.	I, 297 ...	31st do.
P	S.	Do. ...	Tiruttarakōsamanāgai, Madura.	I, 302.	
1596	C.P.	Rāmābhi Rāma Pān- ḍiyan, son of Ati Vira Rāma Pānḍi- yan.	Madura	II, 31 ...	No. 211 of the C.P. List.
1605	S.	Vallabhadeva, <i>alias</i> Ati Vira Rāma Pāṇḍiyan.	Kuttalam, Tinnevely.	<i>Bp. Cald- well's His- tory of Tinnevely,</i> p. 53.	40th year of the reign, which therefore began in A.D. 1565
P	S.	Vallabhadeva ...	Tiruppattur, Madura ...	I, 298 ...	10th year of the reign.
1623	C.P.	Sundara Pāṇḍiyan ...	?	<i>Id.</i> p. 54...	Succeeded Ati Vira Rāma.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
UDAIYĀR RULERS IN THE SOUTH.					
1300 (P)	S.	Kampana, son of Bukka.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 182.	
1344	S.	Virupanna Uḍaiyār.	Pennakoṇḍa, Anantapūr	I, 120.	
1354	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1364	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1365	S.	Kampana Uḍaiyār...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 180.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1368	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Dated in year <i>Kīlaka</i> .
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do. do.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 181 ...	Do. do.
1371	S.	Do. ...	Tiruppullāni, Madura.	I, 301.	
1374	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 302.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 181.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 178.	
1377	S.	Arayaṇṇa Rāya ...	Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	
1378	S.	Āryeṇa Uḍaiyār ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 182.	
1383 (P)	S.	Vira Nañjana Uḍai- yār.	Palni, Madura ...	I, 288 ...	Dated in the year <i>Rudhira- yāri</i> , which may be A.D. 1383-4.
1385	S.	Virapanna Uḍaiyār, son of Arayaṇṇa.	Śeṅgama, South Arcot.	I, 206.	
1396	S.	Virapanna Uḍaiyār.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
?	S.	Sayaṇa Uḍaiyār ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 182 ...	24th year of the reign.

VIJAYANAGAR RĀYAS.					
1336	C.P.	Harihara I ...	Nellore ...	II, 11, 12 ...	No. 79 of the C.P. List.
1334	C.P.	Bukka I ...	Harihara, Maistūr ...	Rice, p. 234	No. 131 of Mr. Rice's collec- tion.
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Morsalapalle, Ananta- pur.	I, 122.	

Date. A. D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1354	C.P.	Bukka I ... ..	... ..	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, pp. 337, 349.
1355	S.	Do. ... ..	... ..	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 329 ; No. 1 of Major Dixon's col- lection ; No. 45 (b) of Mr. Hope's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Chitaldurgam, Maisür.	Rice, p. 2...	No. 1 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1356	S.	Do. ... ..	... ..	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 340; No. 2 of Major Dixon's collec- tion ; No. 45 (a) of Mr. Hope's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Chitaldurgam, Maisür.	Rice, p. 4 ...	No. 2 of Mr. Rice's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Saṅgama ?	Nellore	II, 8 ...	No. 58 of the C.P. List.
1367	S.	Bukka I	Chilamaturu, Anantapur	I, 121.	
1368	C.P.	Do.	Banavási, North Kanara	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 340 ; <i>Ind. Ant.</i> IV, p. 206 ; Sir Walter Elliot's MS. col- lection II, 615.
1369 (?)	S.	Do.	Porumamilla, Cuddapah	I, 126 ...	Mentions Bukka's son Bha- kara Bhuspati as ruling at Udayagiri.
?	C.P.	Do.	Gädigerevula, Kurnool.	I, 94.	
?	S.	Do.	Śeṭṭepalle, Anantapur.	I, 116.	
?	C.P.	Do.	Rävulacheruvu, Anantapur.	I, 118.	
?	C.P.	Do.	Kambadüru, Anantapur	I, 117.	
1379	S.	Harihara II	Harihara, Maisür ...	Rice, p. 55.	No. 29 of Mr. Rice's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ... ..	... ..	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 338.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Harihara, Maisür ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 340 ; No. 29 of Major Dixon's collection ; No. 40 (a) of Mr. Hope's collection.
c 1380	S.	Do.	Belür, Maisür ...	Rice, p. 222	No. 125 of Mr. Rice's collec- tion.
1382	C.P.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i> , p. 267	No. 146 do. do.
1383	S.	Do.	Chilamakäru, Cuddapah	I, 124.	
1385	S.	Do.	Vijayanagar, Bellary...	I, 106.	
1392	S.	Do.	Pennakonḍa, Anantapur	I, 119.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	I, 120.	
1393	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 181.	
1395	C.P.	Do.	Hassan, Maisür ...	Rice, p. 277	No. 149 of Mr. Rice's collec- tion.
1399	S.	Do.	Makaravalli in Dhärvāḍ	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 340 ; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collec- tion II, 616.
...	S.	Do.	Belür, Maisür ...	Rice, p. 226	No. 128 of Mr. Rice's collec- tion.
1406	C.P.	Deva Rāya	Hassan, Maisür ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 279	No. 150 do. do.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1409	S.	Deva Rāya	Kuppattūr, Maisūr ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 341; Sir Walter Elliot's MS. collection II, 617.
1410	S.	Do.	Harihara, Maisūr ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 341; No. 41 of Mr. Hope's collection; No. 18 of Major Dixon's collection; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 621.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Malapannaguḍi, Bellary	I, 105.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 26.	No. 18 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1412	?	Do.	Chitrakaldurgam, Maisūr.	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 341; No. 44 (b) of Mr. Hope's collection; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 621; No. 5 of Major Dixon's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	?	Do.	Saṅgūr, Dhārvāḍ ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 341; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 625.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Chitaldurgam, Maisūr.	Rice, p. 9...	No. 5 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1418	S.	"Vira Vijaya Bhū-pati."	Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	
1422	S.	Deva Rāya	Balagāmi	Rice, p. 112	No. 49 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1424	S.	Do.	Harihara, Maisūr ...	<i>Id.</i> , p. 39 ...	No. 23 do. do.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 341; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 628; No. 23 of Major Dixon's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do.	Kārkaja, South Kanara.	II, 14 ...	No. 89 of the C.P. List.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	I, 231.	
1426	S.	Do.	Vijayanagar, Bellary...	I, 107.	
1427	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do.	Āyal, North Arcot ...	I, 161; II, 19, 20.	No. 138 of the C.P. List.
1429	C.P.	Do.	Nellore	II, 13, 14...	No. 87 do.
1430	C.P.	Do.	South Kanara	II, 16 ...	No. 102 do.
1431	S.	Do.	Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Nandalūru, Cuddapah.	I, 131.	
1436	S.	Do.	Vijayanagar, Bellary.	I, 107.	
1437	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	
?	S.	Do.	Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1438	S.	Viradeva	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 181.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Vira Pratāpadeva ...	Pirāmalai, Madura ...	I, 297.	
1445	S.	Viradeva Rāya ...	Vuppunḍa, South Kan- ara.	I, 230.	
1447	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	
1459	S.	Mallikārjuna	Ādaturai, Trichinopoly.	I, 263.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 186.	
1470	S.	Virūpaksha	Do.	I, 187.	
1471	S.	Narasimha	Āvūr, South Arcot ...	I, 205.	
1473	S.	Virūpaksha	Mulkaicheruvu, Cud- dapah.	I, 133.	
1476	...	Praudhadeva	Pārapalle, Cuddapah.	I, 127.	
1476	C.P.	Do.	Goḍḍumārri, Ananta- pur.	I, 116.	
?	C.P.	Do.	Dharmavarath, Ananta- pur.	I, 117.	
?	C.P.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	
?	C.P.	Do.	Lakshmampalle, Anan- tapur.	I, 118.	
1487(?)	S.	Narasimha	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 182.	
1497	S.	Saluva Immaḍi Nara- simha Rāya.	Rāmapuram, Ananta- pur.	I, 116.	
1500	S.	Narasimha	Pirāmalai, Madura ...	I, 297.	
1501	S.	Do.	Bāsinēpalle, Kurnool...	I, 97.	
1502	S.	Do.	Pālagiri, Cuddapah ...	I, 128.	
1503	S.	Do.	Pāpēth, Kurnool ...	I, 96.	
1507	S.	Do.	Līngasindinne, Kurnool.	I, 102.	
Undated	S.	Do.	Gānga Pēṟūru, Cudda- pah.	I, 129.	
?	S.	Do.	Yerraguntla, Kurnool...	I, 96.	
?	S.	Do.	Vallam, North Arcot...	I, 170.	
?	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 182.	
1509	S.	Kriahadeva Rāya ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary...	I, 107 ...	Grant at this king's corona- tion. Translated by Mr. Fleet in Ind. Ast. V, 73; J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 342.

Date. A. D.	Stone, or Copper plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1509	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya ...	Nidumukkula, Kistna,	I, 75.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Pāneth, Kurnool ...	I, 96.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Bellary ...	II, 18, 19 ...	No. 132 of the C.P. List.
1510	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179.	
1511	C.P.	Do. ...	Bellary ...	II, 17 ...	No. 123 of the C.P. List.
1512	C.P.	Do. ...	... ..	...	J. B. B. R. A. S. XII, p. 342.
1513	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary ...	I, 107.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Saṅkalāpuram, Bellary.	I, 105.	
1514	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 185 ...	Mentions his father Naraṇa and his mother Nagalādevi.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Ugargol, Belgaum ...	...	J. B. B. R. A. S. XII, p. 343 ; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collec- tion II, 637.
1515	C.P.	Do. ...	Nellore ...	II, 13 ...	No. 86 of the C. P. List.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Amarāvati, Kistna ...	I, 64.	
1516	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary ...	I, 107.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 206.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Mēduru, Kistna ...	I, 51 ...	Giving an account of a battle.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 186.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Śrīsaīlan, Kurnool ...	I, 91.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Kommuru, Kistna ...	I, 83.	
1517	S.	Do. ...	Erumaiveṭṭippalāiyam, Chingleput.	I, 172.	
1518	S.	Do. ...	Bezavāḍa, Kistna ...	I, 48 ...	His minister Saluva Timma- arasu is mentioned.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 49.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Paṭlavidi, Kistna ...	I, 61.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Chēzarla, Kistna ...	I, 68.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Bāpaḷa, Kistna ...	I, 82 ...	Grant by the minister Saluva Timma-arasu.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Śrīkākulān, Kistna ...	I, 55.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Bāpatla, Kistna ...	I, 82 ...	Grant by the minister Saluva Timmayya.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1518	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya ...	Kakāni, Kistna ...	I, 75 ...	Minister, Salava Timma-arasu.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Koṇḍakāvūru, Kistna...	I, 70 ...	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Durgi, Kistna ...	I, 57.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Tiruppadikunram, Chingleput.	I, 188.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 182.	
1519	S.	Do. ...	Kaluvāya, Nellore ...	I, 143.	
1520	S.	Do. ...	Anniyūr, South Arcot.	I, 209.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Palni, Madura ...	I, 287.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary...	I, 107 ...	Grant by Timma Raja, son of Timmayadeva, probably the minister of Krishnadeva Rāya.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Māngalagiri, Kistna ...	I, 75 ...		Records the capture of Koṇḍavidu in A.D. 1515, Timma-arasu commanding.
1521	S.	Do. ...	Gārladinne, Nellore ...	I, 137.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Vallabhāpuram, Bellary.	I, 108.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Kandukūru, Cuddapah.	I, 132.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Anantasāgaram, Nellore.	I, 142.	
1522	C.P.	Do. ...	... ..	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 344, No. 6 of Major Dixon's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Shimoga, Maistūr ...	Rice, p. 242	No. 135 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1523	S.	The "Mahā Rāya" of Vijayanagar.	Igalapadu, Nellore ...	I, 137.	
1525	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya ...	Koṇḍavidu, Kistna ..	I, 70.	
1526	S.	Do. ...	Katteragapḍa, Cuddapah.	I, 126.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1527	S.	Do. ...	Guḍihalli, Bellary ...	I, 109.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	... ..	...	Asiatic Researches, Vol. III, p. 39.
1528?	S.	Achyutadeva Rāya ...	Ayyalūru, Kurnool ...	I, 93, 94.	
1529	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva Rāya ...	Do. ...	I, 182.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	North Arcot ...	II, 16 ...	No. 107 of the C.P. List.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1529	S.	Krishnadeva Rāya ...	Pānem, Kurnool ...	I, 96.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary...	I, 107.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	... ..	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 344 ; Asiatic Researches III, p. 39.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
1530	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
?	S.	Do. ...	Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Śingarayakonda, Nellore.	I, 140.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Śaṅkalāpuram, Bellary.	I, 105.	
Undated.	S.	Do. ...	Pōtunūru, Vizagapatam	I, 15 ...	A Pillar of victory.
Uncertain.	S.	Do. ...	Śrī Sinhāchalam, Vizagapatam.	I, 16.	
Undated.	S.	Do. ...	Uṇḍavalle, Kistna ...	I, 77.	
1530	S.	Achyutadeva Rāya...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 38.	No. 22 of Mr. Rice's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	"Maha Deva Rāya"	Katteragaṇḍa, Cuddapah.	I, 126.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Achyutadeva Rāya...	Kālva, Kurnool ...	I, 95.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 182 ...	Dated in the year Vikriti, which corresponds with 1530.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Talli, Salem ...	I, 195.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	... ..	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 344 ; Ind. Ant. IV, 327 ; No. 22 of Major Dixon's collection ; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection, II, p. 637.
1531	S.	Do. ...	Ayyalūru, Kurnool ...	I, 93.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 183.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 344 ; No. 36 (b) of Mr. Hope's collection ; No. 25 of Major Dixon's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rice, p. 43.	No. 25 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1532	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 182 ...	Conquests in the extreme south are alluded to. Mention is made of his wife Varadadevi and his son Veṅkaṭādi.

Date. A. D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1532	S.	Achyutadeva Rāya...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 187.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 182.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Chingleput ...	II, 3 ...	No. 18 of the C.P. List.
1533	S.	Do. ...	Mārkapur, Kurnool ...	I, 86.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Banaśankari, Kalādgi.	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 344 ; Ind. Ant. V, 19 ; No. 22 of Mr. Hope's collection ; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 639.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Pulimaddi, Kurnool ...	I, 96.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Injeḍu, Kurnool ...	I, 100.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Mallināyanipalle, Anan- tapur.	I, 118 ...	Grant by Salaka Rāja Chinna Tirumalayyadeva.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Kanagānapalle, Anan- tapur.	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 181 ...	Conquests as far south as the Tāmaparai are alluded to.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 182.	
1534	S.	Do. ...	Lepaksha, Anantapur ..	I, 122.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Pūṇḍi, North Arcot ...	II, 5 ...	No. 26 of the C.P. List.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Nandalūru, Cuddapah.	I, 131.	
1536	S.	Do. ...	Bandi Ātmakūru, Kur- nool.	I, 94.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Polepalle, Nellore ...	I, 136.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Mālyakoṇḍa, Nellore ...	I, 140.	
1537	S.	Do. ...	Lepaksha, Anantapur.	I, 122.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 186.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Tiruvāṇṇāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 206 ...	Only the year "Hevilambi" is mentioned in the inscrip- tion.
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	North Arcot ...	II, 30 ...	No. 207 of the C.P. List.
1538	C.P.	Do. ...	South Arcot ...	II, 9 ...	No. 74 do.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 344 ; Ind. Ant. IV, 329 ; No. 27 of Major Dixon's collection ; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collec- tion, II.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1538	S.	Achytadeva Rāya ...	Volēru, Kistna ...	I, 81.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Dindigul, Madura ...	I, 289.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Donnepādu, Kurnool ..	I, 99.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Lēpaksha, Anantapur...	I, 122.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 36.	No. 21 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1539	S.	Do. ...	Annigere, Dhārvād ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 345; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 648.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Musalamaḍugu, Kurnool.	I, 89.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Timmalāpuram, Bellary	I, 105.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I, 183.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Gadag, Dhārvād ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 341.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 345; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection, II.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 345; Sir W. Elliot's MS. collection II, 645.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 29.	No. 19 of Mr. Rice's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 345; No. 19 of Major Dixon's collection.
1540	S.	Do. ...	Turumilla, Kurnool ...	I, 99.	
1541	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary...	I, 107.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Tummaḍihalḷi, Anantapur.	I, 121.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 182.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Tāramaṅgālam, Salem.	I, 200.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Nellore ...	II, 12 ...	No. 80 of the C.P. List.
1542	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Anniyūr, South Arcot.	I, 209.	
?	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
?	S.	Do. ...	Yelavampatti, Salem ...	I, 201.	
Undated.	S.	Do. ...	Tāramaṅgālam, Salem.	<i>Id.</i>	
?	C.P.	Do. ...	Kallōttupatti, Madura.	I, 296.	

Date. A. D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
?	C.P.	Achyutadeva Rāya ...	North Arcot	II, 29 & 30.	No. 206 of the C. P. List.
?	C.P.	Do. ...	Pāñḍi, North Arcot ...	II, 4 ...	No. 25 of the C. P. List.
?	S.	Do. ...	Vijayanagar, Bellary ...	I, 107 ...	This is No. 15 of the Vijayanagar inscriptions. Inadvertently it has been entered as dated "S.S. 1448 (A.D. 1526)," but this is manifestly an error.
1542	C.P.	Sadaśiva	Mārkaṭpur, Kurnool ...	I, 86.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Gaḍigerēvula, Kurnool.	I, 94.	
1543	S.	... (?)	Animelu, Cuddapah ...	I, 127 ...	The name of the grantor is given as "Guru Mahādeva Rāya."
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva	Udayagiri, Nellore ...	I, 141.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
1544	S.	Do.	Vaḍḍamānu, Kurnool...	I, 91.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Āluvakoṇḍa, Kurnool...	I, 99.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Pennakoṇḍa, Anantapur.	I, 119.	
1545	S.	Do.	Bēṭarū Cheruvu, Kurnool.	I, 94.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Vijayanagar, Bellary ...	I, 107.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Niḍujuvvi, Cuddapah...	I, 125 ...	Grant by Chinna Timmayadeva.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Taramaṅgalam, Salem.	I, 201.	
1546	S.	Do.	Udayagiri, Nellore ...	I, 141.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Pennakoṇḍa, Anantapur.	I, 120 ...	Grant by Rama Rāja Timmayadeva.
1547	S.	Do.	Nāgalōṭi, Kurnool ...	I, 89.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Gaḍidemaḍugu, Kurnool	I, 88.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Chintalapalle, Kurnool.	I, 87.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Cherukucharā, Kurnool	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Podile, Nellore ...	I, 138.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Midutūru, Kurnool ...	I, 89 ...	Grant by one of the Royal Family named Konayyadeva.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Pedda Kānāla, Kurnool	I, 96.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Guntānāla, Kurnool ...	I, 95.	
<i>Id.</i> to 1556	S.	Rāma Rāja Viṭhāla- deva.	Madura	I, 292 ...	Probably Rama, husband of Sadaśiva's sister.

Date. A. D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1547	S.	Sadāsiva	Katteraganḍla, Cudda- pah.	I, 126.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Koḷḷūru, Bellary ...	I, 110.	
1548	S.	Do.	Niḍujuvvi, Cuddapah...	I, 125 ...	Grant by Chinna Timmaya- deva.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Belūr, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 224	No. 126 of Mr. Rice's col- lection.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Betaṅ Chervu, Kur- nool.	I, 94.	
1551	S.	... (?)	Yerragudiḥaḍu, Cudda- pah.	I, 129 ...	Grant by Timma Raja, son of Timmayyadeva.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadāsiva	Pamulapāḍu, Nellore ...	I, 138.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Conjeeeram, Chingle- put.	I, 182 ...	A Chola is mentioned.
1552	S.	Do.	Taṅgeḍa, Kistna ...	I, 62 ...	The names of Rama Raja, Rāmadeva, and Tirumala- deva are mentioned.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 183.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Palugurāḷḷapalle, Cudda- pah.	I, 126.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Kētavarān, Kistna ...	I, 65.	
1553	S.	Do.	Midutūru, Kurnool ...	I, 89.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Nallūru, Anantapur ...	I, 119.	
1554	S.	Do.	Mārkaḥpur, Kurnool ...	I, 86.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Vōruvakāḷḷu, Kurnool.	I, 96.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 25.	No. 17 of Mr. Rice's collec- tion.
1555	S.	Do.	Paḍiyāḷa, Kurnool ...	I, 89.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Porumāḷḷa, Cudda- pah.	I, 126.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	... (?)	Vārapandal, North Arōot.	I, 167 ...	The grant confirms an older Chola grant.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadāsiva	Ārāṅgūlam, North Arōot.	I, 156.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Vaṅṭimitta, Cuddapah.	I, 130 ...	The grantor is Tirumalaya- deva, son of Raṅga Raja.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Saudiradinne, Kurnool.	I, 101.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1555	S.	Sadaśiva	Yellamanda, Kistna ...	I, 74 ...	Grant by Timma Raja.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Belūr, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 225.	No. 127 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1556	S.	Do.	Vaṅgipuram, Kistna ...	I, 85.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Vijayanagar, Bellary...	I, 107 ..	Grant by Tirumala, son of Śrī Raṅga.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Kambadūru, Anantapur.	I, 117.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Pennāhobilam, Anantapur.	I, 116.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
1557	S.	Do.	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101.	
1558	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 182.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do. ...	I, 186.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Vaṅṭimiṭṭa, Cuddapah.	I, 130.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Nichanametla, Kurnool.	I, 100.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Iṅjedu, Kurnool ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Maṅgalagiri, Kistna ...	I, 75 ...	Grant by Timma Raja, who is here described as son of the King of Orissa.
1559	S.	Do.	Pedda Kānāla, Kurnool.	I, 96.	
1560	C.P.	Do.	Nellore	II, 12 ...	No. 81 of the C.P. List.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Harihara, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 41.	No. 24 of Mr. Rice's collection.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Anniyūr, South Arcot .	I, 209.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 186.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Kālva, Kurnool ...	I, 95.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Kannamadakāla, Kurnool.	I, 88.	
1561	S.	Do.	Midutūru, Kurnool ...	I, 89.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Vinukonḍa, Kistna ...	I, 68.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Vijayanagar, Bellary.	I, 107.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Hassan, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 228.	No. 129 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1562	S.	Do.	Iskāla, Kurnool ...	I, 88.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	... (?)	Pennakonḍa, Anantapur.	I, 120 ...	The names of Tirumala and Sadaśiva are mentioned.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Sadaśiva	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 186.	

Date, A. D.	Stone, or Copper-plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1563	S.	Sadaśiva	Vaḍḍamaṇṇu, Kurnool...	I, 91.	
1564	S.	Do.	Koṇḍaviḍu, Kistna ...	I, 70.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Pennakoṇḍa, Anantapur.	I, 120.	
1565	S.	Do.	Vaṅḡipuram, Kistna ...	I, 85.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Pennakoṇḍa, Anantapur.	I, 120 ...	Grant by Rāma Rāja, son of Tirumaladeva.
1567	S.	Do.	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Tirumaladeva ...	Kandukūru, Cuddapah.	I, 132.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Pennakoṇḍa, Anantapur.	I, 119 ...	Minister, Chinnappa Nayḍu.
1568	S.	Sadaśiva	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101.	
?	S.	Do.	Tiruvannāmalai, South Arcot.	I, 207.	
<i>Undated.</i>	S.	Do.	Bollavaras̄u, Cuddapah.	I, 124.	
<i>Do.</i>	S.	Do.	Halaharvi, Bellary ...	I, 104.	
?	S.	Do.	Pātakōṭa, Kurnool ...	I, 90 ...	The date given in the copy corresponds to A.D. 1600 and is clearly an error.
1568	S.	Tirumaladeva ...	Khairuvvala, Kurnool.	I, 93.	
1572	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 181.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Śrī Raṅga	Do.	I, 183.	
1573	S.	Tirumaladeva ...	Chintakuṭṭa, Kurnool.	I, 102 ...	Reigning at Pennakoṇḍa.
1574	S.	Śrī Raṅga	Conjeeveram, Chingleput.	I, 182.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	I, 185.	
1577	S.	Tirumaladeva ...	Pennakoṇḍa, Anantapur.	I, 119 ...	Minister, Chinnappa Nayḍu.
1578	S.	Śrī Raṅga	Gūḷḷadurti, Kurnool ...	I, 100 ...	Dated from Pennakoṇḍa.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Krishnāpuram, Tinnevely.	I, 310.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Belur, Maistūr ...	Rice, p. 220	No. 121 of Mr. Rice's collection.
1579	S.	Do.	Taḷḷūru, Nellore ...	I, 137.	
1580	S.	Do.	Pennakoṇḍa, Anantapur.	I, 120.	
1581	S.	Do.	Midutūru, Kurnool ...	I, 89.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Bollavaram, Kurnool...	I, 87.	

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1582	S.	Śrī Raṅga	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 183.	
1583	S.	Do.	Śrīmushnam, South Arcot.	I, 213 ...	Ruling at Pennakooḍa.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Duśi, North Arcot ...	I, 166.	
1584	S.	Do.	Devanhalli, Maisūr ...	Rice, p. 252	No. 140 of Mr. Rice's collec- tion.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Chintakuṅṭa, Kurnool.	I, 102 ...	Reigning at Poṅṅakooḍa.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 181.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101 ...	Reigning at Pennakooḍa.
1585	S.	Do.	Gōraṅṅa, Kurnool ...	I, 92.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Venkatapati	Ahobilam, Kurnool ...	I, 101 ...	Reigning at Pennakooḍa.
1586	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179.	
1587	S.	Do.	Do.	I, 182.	
1588	S.	Do.	Pīrāmalaī, Madura ...	I, 297.	
1590	C.P.	Do.	Tinnevely	II, 2—3...	No. 12 of the C.P. List.
1591	S.	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 186.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	I, 182.	
1592	S.	Do.	Do.	I, 186.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Do.	I, 187.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do.	Māmaṅḍūr, North Arcot.	I, 168.	
1593	...	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 179.	
<i>Id.</i>	...	Do.	Punalpāḍi, North Arcot.	I, 168.	
1595	...	Do.	Tachchūru, North Arcot.	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	...	Do.	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 186.	
1596	...	Do.	Do.	I, 179.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do.	South Arcot	II, 9 ...	No. 75 of the C.P. List.
1597	C.P.	Do.	Madura	II, 19 ...	No. 136 do.
1598	C.P.	Do.	Tinnevely	II, 17 ...	No. 111 do.
1599	S.	Do.	Guṅḍlūru, Cuddapah.	I, 34 ...	Ruling at Pennakooḍa.
1603	S.	Do.	Varikuṅṭa, Cuddapah.	I, 126 ...	Ruling at Chandragiri.

Date. A. D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1603	S.	Veṅkaṭapati ...	Saudiradinne, Kurnool.	I, 101 ...	At Pennakoṇḍa.
1605	S.	Do. ...	Conjeeveram, Chingle- put.	I, 185.	
1609	S.	Do. ...	Ahobilar, Kurnool ...	I, 101.	
1614	S.	Do. ...	Veṅkaṭadripāḷem, Kur- nool.	I, 87.	
1619	S.	Śrī Raṅga ...	Dharmapuri, Salem ...	I, 196 ...	Ruling at Pennakoṇḍa.
1620	C.P.	Rāma ...	Coimbatore ...	II, 28 ...	No. 187 of the C.P. List. Ruling at Pennakoṇḍa.
1622	S.	Do. ...	Veṅkaṭadripāḷem, Kur- nool.	I, 87.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Shimoga, Maisūr ...	Rice p. 247	No. 136 of Mr. Rice's collec- tion.
1623	S.	Śrī Raṅga ...	Ellore, Godāvāri ...	I, 35.	
<i>Id.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Veṅkaṭappa ...	Arumbāvūr, Trichino- poly.	I, 263.	
1629	S.	Rāma ...	Tāḍikkombu, Madura.	I, 289.	
1636	C.P.	Veṅkaṭapati ...	Madras Museum, Plate No. 14.	II, 21 ...	No. 151 of the C.P. List.
1643	S.	Śrī Raṅga ...	Koilkunṭla, Kurnool ...	I, 100 ...	Dated from Pennakoṇḍa.
1647	C.P.	Do. ...	Nandyāl, Kurnool ...	I, 95.	
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i> ...	Do.
1655	C.P.	Do. ...	Coimbatore ...	II, 28 ...	No. 190 of the C.P. List.
1662	C.P.	Do. ...	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7 ...	No. 51 of the C.P. List. Ruling at Ghanagiri.
1663	C.P.	Do. ...	Bellary ...	II, 18 ...	No. 123 of the C.P. List.
1665	C.P.	Do. ...	Coimbatore ...	II, 27 ...	No. 186 do.
1667	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	II, 28 ...	No. 188 do.
1678	C.P.	Do. ...	Madura ...	II, 4 ...	No. 20 do.
<i>Id.</i>	S.	Veṅkaṭapati ...	Kulli Rāmapuram, Bellary.	I, 105.	
1680	S.	Do. ...	Madura ...	I, 292.	
1692	C.P.	Śrī Raṅga ...	Tinnevelly ...	II, 7 ...	No. 53 of the C.P. List. Ruling at Ghanagiri.
1706	C.P.	Veṅkaṭa ...	Do. ...	II, 17 ...	No. 110 of the C.P. List.
1716	C.P.	Śrī Raṅga ...	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7 ...	No. 50 of the C.P. List. Ruling at Ghanagiri.
1724	C.P.	Māhadeva ...	Tinnevelly ...	II, 17 ...	No. 109 of the C.P. List.
1729	C.P.	Śrī Raṅga ...	Madura ...	II, 6 ...	No. 33 do.
1732	C.P.	Veṅkaṭa ...	Trichinopoly ...	II, 7 ...	No. 49 of the C.P. List. Ruling at Ghanagiri.

Date. A.D.	Stone, or Copper- plate.	Names.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1739(P)	C.P.	Rāma	Trichinopoly	II, 6 ...	No. 43 of the C.P. List.
1744	C.P.	Venkaṭapati	Tiruppanandal, Tanjore.	I, 275.	
1791	C.P.	Do.	Trichinopoly	II, 7 ...	No. 48 of the C.P. List. The king is said to be ruling at Ghanagiri.
1792	C.P.	Do.	Do.	II, 6 ...	No. 45 of the C.P. List.
1793	C.P.	Do.	Do.	II, 7 ...	No. 46 of the C.P. List. The king is said to be ruling at Ghanagiri.

SKETCH OF THE DYNASTIES OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

GENERAL HISTORICAL SKETCH.

In the earliest days of which we have any knowledge as to the sovereignties ruling the continent of India, it appears that the great Maurya dynasty held the north, while the south was divided amongst the Pāṇḍiyans of Madura, who governed the extreme south, the Choḷas, who held the country to their north and east, and the Cheras (Keralas), who ruled over the tracts to their north and west. This was in the fourth century B.C. I say "it appears" because, although we are certain of the Mauryas (probably B.C. 325-185) and the Pāṇḍiyans as existent in the time of Megasthenes (B.C. 302), we have only the fact of the Choḷas and Keralas (or Cheras) being mentioned in the inscriptions of Aśoka (B.C. 250) to verify their existence at that still earlier period. But tradition mentions no earlier kingdoms than those of Pāṇḍiya, Chola, and Chera in the south of India, and always speaks of them as contemporary. As we are certain of the Pāṇḍiyans, therefore, in B.C. 302, we may safely place the Choḷas and Cheras as far back as that date. The Keralas appear to have occupied the whole Western Coast under the ghāṭas, and it is probable that the Eastern Coast was also inhabited almost throughout its entire length; but there is no evidence of any kingdom having been in existence throughout the Dakhan, and it is quite possible that almost the whole of its entire area was waste (the *Dandakaranya*¹) or inhabited only by a few half-wild tribes under their own chiefs, such as those so often mentioned in the *Purānas*. It is necessary for students of history to remember that very large areas now cultivated and populated were absolutely waste—mere barren tracts of rock, forest, and wild plains—till comparatively modern times, and this seems especially to have been the case with the Dakhan country.² It must not be forgotten, however, that the earliest Buddhist legends speak of the kingdom of Kalingā as then in existence.

At some period subsequent to that of Aśoka, the Pallavas³ appear to have grown into importance on the Eastern Coast, and they gradually increased in power till they constituted themselves a great kingdom, with extensive foreign trade, and proved a source of danger to the Choḷas and their other neighbours. They appear to have held the entire Eastern Coast from Conjeeveram to the borders of Orissa. At present there is no evidence as to when they arose from obscurity into the dignity of a kingdom, but they seem to have been one of the principal southern powers when the first Chalukyas immigrated from Northern India about the fifth century A.D.

To the Mauryas in the north succeeded the Śaṅga dynasty (B.C. 188-76) and this was followed by the short Kanva dynasty (B.C. 76-31). The last of these kings being murdered, the Andhra or Andhrabhritya dynasty succeeded, and ruled from B.C. 31 to A.D. 436. (?) They were Buddhists, and it was by them that the magnificent marble *stupa* at Amarāvati was erected. About this period, *i.e.*, the fifth century A.D., began to grow into importance the Chalukyan sovereignty of the Western Dakhan, and it is in connection with the early Chalukyas that we hear of the Nalas (probably a Western Coast tribe), the Mauryas (possibly descendants of the earlier Mauryas) who inhabited part of the Konkana, the Sendrakas, Mātāṅgas (apparently a barbarous tribe, perhaps aboriginal), the Kaṭachchuris,⁴ the

¹ See Mr. Foukes' article on the "Civilization of the Dakhan down to the sixth century B.C." (*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 1-10.)

² According to the *Edziguana*, bk. IV, ch. 41, the race inhabiting the country south of the Tughlakhdra where the Mekhalas, Utkalas, Desararas, Vidarbhas, Hishikas, Mahisikas, Māṭiyas, Kālitugas, Kasikas, Andhras, Fundras, Chelas, Paudiyas, and Keralas.

³ Mr. Lewis Rice thinks that a dynasty of the *Mahārali-kuḷas* reigned over the eastern coast of the peninsula prior to the rise of the Pallavas, and that they gave their name to Mahāvalipuram, or the "Seven Pagodas." (*Ind. Ant.* X, 36.)

⁴ Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Konaree Districts*, p. 10, and *note*. Their descendants (?) were called *Kalachuris*.

Gaṅgas of Maisūr, and the Ālupas or Ālūvas, a tribe or dynasty apparently living to the south or south-west of the present Bombay Presidency. Early Chalukyan grants mention a number of other tribes, such as the Lātas (of *Lāṭadeba*, in the north of Bombay), Mālavas (Mālava), Gurjaras (of Gujarat), &c.

The Chalukyas divided into two branches in the beginning of the seventh century, an eastern branch conquering the Pallava kings of the Veṅgi country, or tract between the Kriṣṇa and Godavari rivers, and settling in that locality which they governed till A.D. 1023, the western remaining in their original home in the Western Dakhan.

The Chinese pilgrim Hiuen-Thsang, who visited India A.D. 629 to 645, gives a graphic account of the state of the country in his time.

The Kādambas now began to grow into importance, and they fought with and defeated the Pallavas of Kañchi, and were perpetually at feud with the Chalukyas and their other neighbours. Their territory was in the South-west Dakhan and North Maisūr. About the same period we find the Rāshtrakūṭas giving great trouble to the Chalukyas. It is as yet uncertain whether these Rāshtrakūṭas were "an Āryan Kshatriya, *i.e.*, Rājput, race which immigrated into the Dekkan from the north like the Chalukyas, or a Dravidian family which was received into the Āryan community after the conquest of the Dekkan"—(*Dr. Bühler*). The wars with the Rāshtrakūṭas seem to have resulted in the complete downfall for two centuries (A.D. 757-8 to 973-4) of the Western Chalukyas¹ and the consequent accretion of great power to the Rāshtrakūṭas. The latter do not appear, however, to have attempted any conquests in the south. They were completely overthrown by the Western Chalukyas in A.D. 973-4, when the latter once more rose to great eminence. The overthrow of the Rāshtrakūṭas, too, enabled the Rāṣṭra *Mahāmāṇḍalēśvaras* to assert themselves, and their dynasty lasted till about A.D. 1253. About the same period we find the Śilāhāras and Sindas rising into importance, and, like the Rāṣṭras, establishing independent dynasties which lasted for several centuries. The Śilāhāras were overthrown by the Yādavas of Devagiri about A.D. 1220, and the Sindas cease to be heard of about A.D. 1182-3.

Little is known of the history of Southern India for two or three centuries immediately preceding the sudden rise of the Cholas to great power,² which took place in the middle of the eleventh century. At the beginning of that century the Eastern Chalukyas held all the country along the Eastern Coast from the borders of Orissa as far south as the borders of the Pallava country. The Pallava kingdom was a powerful one, possessing the coast from its junction with the Chalukyas down to the northern border of the Chōla territories, *i.e.*, just south of Kañchi. The Cholas remained within their own borders and the Pāṇḍiyans in theirs, while the Koṅgu kings, who governed (apparently) the old Chera country east of the Malayālam tracts along the coast, although they were still independent and powerful, were beginning to feel the effect of the attacks of the little kingdom of the Hoysāla Ballālas, then rising into power and destined to subvert many of the surrounding monarchies.

In A.D. 1023, by an intermarriage between the two dynasties, the Chōla sovereign acquired possession of the whole of the Eastern Chalukyan dominions. This was followed, apparently at the beginning of the reign of his successor, Rājendra Kulottuṅga Chōla (1064-1113), by the complete subversion of the Pallavas by the Cholas, and the annexation to the latter kingdom of their possessions. Rājendra also conquered the Pāṇḍiyans, and established a short dynasty of "Chōla-Pāṇḍiyan" kings at Madura. A little later the Hoysāla Ballālas entirely overthrew the Koṅgu kings and seized their territories, so that the whole of the south of India passed at that time through a period of great political disturbance, which resulted in the Cholas obtaining almost universal sovereignty for a short period, checked, however, by the power of the Hoysāla Ballālas above the ghāts in Maisūr.

This latter power was increased in importance by its conquest of the Kādambas³ and Kālaśchuris to its immediate north about the beginning of the thirteenth century, and by the downfall of the great Western Chalukyan dynasty about A.D. 1184, which was caused partly by its wars with the Kādambas and partly by the rise of the Ballālas. A little later the Cholas lost their northern possessions, which were seized by the Ganapatis of Oraṅgā.

We now find ourselves in the thirteenth century, the three great southern powers being the Cholas and Pāṇḍiyans—both seemingly losing strength—and the Hoysāla Ballālas, rapidly growing in power.

¹ It seems to be now certain that the sovereigns of this dynasty were originally called *Chalukyas*, the adjectival form *Chalukya* being adopted by the later representatives of the family.

² We gather from the Singhalese chronicles that the Cholas and Pāṇḍiyans were constantly at feud with Ceylon, and that the Tamils emigrated in large numbers into Ceylon.

³ As with the *Chalukyas* and *Chalukya*, the earlier and later dynasties of this kingdom seem to have been known respectively as *Kādambas* and *Kādambas*—(*Mr. Fleet*).

What might have occurred it is needless to enquire, though imagination readily depicts the impetuous Ballālas sweeping down from the ghāts and succeeding in subverting the ancient dynasties of the plains; but a new power now appears on the scene, which was destined to acquire universal dominion in course of time—the power of the Musalmāns.

Delhi had been captured by the Ghazni Ghōriāns in 1193, and a dynasty established there which lasted till A.D. 1288. The Khiljia succeeded (1288–1321), and 'Alau-d-din Khilji despatched the first Muhammadan expedition into the Dakhan in A.D. 1306. Four years later the Musalmān armies under Malik Kafur swept like a torrent over the peninsula.

Devagiri and Orāṅgal were both reduced to subjection, the capital of the Hoysāla Ballālas was taken and sacked, and the kingdoms both of the Cholas and Pāndiyans were overthrown. Anarchy followed over the whole south—Musalmān governors, representatives of the old royal families, and local chiefs being apparently engaged for years in violent internecine struggles for supremacy. The Ballālas disappeared from the scene, and the kingdoms of Devagiri and Orāṅgal were subverted. A slight check was given to the spread of the Muhammadan arms when a confederation of Hindu chiefs, led by the gallant young Ganapati Raja, withstood and defeated a large Muhammadan army; and the aspect of affairs was altered by the revolt of the Dakhāni Musalmāns against their sovereign in A.D. 1347, which resulted in the establishment of the Bāhmani kingdom of the Dakhan. But the whole of Southern India was convulsed by this sudden aggression of the Muhammadans, and all the old kingdoms fell to pieces.

This period, then, about the year A.D. 1310, is to be noted as the second great landmark in South Indian history, the first being about the period 1023–1070, when the Cholas became almost supreme over the south.

While the Bāhmani rebels were consolidating their kingdom in the Dakhan, another great power was being formed south of the Krishnā. This was the kingdom of Vijayanagar. Established on the ruins of the Hoysāla Ballālas and the other Hindu sovereignties, it speedily rose to a height of power such as no southern kingdom had yet aspired to, and it held the Muhammadans in check for two centuries. From 1336 till 1564 A.D. we have merely to consider, roughly speaking, two great powers—that of the Musalmāns north of the Krishnā and that of Vijayanagar to the south.

The Bāhmani kingdom fell to pieces at the close of the fifteenth century, being succeeded by five separate kingdoms founded by rival Musalmān leaders. Their jealousies aided the Vijayanagar sovereigns in their acquisition of power. In 1487 Narasimha of Vijayanagar completely subverted the Pāndiyān country, Chola having fallen long before, and by the close of the fifteenth century the power of Vijayanagar was acknowledged as paramount through the entire peninsula. Small principalities existed, such as that of Māisūr, the Redḍi chieftainship of Kondavidu south of the Krishnā (which lasted from 1328 till 1427), and the always independent principality of Travancore, but Vijayanagar was supreme. At the beginning of the sixteenth century Krishnadeva Raya of Vijayanagar further extended the power of his house by the reduction of refractory chiefs far and wide, till his dynasty arose in his day to its greatest height of glory.

In 1564 (the third landmark) all this collapsed. The Muhammadan sovereigns of the Dakhan combined, and in one grand effort swept over Vijayanagar, sacked the capital, put to death the powerful chief who had ruled over the destinies of the empire, and for ever crushed out all semblance of independent Hindu power from the south of India. Even the very family that governed Vijayanagar divided, so that it becomes almost impossible to trace their history, and for a second time the whole of the peninsula was thrown into confusion.

Naturally the minor chiefs seized this opportunity for throwing off all fealty to their sovereign, and throughout the peninsula arose a large number of petty Pōlegars and small chieftains, whose quarrels and wars and struggles for supremacy kept the whole country in confusion for two-and-a-half centuries. The only chiefs that attained to real power were the Madura Nāyakkas, formerly viceroy of Vijayanagar, who speedily became independent and reduced to subjection almost the whole of the old Pāndiyān kingdom, their compatriots, the Nāyakkas of Tanjore, holding sway over *Choladesa*. The Rājās of Māisūr, too, became independent, and established a kingdom, though not a very powerful one.

Over all this distracted country the Muhammadans gradually pressed downwards, securing the dominion of the countries south of the Tuṅgabhadra, and eastwards to the sea, and encroaching southwards till they had reached the southern confines of the Telugu country by the middle of the seventeenth century, and by the beginning of the eighteenth were in power far south. The Mahrattas had established themselves in Tanjore in 1674 and remained there till the English supremacy. In 1736 the Musalmāns obtained possession of Madura.

The English, settled at Madras since 1639, now began to acquire more and more territory and power, and in the course of the century had conquered almost the whole of the south of India, the defeat of the *Maisür* Musalmāns under Tipū Śultān in 1799 finally laying the peninsula at their feet.

THE ĀLUPAS.

(Also called *Ālupas*. See Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, p. 14.)

They are mentioned in a *Maisür* inscription on copper, known to many readers of scientific literature as "The *Merkāra* Plates." The age of this document is at present disputed. In a grant of A.D. 694 (Ś.Ś. 616)¹ the "Ālupas" are mentioned. The "Ālupas" are spoken of in a *Kādamba* inscription of A.D. 1169-70 (*Kaliyuga* 4270)² and in the *Vikramānkateeracharita* of Bilhāṇa.³ Mr. Fleet locates them somewhere in the west or north-west of the Madras Presidency.

'ĀDIL SHĀHI DYNASTY OF VIJAYAPURA (BIJAPUR).

(See DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan kings of the—.)

AHMADNAGAR, NIZĀM SHĀHI DYNASTY OF—

(See DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan kings of the—.)

THE ANDHRA DYNASTY.

The earliest kings of whom we have any trace who ruled the north of this Presidency are the Andhras. The great Maurya dynasty of the north were, according to the *Purānas*, succeeded by kings of the Saṅga family, and these again by the Kaṇvas. The last Kaṇva, Suśarman or Siśuman, was murdered by his minister Śadraka or Sīpraka, who seized the throne and founded a dynasty which was called after the name of his tribe, the Andhras. These are the *Andara* of the Greek geographers.⁴ Three dynasties successively ruled over their widely extended territories. These were the *Andras* Proper, the *Andhra-jātikas*, or "relatives of the Andhras," and the *Andhra-bhṛityas*, or "servants of the Andhras."

The whole of the north of the Madras Presidency down, at least, to the *Kriṣṇā* river, and probably considerably to the south of it, belonged to them, and many of their leaden coins are found in the tracts near the great rivers. They were Buddhists in religion. About the beginning of the Christian era the Andhras were exceedingly powerful, possessing, according to Pliny, very large armies. They held the whole of *Kaliṅga*.

In the IXth Volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, pp. 101-116, will be found an essay on the Andhras by Wilford, from which I extract the following comparative table of kings of the dynasty, taken from the several *Purānas*. I have corrected the spelling, and in the case of the list from the *Viṣṇu Purāna* have added in italics notes by Mr. Edward Thomas. The list in the *Mateya Purāna* contains twenty-nine names.

¹ *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII, p. 300.

² *J. E. B. R. A. S.*, Vol. IX, p. 278.

³ Bühler's Edition, V, 26. *Ind. Ant.*, V, 320.

⁴ *Andra Indi* in the Ptolemaean Tables. Pliny calls them *Gens Andara*.

BHĀGAVATA-PURĀNA.	VIṢṆU-PURĀNA.	VĀYU-PURĀNA.	BRHĀMĀNDA-PURĀNA.	
			YEARS.	YEARS.
Balihita	Śipraka (or Śūdraka) ...	Sindhuka ...	23	Chhismaka 23
Kriṣṇa	Kriṣṇa	Kriṣṇa	18	Kriṣṇa 18
Śrī Śātakarṇi	Śrī Śātakarṇi	Śrī Śātakarṇi	18	Śrī Śātakarṇi 10
Paurṇamāsa	Pūrṇotsaṅga	Pūrṇotsaṅga	18	Pūrṇotsaṅga 18
.....	Śātakarṇi	Śātakarṇi	56	Śātakarṇi 56
Lambodara	Lambodara	Lambodara	18	Lambodara 18
Ivilaka	Ivilaka (<i>Vikalā</i> ?) ...	Āpilaka	12	Āpilaka 12
Meghasvāti	Meghasvāti ... ..	.....	.....	Saudāsa 18
Aṭamāna	Paṭumat (<i>Puḍumāyi</i> ?) ...	Paṭumābi	24	Ābhi 12
.....	Ariṣṭakarman	Nemi Kriṣṇa	25	.....
Hāleya	Hala	Hala	1	Skandasvāti 28
Talaka	Pattalaka (<i>Maṇḍataka</i> ?) ...	Pulaka	5	Bhāvaka 5
Puriṣbhoru	Pravillasena (<i>Purikasena</i> ?) ...	Purikasena	21	Pravillasena 12
Sunandana	Sundara Śātakarṇin	Śātakarṇi	1	Sundara Śātakarṇi 1
Chakora	Chakora Śātakarṇin	Chakora Śātakarṇi	3	Chakora Śātakarṇi 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	Mahendra Śātakarṇi 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	Kuntala Śātakarṇi 8
Vaṭaka ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Śivasvāti	Śivasvāti	Śivasvāmi	28	Svātisena 1
Gotamiputra	Gotamiputra	Gautamiputra	21	Yantramāti 34
Purimān	Pulimān (or Pulomat) ... ..	.....	.....	.....
.....	Śātakarṇin ... ..	.....	.....	Śātakarṇi 29
Madaśirā	Śivaśirā ... ..	.....	.....	Ābhi 4
Śivakanda	Śivakanda ... ..	.....	.....	Śivakanda Śātakarṇi 2
Yajñaśrī	Yajñaśrī	Yajñaśrī	29	} Yajñaśrī Śātakarṇi 19
.....	.....	Śātakarṇi	60	
Vijaya	Vijaya ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Chandravijaya	Chandraśrī (<i>Daṇḍāśrī</i> ?) ..	Daṇḍāśrī	3	Daṇḍāśrī Śātakarṇi 3
Lomadhi	Pulomārehi (<i>Pulomātri</i>) ...	Puloma	7	Puloma 7

Of the above sovereigns, the descent of all is given as in the direct male line, with the exception of the second, Kriṣṇa, who was brother of the usurper, Śipraka. Śrī Śātakarṇi was son of Kriṣṇa, and thence the line proceeds direct.

Tables are also given in Prinsep's *Indian Antiquities, Useful Tables*, p. 241; and in the *Brihat Sanhita* (J.R.A.S., Vol. V, n.s., p. 82, etc.).

Mr. Fergusson, in his *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture* (p. 717), gives the following list¹ :—

Śipraka	B.C.	31 to A.D.	8
Krishna	A.D.	8 to "	10
Śatakarni I	"	10 to "	28
Pūrṇotsaṅga	"	28 to "	46
Śivasāmi	"	46 to "	64
Śatakarni II	"	64 to "	120
Lambodara	"	120 to "	138
Āpitaka	"	138 to "	150
Saṅgha	"	150 to "	168
Śatakarni III	"	168 to "	186
Skandasvāti	"	186 to "	193
Mrigendra	"	193 to "	196
Kuntalavāti	"	196 to "	204
Svātikarṇa	"	204 to "	205
Pulomavit	"	205 to "	241
Gorakshāśvaśri	"	241 to "	266
Hala	"	266 to "	271
Maṅḍalaka	"	271 to "	276
Purindrasena	"	276 to "	281
Sindara	"	281 to "	284
Rajādhivāti (6 months)	"	"	284
Śivasvāti	"	284 to "	312
Gautamiputra	"	312 to "	333
<i>Vasiṣṭhiputra</i>	"	333 to "	335
Pulomat	"	335 to "	363
Śivaśri	"	363 to "	370
Skandasvāti	"	370 to "	377
Yajñāśri	"	377 to "	406
Vijaya	"	406 to "	412
Chandraśri	"	412 to "	422
Pulomat	"	422 to "	429 or 436

In J.B.B.R.A.S., XIII, 303, will be found a paper by Dr. Codrington and Bhagvānlāl Indrājī Pandit on some Andhrabhṛitya coins. They give the names of Vaḷivāya, son of Vasati (*Vasiṣṭi*),—Śivala, son of Madhari,—and Vidiḃāya, son of Gotami.

In connection with this subject may be noted the succession of the predecessors of the Andhras mentioned above, as it seems certain that the sovereigns of those dynasties must have ruled over the northern portion of the Madras Presidency; though as yet, with the exception of the existence of the Edict of Aśoka at Jaugaḃa in Ganjam, I know of no remaining trace of their presence. These tables are taken from Mr. Fergusson's *Indian and Eastern Architecture*, p. 716.

MAURYA DYNASTY (137 Years).

Chandragupta	B.C.	325 to B.C.	301
Bimbasāra	"	301 to "	276
Aśoka ²	"	276 to "	240
Suysāsas	"	240 to "	230 P
Daśaratha	"	230 P to "	220 P
Saṅgata	"	220 P to "	212 P
Indrapalita	"	212 P to "	210
Somaśarman	"	210 to "	203
Śuśadharman	"	203 to "	195
Vṛihadratha	"	195 to "	188

¹ Dr. Oldenberg's paper on "*Ancient Indian Inscriptions and Coins*" in *Ind. Ant.* X, 213, may be consulted with reference specially to the older dynasties of the north-west.

² "Account of the great Hindu monarch, Aśoka," by Sir Erskine Perry, in J.B.B.R.A.S. for January 1851.

SĀNGA DYNASTY (112 Years).

Pushpamitra	...	...	...	...	...	B.C. 188 to B.C. 152
Agnimitra	...	...	...	...	...	" 152 to " 144
Sujyeshtha	...	...	...	...	...	" 144 to " 137
Vasumitra	...	...	...	...	...	" 137 to " 129
BhadraKa, or Ādraka	...	...	...	...	...	" 129 to " 127
Pulindaka	...	...	...	...	...	" 127 to " 124
Ghoshavasva	...	...	...	...	...	" 124 to " 121
Vajramitra	...	...	...	...	...	" 121 to " 112
Bhagavata	...	...	...	...	...	" 112 to " 86
Devabhūti	...	...	...	...	...	" 86 to " 76

KĀṆVA DYNASTY.

Vasudeva	...	...	...	...	...	B.C. 76 to B.C. 67
Bhūmimitra	...	...	...	...	...	" 67 to " 53
Nārāyaṇa	...	...	...	...	...	" 53 to " 41
Suśarman (<i>murdered</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	" 41 to " 31

ĀNDHRA-JĀTIKAS, ĀNDHRA-BHŪTĪYAS.

(See the Andhra Dynasty.)

AVUKU OR AUKU, ZEMINDARS OF—

(See OWK, Zemindars of—.)

BĀHMĀNI DYNASTY.

(See DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan kings of the—.)

BALLĀLAS, THE—

(See HOYŚALA BALLĀLAS of Maisūr.)

BANAVĀSI, THE KĀDAMBAS OF—

(See KĀDAMBAS.)

BARĪD SHĀHI DYNASTY AT BIDAR OR AHMADĀBĀD.

(See DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan Kings of the—.)

BEDNŪR, RĀJAS OF—

(See IKKERI.)

BIDAR OR AHMADĀBĀD, BARĪD SHĀHI DYNASTY OF—

(See DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan kings of the—.)

BIJAPUR OR VIJAYAPURA, 'ĀDIL SHĀHI DYNASTY OF—

(See DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan kings of the—.)

BIRĀR, IMĀD SHĀHI DYNASTY OF—

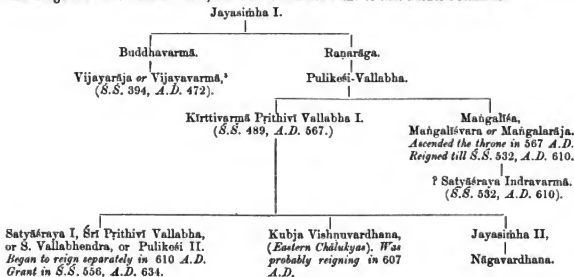
(See DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan kings of the—.)

THE CHALUKYAS.

The kingdom of the Chalukyas¹ was at one time widely extended, and for six centuries, from the sixth to the twelfth, they maintained a sovereignty, which, if sometimes merely nominal, was at others extremely powerful. We first hear of them in the Dakhan in the sixth century, the third sovereign of the family ascending the throne in A.D. 566. Inscriptions of the dynasty are numerous, and those of the later sovereigns during the decay of the kingdom insert, in the genealogical portion of the document, a mythical series of kings, by which the descent of the family is traced, in the Lunar Race, through a succession of 59 sovereigns ruling in Ayodhya, to one Vijayāditya, who is said to have journeyed southwards bent on conquest, but to have lost his life in battle. His widow fled, took refuge in the house of a Brahman, and there gave birth to a posthumous son—Vishnuvardhana. Vishnuvardhana is said to have acquired sovereignty and to have made extensive conquests, strengthening his authority by an alliance with the Pallava king of Kañchi, whose daughter he married. His son was Vijayāditya, and the latter's son was Pulikeśi Vallabha. The old inscription, published by Mr. Fleet in the *Indian Antiquary* (V, 67) names Pulikeśi's father Ranarāga, and his grandfather, Jayasinha Vallabha. Mr. Fleet's estimate of this early history is that it is "a mere farrago of vague tradition and *Purānik* myths, of no authority, based on the undoubted facts that the Chalukyas did come originally from the north and did find the Pallavas in possession of some of the territories afterwards acquired by themselves, and on a tradition of the later Kādambas that the founder of their family was named Trilochana or Trinetra."

Pulikeśi's grandsons separated, and became the ancestors respectively of the Western and Eastern Chalukyas; the elder remaining in the Western Dakhan, while the younger, Kubja Vishnuvardhana, won for himself by the sword the sovereignty of the Eastern Coast by his conquest of the Śālanākāyana kings of Veṅgi (Pallavas). This conquest was very important, not only because of its political results, but because it was a triumph of the Brahmanical religion over Buddhism. The Veṅgi kings were Buddhists, and they seem to have succeeded the Buddhist Āndhra-bhṛityas on the Kṛishṇa river, while the Chalukyas were Vaishnavas.

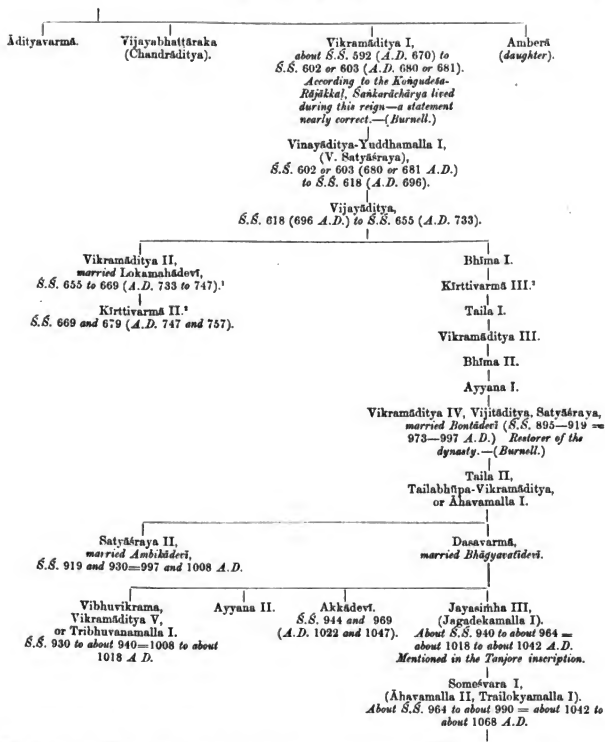
The following tables are taken mostly from Dr. Burnell's *South Indian Paleography*, page 18,² and Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, p. 18. The earliest sovereigns are called "Chalukyas." After the division between Satyāśraya I and Kubja Vishnuvardhana the dynasties are respectively known as those of the "Western Chalukyas" and "Eastern Chalukyas,"—and the dynasty which commenced with Taila, or Tailapa, I called themselves "Chalukyas." Mr. Fleet has largely added to our knowledge since Dr. Burnell wrote, but I have retained some of that author's remarks.



¹ Mr. Fleet writes (*Ind. Ant.*, VIII, 105) regarding the habit of styling the early Chalukyas "Chalukyas of Kalyānapura,"—"This is nothing but a mistake. Kalyāna is nowhere mentioned in the earlier Chalukyan inscriptions; and, even if it existed as a city at that time, it was certainly not a Chalukya capital. The earliest mention of it that I have obtained is in a stone-tablet inscription of the Western Chalukya king Trilochanamalla or Someśvara I. It is dated *Saka* 975 (A.D. 1053-4). . . ."

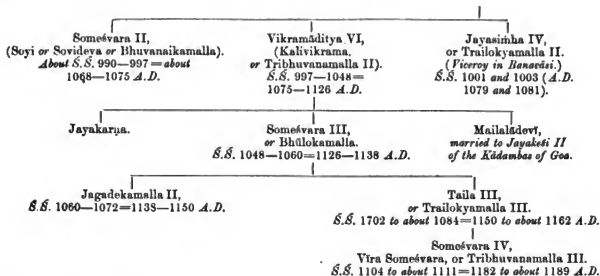
² See Professor Dowson's Paper in J.R.A.S., New Series, I, 247 (1865).

³ The Kaimś grant (*Ind. Ant.* VII, 251).



¹ Mr. Rice's inscription (*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 23).

² At this point Dr. Burnell interpolates the following note:—"So far the flourishing older dynasty of the Chalukyas, which, after Vikramāditya II, appears to have been for a time almost overthrown by feudatories such as the Rāshtrakūta, Kālabhūra, and Yadava chiefs, and the history of this kingdom is, thus, very obscure for the eighth and ninth centuries. With Taila, the restorer of the Chalukya power in the later dynasty, all once more becomes tolerably certain, especially as regards the dates of the reigns. A very poetical account of the first sovereigns of this line is given in Bilhapa's *Vikramādityadechacaritra*; it is often contradicted in details by the Choja inscriptions."



Pulikeśi Vallabha is said in an inscription at Aihole (*Ind. Ant.* IV, 205) to have reduced Banavāsi to subjection. Mr. Fleet thinks that up to that time Banavāsi was the capital of an early branch of the Kādambas. Pulikeśi also seems to have conquered Badāmi ("Vatāpi," which Mr. Fleet has satisfactorily identified with Badāmi.—*Ind. Ant.*, V, 68, etc.)

Kirtivarṇa I is, in the last inscription mentioned, called "night of death to the Nalas, the Mauryas, and Kādambas." He claims to have entirely subverted the Kādambas.

His younger brother, Maṅgalisā, is stated, in the same inscription, to have conquered the "Kaśachuris," whom Mr. Fleet identifies with the Kaśachuris. He lost his life in an attempt to secure the kingdom for his own son. He conquered Revatīdvīpa, the Mātāngas, and Kaśachuris, part of the Koṅkaṇas, and a prince named Buddha, son of Saṅkaragaṇa.

Satyāśraya was one of the most powerful princes of the dynasty. In later years poets were fond of styling the kings of this race and their descendants, "Princes of the House of Satyāśraya." His greatest achievement was his victory over Harshavardhana, king of Kanōj. He conquered a sovereign from the north named Govinda, whom Mr. Fleet takes to be one of the Raśtrakūṭas. He claims, in various inscriptions, to have subdued the Mauryas of the Koṅkaṇa, the "Lāṭas, Mālavas, and Gūrjara." He reduced the fortress of "Piśhāpura," acquired the sovereignty of *Mahārāshṭrakūṭa*, terrified the "Kāliṅgas and Kosalas," drove the Pallavas behind the walls of Kāñchīpura, and prepared to conquer the Cholas with a large army. Too much trust must not be placed in the poetry of the inscriptions, but it is abundantly clear from other sources that Satyāśraya was a great conqueror. Hiwen-Tsang gives an interesting account of his kingdom, the manners and customs of the time, and the grandeur of the sovereign. Mr. Ferguson (*J.R.A.S.* XI, 155) points out that presents and letters were interchanged between him and Khosru II, contemporary king of Persia.

Mr. Rice has an inscription (*Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 298) mentioning Ambers, daughter of Satyāśraya.¹

The Chalukyan supremacy, after the death of Satyāśraya, was interrupted, either by a confederacy of three kings over whom the Pallava lord of Kañchi claimed supremacy, or by three Pallava kings or viceroys in alliance (it is not yet certain which²), but Vikramāditya I defeated them and ascended the throne of his fathers. He suffered a reverse at the hands of the Pallavas, but afterwards crushed them and seized Kañchi, their capital. One of the inscriptions mentions that Devasakti, king of the Sendrakas, was his vassal.

Vinayāditya claims to have conquered the "Pallavas, whose kingdom consisted of three dominions" at "the command of his father," (*Indian Antiquary*, VI, 85, *Mr. Fleet*). It seems not improbable that the Pallava confederacy which had checked the power of the Chalukyas was overthrown by Vinayāditya at the head of his father's armies, and that after Vinayāditya had acquired the throne of his father, he

¹ As corrected by Mr. Fleet (*Ind. Ant.* X, 133).

² The evidence as to this is summarised by Mr. Fleet in *Ind. Ant.* X, 133-135, in reply to an assertion by Mr. Rice that the evidence as to any such confederation is insufficient.

made war on and crushed the Pallavas, seizing their capital city. Vinayāditya seems to have possessed almost the whole of the Dakhan country, and to have extended his conquests southwards. He claims to have conquered the Kaḷambhras (?), the Keraḷas, Haihayas, Vilas, Mālavas, Choḷas, Pāṇḍiyans and others; and though a great deal of this may be vain boasting, he seems to have been a very powerful sovereign.

His son Vijayāditya boasts of conquests, but we do not hear much of him. His reign appears to have been peaceful.

Vikramāditya II claims to have conquered and slain the king of the Pallavas, and again to have victoriously entered Kañchi.¹ In other inscriptions he boasts of having conquered Kañchi, or the king of Kañchi, three times.

Kirtivarṇa II claims another victory over the Pallavas.

But the power collapsed shortly afterwards, the feudatories revolting and the short-lived kingdom being overwhelmed by successful revolts and conquests by neighbouring powers.

With Taila II, who "acquired the earth, which had fallen into the hands of the Raṭtas,"² the Western Chālukya kingdom again revived after a blank of two centuries. The territories governed by the new dynasty were greatly reduced in size, and appear to have extended no further than the limits of the Dakhan Proper.

Jayasinha III claims to have overthrown a confederacy of Mālavas, and to have warred against the Cheras and Cholas.

Someśvara I, or Āhava Malla II, appears to have driven back the Choḷas, and to have been again defeated by the great Chola king, Kulottunga I.³ In his reign the Kādambas and other neighbouring families began to assume independence. He married three wives, Bachalādevi, Chandalakabbe or Chandrikādevi, and Mailādevi.

Someśvara II would appear to have checked the Kādambas, part of whose territories was acquired and held by his brother Vikramāditya VI.

Vikramāditya VI re-established the Śaka Era (Mr. Fleet in *Ind. Ant.* IV, 208, V, 175). He gave his daughter in marriage to a Kadamba prince, and married a Chōja princess. He fought many battles, and seems to have been engaged in perpetual struggles to secure his sovereignty against members of his own family no less than against the armies of hostile sovereigns.⁴ He was, however, very powerful, and a large number of inscriptions testify to the extent of his territories.

From this period the kingdom began to fall to pieces and nothing remarkable seems to have been achieved by the later sovereigns, though Someśvara IV re-established for a few years the power which had been rudely shaken by Bijjala the Kālachuri. The power of the Kālachuri and Ganapati kings and the rise of the Hoysala Ballāla dynasty of Maṣṣūr sealed the fate of the Western Chālukyas, and nothing is heard of them after 1189 A.D.⁵

EASTERN CHĀLUKYAS.

It has been already stated (p. 148) that the two great Chālukyan brothers, Satyaśraya and Kubja Vishnuvardhana, separated and established two separate dynasties. The family of the former are called the Western Chālukyas. Kubja Vishnuvardhana, marching to the Eastern Coast, conquered and dethroned the Śāṅkākāya sovereign of Veṅḡ and established a dynasty which, gradually extending its conquests to the borders of Orissa and fixing its capital at Rajahmundry, ruled Kalingā for four centuries.

The genealogy is as follows. The table is mainly taken from Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Palaeography*, (pp. 21, 22).

¹ An inscription published by Mr. Rice (*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 28) gives particulars of this event. It appears that after his coronation the king made war on the Pallavas, killed in battle Nandi Pōtavarma, their king, and victoriously entered Kañchi. He found that city richly decorated with sculptures which had been executed under the orders of a former king, Narasiṅha Pōtavarma, amongst them being images of *Rejāsinha* (?). Vikramāditya II, when he left Kañchi, travelled on to the coast, and took up his residence there, for a time, in a town on the sea.

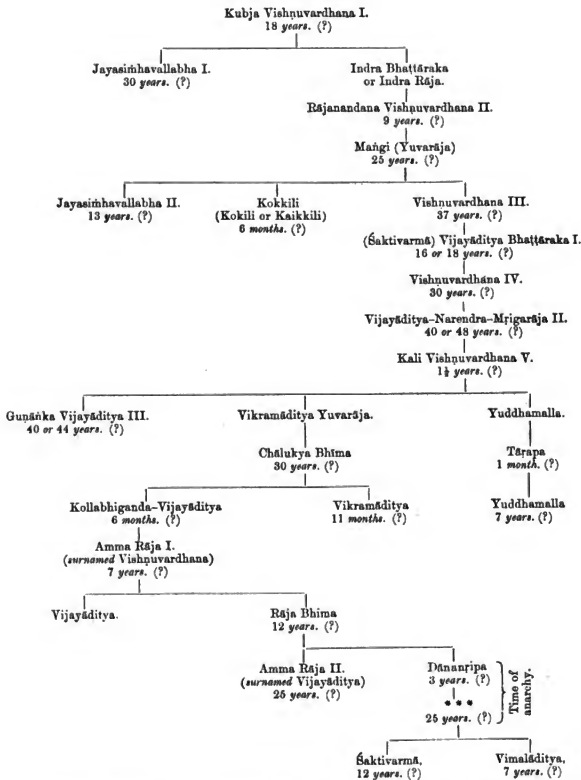
² *Ind. Ant.* V, 17.

³ In Bilhana's *Vikramādikāṭya*, it is claimed for Someśvara I that he conquered the Choḷas, apparently twice; and it expressly states that the Chola monarch had attacked him. But several inscriptions mention Kulottunga's defeat of the Chālukyan sovereign. (*Ind. Ant.* V, 318).

⁴ (*Ind. Ant.* V, 319—623). While in camp on the Tuṅgabhadra, Vikrama heard of the death of his father-in-law. He marched on Kañchi, crushed a rebellion there, put the rightful heir on the throne, and then seized Gaṅgaikōḍaśrāpura. Shortly after he had retired he heard of the death of the newly enthroned monarch, and of the seizure of the Chola throne by "Iṭṭija, lord of Veṅḡ," a member of the family. Vikrama offered battle, but was attacked in rear by his brother Someśvara, whom he defeated, while Rajija fled. Vikrama then ascended the throne of the Chālukyas, A.D. 1078. He is said to have conquered the Choḷas on two subsequent occasions.

⁵ J.R.A.S. IV, 17; M.J.L.S. VII, 209; Mr. Fleet's "*Dynasties of the Konares Districts*," 55, 59—63.

CHĀLUKYAS, EASTERN.



Vimalāditya married Kūṇḍava, daughter of Rājārāja of the Śūryavarmā, and younger sister of Rājendra Chōla. His successor Rājārāja of the Chandravarmā married (A.D. 1022) Iramonāga, (?)

daughter of Rājendra Chōla, and their son Rājendra Chōla was the first Chōla ruler of Veṅgi, and succeeded in A.D. 1064.¹ The Veṅgi kingdom thenceforward became a mere northern province of *Chōladesa*. The succession of Chōlas will be given below. Rājendra Kulottuṅga I made his son Rājārāja regent of the Chalukya country; but after ruling for a year the latter retired to the south, and the sovereign created his uncle Vijayāditya viceroy. Vijayāditya governed Kalingā for 15 years. On his death Kulottuṅga gave the vicereignty to his second son, Viranātha, who ruled there till at least as late as A.D. 1102.

According to Dr. Burnell, the Chōlas lost this country in 1228 A.D.

The number of years given to each sovereign's reign varies slightly in different inscriptions, and it is impossible yet to be quite certain of dates, as very few of the Eastern Chalukya inscriptions are dated.

Kubja Vishnuvardhana's conquest is generally believed to have taken place about the year 605 A.D., and this may be taken as the approximate date. He seems to have finally separated from his brother in A.D. 610. The inscriptions of this dynasty unfortunately contain little more than mere lists of names with no details, and therefore it is impossible as yet to frame any connected narrative. The main landmarks are the conquest of Kubja Vishnuvardhana;—the struggle for the throne between the two sons of Maṅgi the "Yuvarāja" and their half-brother Kōkkili, resulting in the expulsion of the latter after he had ruled for six months;—the usurpation of Tārapa who drove out Amma Rāja I's son Vijayāditya and seized the throne;—his own ejection at the hands of Chalukya Bhīma's son Vikramāditya, a month later;—the struggles which ensued between rival claimants ending with the triumph of Rāja Bhīma, who reigned for 12 years;—the accession of Amma Rāja II in 945 A.D., a date which is fixed by an inscription;—the anarchy of 27 or 30 years (duration not certain) which ensued;—and the extinction of the dynasty when the Chōlas succeeded to the sovereignty. For the subsequent history of the Eastern Chalukyas, see under "THE CHOLAS" (p. 154).

In the reign of one of the sovereigns bearing the name of Vishnuvardhana at Rajahmundry, lived Nannaya Bhaṭṭa, who, at the command of the king, composed the Telugu version of the *Mahābhārata*, (see Campbell's *Telugu Grammar, Introd.*, IX—X, where the original passage relating to the authorship of the poem is quoted).

The Eastern Chalukyas may be considered as having ruled during these four centuries more or less peaceably over the whole of the Veṅgi and part at least of the Kalingā countries; being disturbed probably more by the Gajapatis of Orissa on the north than by any power on their south and west.

At the end of the twelfth and beginning of the thirteenth centuries, the Ganaṇapati sovereigns of Oranāḷ were acquiring power in the Eastern Chalukyan territories, and they finally ejected the Chōla-Chalukyas about the year 1228 A.D. (*Dr. Burnell*).

THE CHERAS.

There has been much difference of opinion in scientific quarters as to the Chera and Kōṅgu Dynasties, some writers asserting that they were identical, some that they were totally different. The territories ruled by them have been variously assigned. The opinion seems to be gaining ground that the Cheras were the dynasty that preceded the Kōṅgus in the same kingdom, in other words that the first seven sovereigns of the Kōṅgu Dynasty, as given below (p. 189), ought properly to be styled Cheras. Others believe that the Cheras ruled almost the whole of the Western Coast and the country far inland, north of the Pāṇḍiyans, west of the Pallavas and Chōlas, and south of the Kōṅkaṇa, from the earliest known historical times, their territories, of course, varying perpetually as their arms were victorious or the reverse in their wars with their neighbours, until the Kōṅgus, who occupied the eastern and northern portion of their dominions, including Maisūr, overwhelmed the old sovereignty and succeeded to the most part of their dominions, the Western Coast being excluded.

The Cheras were mentioned by the oldest known European geographers as well as by the most ancient writers yet known in India. They are spoken of as contemporary with the Chōlas and Pāṇḍiyans, and are so mentioned in the edicts of Aśoka, where their sovereign is called Keralaṇḍra. According to Ptolemy (VII, I, 86), Karūr was their capital then. Hiwen-Thsang does not mention the kingdom, but refers to part of it under the name of *Kōṅkaṇapura* (Kōṅkaṇahalli). (*Dr. Burnell's South-Indian Palaeography*, p. 33, notes 1 and 2; *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 145, 146.)

¹ This is Sir Walter Elliot's account. I confess it puzzles and perplexes me at present, because it does not seem to tally with other contemporary statements, but all will soon become clear, it is to be hoped, and meanwhile it is fitting that I should quote the opinions of the best authorities.

Those who desire to study the subject should read Mr. Foulkes's historical sketch of the country in question in the *Salem District Manual*, and Professor Dowson's Paper in Vol. VIII of the *Royal Asiatic Society's Journal*. See also Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Paleography*, p. 33, &c.; the Markara Plates (*Ind. Ant.* I, 361—366; II, 271, note, and V, 133); the Nāgamāṅgālam Plates (*Ind. Ant.* II, 135; III, 152 and 202); Mr. Rice's note on the Gaṅga Kings (*Ind. Ant.* VII, 168).

THE CHOLA KINGS.

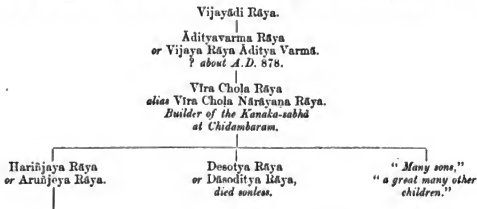
The Chola Kingdom forms one of the three great divisions of Southern India, which existed from the earliest known historical times. The Cholas held the east, the Pāṇḍiyans the south, and the Cheras the west. This distinction existed as far back as the days of Aśoka, and is confirmed by Greek writers. Unfortunately Chola history is almost a blank till the days of Rājārāja (1023 A.D.). We have not even a legendary list of names to guide (or mislead) us as with the Pāṇḍiyans.

The Chola capital seems to have been at Uraiyār (Warriore) close to Trichinopoly in the second century A.D., at Malaikōṅṅam (Kumbakōṅṅam?)² in the seventh, and at Tanjore (?) in the tenth—(Dr. Burnell). It was at Gaṅgaikōṅṅaṅṅapuram at one time, probably in the tenth century, being fixed finally at Tanjore early in the eleventh. The ancient name for the Chola country, according to Dr. Burnell (*South Indian Paleography*, 47, note 4) was *Malakūta*. "The Chola banner had a tiger on it, which the kings of this dynasty must have taken from the Pallavas." (*ib.* 107.)

I have met with only two lists, which can be at all depended upon, of Chola sovereigns reigning prior to Rājārāja. The first is given by Mr. Lewis Rice (*Mysore and Coorg*, I, 212) as that of Cholas reigning in the east of Maisūr.

	A.D.
Ādityavarma, Rājendra Chola	867 to 927
Vira Chola, Nārāyaṅarāja	927 to 977
Dasoditya Rāya	?
Parasudaka Rāya, Hari Mali	?
Divya Rāya, or Deva Rāja Chola	?
Harivari Deva, or Tribhuvana Vira Deva Chola	986 to 1023

But Mr. Rice adds, "There is no certainty regarding either the names or the dates," and he does not give his authority for the list. The second is by Mr. Foulkes (*Salem District Manual*, Vol. I, p. 39).



¹ Lists of the Cholas will be found in the following works:—

Buchanan's *Mysore, Canara and Malabar*, iii, 472, (Higginbotham's 8vo Edition of 1870, Vol. ii, p. 532.) taken from a native Manuscript.

J.A.S.B., vii, 371, 389, 507, 512. Taylor's Oriental Manuscripts.

Wilson's *Catalogue of the Madras MSS.*, I, pp. xc and 181.

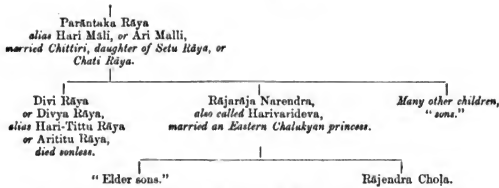
Taylor's *Catalogue Raisonné of Oriental MSS.*, III, 391, 440, 518, 522.

Prinsep's "Useful Tables" in Thomas's Edition, II, 275, 279. The lists are taken from Buchanan and Wilson.

Taylor's notices of the Manuscripts in the several volumes of the M.J.I.S.

None of them, however, must be depended upon for a moment as they come from most untrustworthy sources.

² *Malai* = "hill," *Avyasa* = "subdivision." The place seems also to have been called "Malakūta." (*Ind. Ant.* VII, 39). Apparently it gave its name to a tract of country, for mention is made of a Brahman village, "the ornament of Malakūta." Dr. Burnell thinks that "Malakūta" was "the kingdom comprised, roughly speaking, in the delta of the Kaveri."



I have cut the genealogy short as it is unnecessary here to give the whole.

Dr. Burnell thinks that the Cholas were extending their power to the northwards about the period from 850 to 1023 A.D. by warfare and inroads, and he attributes the thirty (or twenty-seven) years' anarchy in the Eastern Chālukyan dominions to Chola invasions. With Rājārāja (1023 A.D.) the history becomes all more clear, but previous to that reign we are as yet very much in the dark. Dr. Burnell tentatively fixes Karikala Chola about the year 950 A.D., but this is not as yet conclusive.

The Chola kingdom was in existence as early as 250 B.C., being mentioned in the inscriptions of Aśoka where it is called "Chōḍa." It was also known to the Greek Geographers and is noticed in the *Periplus Maris Erythraei*,¹ and in Ptolemy (130 A.D.), the capital being then at Uaiyūr. It is clear from the legends in the Madura *Sthala Purāna* and the *Śrītala* Book that, according to Pāṇḍiyan tradition, the kingdom of Chola was as old as that of the Pāṇḍiyans, or even older, since the son of the founder of Madura is stated to have married the daughter of the Chola king. These legends allude perpetually to wars between the Cholas and Pāṇḍiyans, but there is no need to discuss the question as to their authenticity. If the two nations were contemporary, it is almost certain that they must have been constantly at feud, but the particular battles mentioned in the legends are probably purely mythical.

At the beginning of the seventh century we read in an inscription² of the celebrated Satyāsraya or Pulikeśi II of the Chalukyan dynasty, that that sovereign ruined the Pallavas of Kañchi, and had proposed to himself to annihilate the Cholas; but the expedition seems to have been abandoned. A few years later, viz., about the year 640 A.D., Hiwen-Thsang heard of the kingdom though he did not visit it. Vikramāditya I of the Western Chalukyas (670—680 ?) claims³ to have conquered Chola, though the statement is not necessarily to be credited. He, however, seems certainly to have defeated the Pallavas, and to have seized Kañchipura. (The "Seven Pagodas" probably date from this reign.) Vinayāditya⁴ (A.D. 680 ?-696), his successor, also claims, and probably with equal want of truthfulness, to have conquered the Cholas. About 60 years later the Western Chalukyan Kingdom seems to have collapsed, and to have only risen again to power after a lapse of two centuries. In Wilson's Mackenzie Manuscripts (I, pp. 198-9) mention is made of an inscription which shows that in 894 A.D. the Cholas, under their king Adityavarmā, conquered the Chera or Koṅgu country. The date seems to be somewhat uncertain but there can be little doubt that this conquest really did take place, and that the Cholas held the Koṅgu country (Maisūr mainly) till the tenth century, when the Hoysāla Ballālas arose on the ruins of the Koṅgu kings. Tailabhūpa Vikramāditya of the Western Chalukyas states that he was victorious over the Cholas; and Jayasinha III (1018--1042) makes a similar boast. This brings us down to the reign of the Chola sovereign Rājārāja, who was a contemporary of Jayasinha's, and was one of the most powerful chiefs of his time. He raised the Chola kingdom to great eminence. Dr. Burnell thinks that it is certain that the Cholas were conquered by the Chalukyas shortly before the beginning of the eleventh century, i.e., shortly before the reign of Rāja Rāja (1023—1064 A.D.) He writes of Rāja Rāja:—"This king must have restored Tanjore, which, according to Al-Birūni, was in ruins at the beginning of the eleventh century."⁵ This fact confirms the earlier Chalukya boasts of conquest, and was certainly owing to them."

¹ The date of the *Periplus* is fixed by Reinaud as A.D. 246 or 247 (*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 331, 334, 337). For translation, with notes and commentary, see *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 107.

² *Ind. Ant.*, VIII, 237.

³ *Ind. Ant.*, VI, 75.

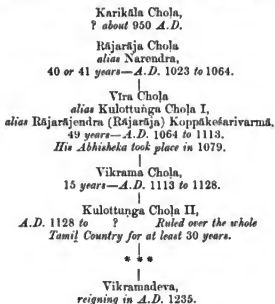
⁴ *Ind. Ant.*, VI, 35, 83, 91.

⁵ Al-Birūni wrote at the beginning of the eleventh century. He died A.D. 1039. He is quoted by Rashid-ud-din (1310 A.D.). (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, I, 66; Reinaud *Fragments*, pp. 92, 121; *Mémoire*, p. 284.) The king had built "another city on the shore called Tadmār."

During the early period, before the eleventh century, the Cholas were repeatedly attacked by powers other than those above mentioned, and we hear of them in succession as being conquered by or conquering the Kaṭambas, the Pāṇḍiyans, and others.

Singhalese annals give us an invasion of Ceylon by Cholas about the year 247 B.C. (the date is quite unauthenticated), in consequence of which the Cholas ruled the island for 44 years; also a second invasion a hundred years later, and a third in the year 110. A.D. A counter invasion of Chola territories by Singhalese took place in 113 A.D., and subsequent to this, warfare between the two races was of constant occurrence. In the middle of the tenth century it is said that the king of Ceylon sent an army to the assistance of a Pāṇḍiyan king who was then at war with the Cholas, but that the Pāṇḍiyans were defeated, and the Cholas, in revenge, invaded Ceylon but were repulsed. The next thing we hear of relates to the reign of Rājārāja, a period when, as before stated, the chronicles appear more trustworthy.

Dr. Burnell has given the succession thus (*South-Indian Palaeography*, p. 40, note 1).



Rājārāja, owing to an intermarriage between the Cholas and Eastern Chalukyas, united the whole of Veṅgi and Kālīṅga to the Chola territories. (M.J.L.S. XIII, Pt. 2, p. 40). He came to the throne in the same year as King Mihindu IV. of Ceylon, *i.e.*, in 1023 A.D. Ten years later—years during which constant emigration was taking place from the mainland to Ceylon—King Mihindu, overwhelmed with the perpetual influx of foreigners, lost his authority both over his own people and the strangers, and fled to Ambagalla. Rājārāja invaded the island twenty-six years after this event, *i.e.*, in 1059 A.D., and was completely successful. He seized the government, took Mihindu prisoner, and sent him with his queen and the crown jewels to the mainland, appointing a Chola Viceroy to govern the conquered territory. Mihindu died in 1071 A.D., still in captivity.

Previously to this, however, *viz.*, in 1064, the throne of the Cholas passed to Kulottuṅga I or Rājendra Chola, one of the greatest princes of his day.¹ Besides assuming the sovereignty over his own territories, which, by the union of the Chola and Eastern Chalukya countries, extended up to the borders of Orissa, he conquered in A.D. 1064 and annexed for a time the whole of the Pāṇḍiyan kingdom, and by the prowess of his illegitimate son, Adondai (according to native tradition) completely and for ever crushed the power of the Pallavas of Kañchi. Although it must be admitted that proof is as yet wanting, I incline to the belief that there is at least a basis of historical truth underlying this

¹ He was crowned in 1071 A.D. The name of his principal queen seems to have been "Ulaha Marududaiyal," a Tamil translation of "Loka Mahadevi." It is also given in inscriptions as "Bharano, or Arani-Marududaiyal," all meaning the same thing. It has become a question, however, whether this is not a mere title assumed by many South Indian Queens. It has been found in connection with more than one Pāṇḍiyan sovereign, and the wife of Vikramāditya II of the Western Chalukyas bore the same name.

native tradition. At any rate it seems certain that the annexation of the kingdom of the Pallavas to that of the Cholas took place at this period. It is further stated in the great inscription round the temple at Tanjore that the Cholas, towards the beginning of the eleventh century, conquered Bengal (Burnell's *South Indian Palaeography*, p. 22, note 6). Either in the reign of Rājārāja or in that of Kulottuṅga I—probably the former—the Cholas swept over the Western Chalukya country. It was during the reign of Someśvara I of the latter dynasty. (Mr. Fleet's *Kannarese Dynasties*, p. 46 and note 2). They destroyed a number of Jain temples at Puligere or Lakshmeśvara, but their success was only temporary. They were driven over the Tuṅgabhadra and their leader killed. The date of this event is possibly 1059-60 A.D. In the *Vikramānkadevacharita* of Bilhana, Someśvara I is said to have "penetrated as far as Kañchi itself, stormed it, and driven its ruler into the jungles," but this is probably a mere poetical exaggeration and really alludes to the victory above mentioned. A little later the Cholas are again found fighting with the Western Chalukyas, this time with a Pallava (?) of Veṅgi.

Vikramāditya VI, of the Western Chalukyas, who reigned from 1075 to 1126 A.D., was, previous to his accession, always at feud with his elder brother Someśvara II, and during his reign occupied himself in warfare on his own account against the enemies of his country. At this period he is said to have repeatedly defeated the Cholas and plundered Kañchi (it is almost impossible to believe this, and the authority seems to be only the *Vikramānkadevacharita*), to have destroyed the sandalwood forests of the Malaya hills, to have slain the king of Kerala, and conquered the cities of Gaṅgaikōṇḍapuram (*Gāṅgakūṇḍa*—Mr. Fleet), Veṅgi and Chakrakōṭa or Chakragotta (?). He had married a daughter of the Choja king, and on the occurrence of a rebellion in the Chola country, in which his brother-in-law was killed (this, if true, must have been Rājārāja and the date A.D. 1064), he heard that Rājiga, king (?) of Veṅgi, had marched down and seized Kañchi. Vikramāditya marched to the south to meet Rājiga, and his brother Someśvara followed with another army "promising outwardly to assist his brother, but intending to play the traitor." A battle ensued in which Rājiga was defeated and fled, and Someśvara was taken prisoner (*i.e.*, the Cholas were victorious at all points). Vikramāditya then proclaimed himself king.

The above account is all taken from Mr. Fleet's new publication, and he draws his information from Bilhana, who, being a Hindu poet, is almost certain to be absolutely wrong in details, though his story may be based on the truth. I do not therefore discard the tale on account of the discrepancy in dates, for it is quite possible that the latter part of the story may refer to a date eleven years later than the rebellion which caused the Choja king's death—the date, that is, of Vikramāditya's accession to the throne.

Kulottuṅga I was a man of many names. Thus he is called "Vira," "Rājendra," "Koppakēśarivarmā," or "Kopparakēśarivarmā," "Kōvirāja Kēśari," and others. He conquered Āhavamalla, or Someśvaradeva I of the Western Chalukyas in a battle near the Tuṅgabhadra, a fact which is recorded in several inscriptions. The Pāṇḍiyān king whom he conquered was Vira Pāṇḍiyān, son of Vikrama Pāṇḍiyān. (*Inscriptions at Chidambaram*. Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Palaeography*, p. 45, note 1.) Kulottuṅga placed his younger brother Gaṅgaikōṇḍān Chola on the throne of Madura.

Reverting to Ceylon we find that Kulottuṅga held firmly to his father's conquest for the first few years of his reign. Young prince Kāśyapa, however, son of Mihindu, who was at the most 26 years' old at the capture of his father, had been gradually consolidating his power while in exile amongst the hills, and he succeeded in beating back the Chola Viceroy's army when it marched against him, even though the latter was aided by a force of 10,000 men sent over from the mainland to its assistance. Mihindu died in 1071, and Kāśyapa, proclaiming himself King of Ceylon, was making great preparations for driving the usurpers out of the island, when his career was cut short by his early death. He could not have been more than 38 years old. The throne of Ceylon was seized by the son of the minister Lokēśvara on the demise of Kāśyapa, there being no other claimants for the purple. He called himself Vijaya Bahu I, and proclaimed war against the Cholas. The natives flocked to his standard, and fighting soon afterwards commenced. A general action was, after a protracted and desultory warfare, fought under the walls of Pollonnaruwa, and the Cholas were defeated and driven into the town. After a siege of six weeks the town was carried by storm, and the defenders put to the sword. The king's authority was soon recognized all over the island. Shortly after this, Vijaya Bahu insulted the Choja king by giving the first place in precedence at an audience to the envoy from Siam in preference to the Choja ambassador, and this so enraged Kulottuṅga that he seized the Sinhalese envoy at his court and cut off his nose and ears. War ensued. The Cholas landed at Mantotte, defeated the Sinhalese army, and marched on the capital. The king fled, and the Cholas demolished the city. Recovering himself

¹ Dr. Burnell states, on the authority of an inscription at Karuvār, that this prince assumed the title of "Sundara Pāṇḍiyān."

soon, however, Vijaya Bahu returned to the attack, defeated the invaders, and drove them from the island.

Kulottuṅga died in 1113, and three years later, during the reign of his son and successor, Vikrama Chola, the Singhalese invaded the Chola country but were driven back without difficulty.

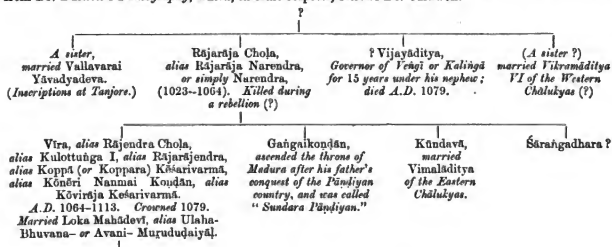
All the old native chronicles unite in narrating the glories of Kulottuṅga's illegitimate son Āḍoṅḍai, the conqueror of the Pallavas. An inscription at Tiruttani (*Vol. I, p. 158*) in the Pallava country gives a genealogy of five generations, and the local chronicle of Nārāyapaṇaam (*ib.*, pp. 157, 158) mentions four, of which the names correspond, thus:—

Tiruttani Inscription.	Nārāyapaṇaam Chronicle.
Karikāla Chola.	
Chakravarti.	Āḍoṅḍai.
Sudhāma.	Sundama Rāja.
Ruchira.	Surasira Rāja.
Nārāyaṇa Rāja.	Nārāyaṇa Rāja.

These evidently refer to the same persons, and "Chakravarti" is a common title of Āḍoṅḍai. Āḍoṅḍai is always declared to be the son of Kulottuṅga I. Was, then, "Karikāla Chola" another of the latter's numerous names? This point is interesting and important.

If native chronicles are to be believed in this respect, Kulottuṅga I had a brother Śāraṅgadhara, another son of Rājārāja Chola. In the *Appakāviyaṇu* or Appa Kavi's Commentary on the Grammar of Nannayya Bhaṭṭa, Śāraṅgadhara is stated to have been the son of Rājārāja, and this is repeated in the *Śāraṅgadhara-charita*.¹ A question arises whether this prince could possibly be identical with Śāraṅga, also called "Rudradeva" *alias* "Churaṅga" "alias Chōr Gaṅga" (*Chola* or *Sōra Gaṅga*), who, summoned from Karpātaka by the chiefs of Orissa after the collapse of the Keśari Dynasty of that kingdom, founded the Gaṅgavarāṇa family of Orissa about the year A.D. 1132. The dates seem at first sight fatal to the theory, but our Orissan chronology is as yet very imperfect. It is to be observed that Kulottuṅga claims to have reduced Bengal.

The facts noted above enable some slight additions to be provisionally made to the genealogy of the eleventh century Cholas. All will doubtless become clear when the many extant inscriptions are carefully studied, but at present the following is put forward tentatively. The main points are taken from Dr. Bunnell's *Paleography*, which, in some respects, follows Dr. Caldwell.



¹ Appa Kavi declares that Śāraṅgadhara studied Telugu Grammar directly under Nannayya Bhaṭṭa, but if the prince was son of Rājārāja Chola, this is impossible. For he would not have been born much before A.D. 1023, while Nannayya Bhaṭṭa's date must have been earlier by a century. The latter was contemporary with an Eastern Chalukyan sovereign named Viṅḍuvardhana, residing at Rajahmundry (*Introd. to Nannayya Bhaṭṭa's Telugu Translation of the Mahābhārata, Campbell's Telugu Grammar, Introd.*, pp. ix, x) and the last sovereign of that name that we as yet know of was Amma Rāja I, who bore that title (*Ind. Ant.*, VIII, 76). His date is A.D. 918-925, or thereabouts. On the other hand it is noticeable that "Viṅḍuvardhana" was a title of the Eastern Chalukyan Dynasty borne by many sovereigns, and especially the later ones (*Vol. I, p. 106, note*).

Vikrama Chola, A.D. 1113 to 1128.	<i>(By a dancing girl)</i> Āṭṭonjai, also called Topdamān Chakravartī. Con- quered and ruled over the Pallava country.	Rajarāja, ruled Vengi or Kalingā for one year under his father.	Viradeva, <i>alias</i> Viranatha, <i>alias</i> Sap- tama. Vishnuvar- dhana's Governor of Kalingā from A.D. 1079 till at least A.D. 1102.	<i>(A daughter).</i> The mother of Chōloganga, <i>alias</i> Anantavarmā of Kalingā.
Kulottuṅga Chola II, A.D. 1128 to? Ruled over the whole Tamil country for at least 30 years.				
Rājendra, mentioned in inscrip- tions about the Godā- varī and Kṛishnā Rivers.				

Little seems to be known of the sovereign Vikrama. Kulottuṅga Chola II¹ succeeded. His reign came to an end at some time subsequent to the year 1158 A.D. Dr. Burnell then gives us Vikramadeva Chola reigning in A.D. 1235. If the copies sent to me of inscriptions about the Godāvari and Krishnā Rivers are accurate, Kulottuṅga II had a son Rājendra, whose inscriptions are found in that tract between A.D. 1165 and 1194. He was succeeded there by, apparently, an anarchy, when petty rulers held sway, preparing the way for their complete overthrow by the Gaṇapatis of Orangal, who seized and held the country firmly till the fourteenth century. So fell the Chola sovereignty north of the Pennār.²

According to Singhalese annals Parākrama Bāhu I (1153–1186) attacked Kulasekhara, the Pāndiyan king, at one period of his reign (the date is not given), subdued Rāmesvaram and the six neighbouring provinces, and drove the king from the throne of Madura. Vira Pāndiyan, son of Kulasekhara, was installed as king of Madura. The ousted monarch sought aid from the Cholas and attacked the Singhalese. The allies were defeated, and a considerable portion of the Chola country was captured by the invaders, on which Kulasekhara submitted. He was then restored to his throne, Vira Pāndiyan being comforted by the gift of the conquered Chola country as a principality. After this, the Singhalese retired.

If the copies of two of the Conjeeveram inscriptions which, by the kindness of Mr. Foulkes, I had access to are correct (*Nos. 178 and 204 of my List, Vol. I, pp. 184–85*), there was a second Rājarāja Chola, of whom we now hear for the first time, who came to the throne in A.D. 1216, and ruled till at least A.D. 1232. Vikrama (ruling in A.D. 1235) probably succeeded him. It was in the reign of this Rājarāja II that Kalingā was lost to the Cholas, if the date of this event, as given by Dr. Burnell (A.D. 1228), is accurate.³ (*South Indian Palaeography, p. 40, note 4.*)

¹ Amma Raja I being Vishnuvardhana the sixth.

² Dr. Burnell writes of him (*South Indian Palaeography, p. 40, note 37*): "He was reigning in 1134 A.D. In his time there must have been a great many Buddhists in Tanjore, as Parākrama Bāhu (King of Ceylon, 1155 to 1186) fetched his priest from there according to the Mahāvastu."

³ The deductions of Sir Walter Elliot from inscriptions vary from those of Dr. Burnell regarding the relatives of Rājendra Kulottuṅga I. I therefore append extracts from the former's writings on the subject (*New Asiatic Glossary, No. 2, in M.J.L.S., Vol. IV, n.s., 1858, p. 94, etc.; o.s., Vol. XX:—*"Rājendra Chola was succeeded by his son Vikrama Deva surnamed Kulottuṅga Chola. On the death of his uncle, Vijayaditya, who had been viceroy of Vengidēam, the king deputed his son Rājarāja to assume the office, but after holding it for one year, A.D. 1078, he resigned it in favor of his younger brother Vira Deva Chola, who assumed the title of Kulottuṅga Chola. His grants are found in great numbers from A.D. 1079 up to the year 1130, when a partial restoration of the Chakṛtya line appears to have taken place, and they maintained a divided and feeble influence till the latter part of the twelfth century, when the country fell under the sway of the Kakatiya dynasty of Warrangal." On page 40 he gives the succession thus:—

26. Rājarāja Narendra.

27. Rājendra Chola.

28. Vikrama Deva Kulottuṅga Chola.

29. Rājarāja Chola, viceroy for one year.

30. Vira Deva Kulottuṅga or Saptama Vishnuvardhana, viceroy from A.D. 1079 to 1135.

⁴ Inscriptions in the Vengi country will doubtless throw light on this important point. At Kuṅkulagunṭa, in the Narasaraopeta Taluk of the Kistna District, is an inscription which would point to the Gaṇapatis of Orissa having acquired power in that country as early as A.D. 1197; while there is a Gaṇapati inscription at Draksharama in the Godāvari District, dated in 1175 A.D. The latest Gaṇapati inscription in that tract is dated A.D. 1536.

Another of the Conjeeveram inscriptions gives, according to the copy, Peruñjūga or Kopperuñjūga Chōla as commencing to reign in A.D. 1242 (*Inscription No. 263*), his grant being in A.D. 1260. He reigned at least twenty years (*No. 191*).

Again, another (*No. 101*) gives a sovereign as commencing to reign in A.D. 1250, his grant being in 1266. *Inscription No. 194* determines his name to have been "Vijayakāṇḍa Gopāladeva," and the coincidence seems to show that this is probably correct. The dates, however, conflict, and until the originals are examined nothing can be definitely stated.

The next date that I find is that of Mathurāntaka¹ Poṭṭāpi Chōla, who began to reign A.D. 1286, and held the sovereignty till the Musalmān invasion of A.D. 1310. (*No. 74 of the Conjeeveram Inscriptions.*)

These names and dates, though at present put forward doubtfully, seem to afford reasonable hope of our being soon able, after careful examination of the original inscriptions, to carry on a connected narrative of the history of the Chōlas down to the Musalmān conquest of A.D. 1310; and if so, a considerable step forward will have been made.

The Musalmān conquest seems to have finally crushed the power of the Chōlas. I am only acquainted with two allusions to Chōlas after that event. One is to be found in one of the inscriptions at Conjeeveram (*No. 98*), which consists of a command issued by Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar to "Rājākumāra Bhaṅgappadeva Chōla" to conduct certain festivals at the temple at Conjeeveram. The other will be noticed below.

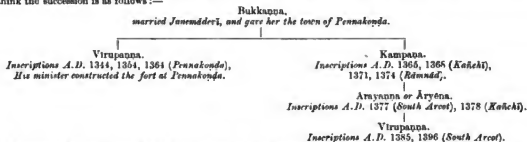
The Musalmāns seem to have held the country till A.D. 1347, when they were driven across the Krishna by a powerful Hindu confederation. According to one of the Conjeeveram inscriptions (*No. 60*), just at that period a chief by name Nārāyaṇa Śambuva Rāyar claims sovereignty at Kañchi and dates his grant in his ninth year, placing his accession in A.D. 1337. He seems to have ruled for at least eighteen years (*Inscription 58*), which brings us down to A.D. 1355.

It now becomes a question whether the almost extinct power of the Chōlas once more and for the last time asserted itself in the person of a second Vijayakāṇḍa Gopāladeva. The usurpation of a family of Uḍaiyārs, probably from the Kanarese country, whose earliest recorded date at Kañchi is that of Kampana, son of Bukkaṇa Uḍaiyār, in A.D. 1365, is well established by inscriptions at various localities. And amongst the Conjeeveram inscriptions are two, by the same local chieftain, one of which is dated in the twentieth year of Vijayakāṇḍa Gopāladeva, and the other in the reign of Kampana Uḍaiyār. This, if authentic, would help us to bridge the interval of nine years between A.D. 1356 and 1365. Kampana was succeeded by Arayāna or Aryēna Uḍaiyār in or before the year 1377, for we have an inscription of the latter's reign dated in that year. Aryēna was succeeded by his son Virupanna.² The latter seems to have been conquered or superseded by King Harihara of Vijayanagar, and it is, indeed, not improbable that these Uḍaiyārs were either generals or chiefs of the early Vijayanagar sovereigns. There seems reason, however, to believe that for a century and a half the Vijayanagar sovereignty was not very firmly established till, in the reigns of the kings of the Narasimha dynasty, the whole was finally reduced to subjection.

Then followed the supremacy of the Nāyakkas of Madura during the decline of the great sovereignty, and these were followed by the Mahratta dynasty, who ruled the country precariously till it passed into the hands of the English.

¹ *Mathura-antaka*, "the cause of the end of Madura," or the "Yama (god of death) of Madura." It cannot yet be decidedly stated whether this was a mere title significant of the inveterate hatred existing between the Chōla and Paṇḍiyan kingdoms, or whether it perpetuates an event in history. The title still exists in the Chōla-Pallava country in the name of the town of "Mathurāntakam" in the Chingleput District, a flourishing place which gives its name to a taluk, and which probably was called after the sovereign.

² I think the succession is as follows:—



It must be considered as not quite conclusively proved that the Bukkaṇa who is mentioned as father of Virupanna, and the Bukkaṇa who is mentioned as father of Kampana, were one and the same person, but there is little reason to doubt it.

DAKHAN, MUHAMMADAN KINGS OF THE—.

By way of preface to a sketch of these Musalman sovereignties of the Dakhan, it will be well to insert a few notes on the previous transactions of the Delhi kings in Southern India.

The first expedition of the Muhammadans into the Dakhan took place in A.D. 1306, when the Emperor 'Alau'd-din sent an ennobled slave, by name Malik Kafur, to bring to his senses the Rāja Rāmadeva of Devagiri (*see the YADAVAS OF DEVAGIRI*), who had withheld tribute for three years. The Rāja made no defence, but, being defeated in March 1307, accompanied his opponent to Delhi, where he received honourable treatment.

In 1309 Malik Kafur was again sent to the Dakhan to reduce the Ganapati king of Orāṅgal, Rudradeva, better known as Pratāpa Rndra II. The expedition was successful. The city was captured and the Rāja made terms.¹ Next year he was again despatched on a similar errand against the Hoysāla Ballālas of Dvārāsamudra. The general pushed forward with great energy and speed, passed Devagiri, and reached the Malabar Coast, where he built a mosque to commemorate the event. He attacked and stormed the city of Dvārāsamudra, sacked the celebrated Hallabidū temple, and returned to Delhi.²

In 1312 the Devagiri Yādavas again became troublesome, in the person of Śaṅkaradeva, son of Rāma, and Malik Kafur was once more sent to reduce the Rāja to a proper sense of his inferiority. In the campaign which ensued the Musalmāns were completely successful and the Rāja lost his life. Four years later 'Alau'd-din died and Malik Kafur was at once murdered.

Mubārak Khilji became Emperor of Delhi in 1317, and one of his first acts was to make war on the third time on Devagiri. He captured the person of the Rāja, Haripāladeva, son-in-law of Rāma, and flayed him alive. The *Nuh Sipihr* of Amir Khusrū gives a circumstantial account of a defeat of the Rāja of Orāṅgal by "Khusrū Khān," generally known as Malik Khusrū, in the reign of this sovereign, but no such event is recorded by Ferishta. The chief is said to have been commanded to go to "Aratgal in Tillang," and to have obeyed. In the end, it is said, the Muhammadans were victorious, and retired after taking from the Rāja all his moveable property.

Mubārak was murdered in A.D. 1321 by Malik Khusrū, and the latter was killed by Ghāzi Beg Toghlak, Viceroy of Lahore, who,—all the royal family having been barbarously murdered by Malik Khusrū,—was chosen sovereign of the empire under the title of Ghīyāsu'd-din.

In 1321 he sent his eldest son, Ulugh Khān, against Orāṅgal. The capital was invested and a close siege took place. The garrison was on the point of capitulating when a panic seized on the Muhammadans owing to mischievous rumours spread about the camp that the Sultān was dead. Several of the generals fled, and the army became disorganized; so that, on a desperate sally being made by the garrison, the besiegers were beaten at all points and hastily retreated.

In 1323, however, the Sultān again made war on Pratāpa Rudra with complete success. Orāṅgal was captured and the Rāja carried captive to Delhi. Ghīyāsu'd-din was succeeded in 1325 by Muḥammad.

In 1327 the Musalman Viceroy of the Dakhan rebelled, and the Emperor sent an expedition against him. He fled to Kampli close to Vijayanagar, whence the king's troops were compelled to retreat, the Vijayanagar king being too strong for them. The rebel fled to the Hoysāla Ballāla king at Tanūr in Maisūr, but the latter was too much in fear for his own safety to show any hospitality to the fugitive. He accordingly delivered him up to his master, who flayed him alive for his rebellious conduct.

Either in 1338 or 1339 the capital of the Muhammadan empire was arbitrarily removed to Devagiri, which was rechristened Daulatābād by the sovereign Muḥammad.

In 1341 ensued a revolt in Malabar, and Muḥammad started to quell it, but fell sick on the way and returned to his capital. Shortly after this Orāṅgal revolted, and the Sultān was powerless to effect its reduction.

Three years later, in 1344, a Hindu confederation, consisting of the son (?) of Rudradeva of Orāṅgal, Kṛishna "Nāyakka," the Rāja of Vijayanagar, and Ballāladeva of Dvārāsamudra, with an immense force drove the Muhammadans out of Orāṅgal and rolled back the tide of their advance.

This reverse was followed, three years later, by a revolt in the Muhammadan dependencies in the Dakhan. The Viceroy of Daulatābād proclaimed his independence, the royal troops were defeated, and the Viceroy became the first Bahmani king of the Dakhan.

Hasan, the Viceroy, now monarch, was originally a poor man who rose to eminence at court mainly by the help of a Brahman, one Gaṅgu, whose name he, in gratitude, assumed when he established the new kingdom.

¹ The campaign is graphically described by Amir Khusrū in his *Tarikh-i 'Alai* (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, III, 80), and in the *Tarikh-i Firishtah* of Zia'ud-din Barni (*Id.*, 189).

² Ferishta states that Malik Kafur marched as far as Rānosvaram and built a mosque there, but this statement is beginning to be discredited, as it is not shown to be supported by other testimony.

He fixed his capital at Kulbarga or Ahsanabad. The kingdom lasted about two and a half centuries, being succeeded by five separate kingdoms with capitals at Bidar, Bijapur (or Vijayapura), Golkonda, Birar, and Ahmadnagar.

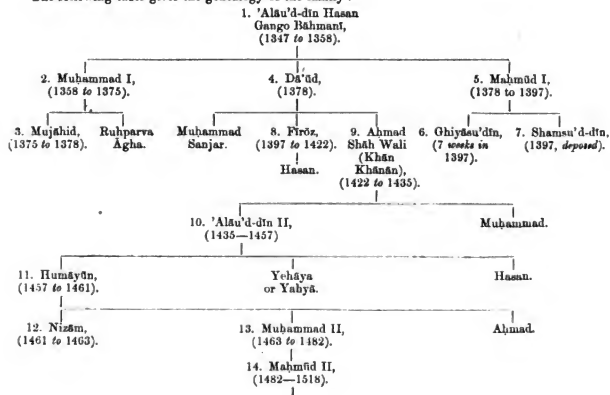
I append a list of Bahmani kings as given by Prinsep. Mr. Eastwick's List, published in his *Handbook for Madras* (p. 41), and founded on information supplied to him at Kulbarga, does not appear to me to be so accurate.

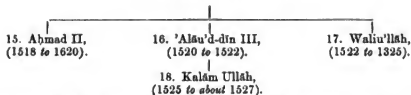
BĀHMĀNĪ KINGS OF THE DAKHĀN.

(Prinsep's List.)

	A. D.
1. 'Alau'd-din Hasan Shah Gango Bahmani	1347—1358
2. Muhammad Shah I	1358—1375
3. Mujahid Shah	1375—1378
4. Dā'ūd Shah	1378
5. Mahmūd Shāh I	1378—1397
6. Ghiyāsu'dīn	1397
7. Shamsu'dīn Shah	1397
8. Firōz Shah	1397—1422
9. Ahmad Shah Wali (Khān Khānān)	1422—1435
10. 'Alau'd-din Shāh II	1435—1457
11. Humāyūn the Cruel	1457—1461
12. Nizām Shah	1461—1463
13. Muhammad Shah II	1463—1482
14. Mahmūd II	1482—1518
15. Ahmad Shah II	1518—1520
16. 'Alau'dīn Shāh III	1520—1522
17. Waliu'llāh	1522—1525
18. Kalam Ullāh	1525—1527

The following table gives the genealogy of the family :—





1. 'Alāu'd-dīn's reign was uneventful. He died on February 10th, 1358.

2. Muhammad plundered the country of the Ganapatis up to Orāṅgal, and then made peace. He again invaded Orāṅgal territories, and captured and put to death the Rāja's son, Vināyaka or Nāgadeva, obtaining Golkonḍa and its dependencies. Next he wantonly made war on Vijayanagar, and was guilty of terrible cruelties. This was in 1365-66. He was successful, and dictated terms of peace. He died March 21st, 1375.

3. Mujāhid again wantonly attacked Vijayanagar and more than once invested the city, on one occasion penetrating into the second line of works; but he was compelled to retire. In the retreat he was murdered by his uncle Dā'ud on April 14th, 1378.

4. Mujāhid's sister conspired against Dā'ud in revenge, and on May 19th, 1378, Dā'ud was assassinated. Mahmūd, the youngest son of 'Alāu'd-dīn, was raised to the throne.

5. Mahmūd reigned peaceably and well for 19 years. He died April 20th, 1397.

6. His son, Ghiyāsu'd-dīn, was blinded and imprisoned by a slave on June 9th of the same year, and (7) Shamsu'd-dīn was raised to the throne; but the sons of Dā'ud attacked him and deposed him on November 15th, 1397.

8. Firōz, Dā'ud's second son, succeeded and ruled for 25 years. In 1398 Deva Rāja of Vijayanagar invaded the Bahmani territories, and war ensued which was abruptly ended by the treacherous murder of Deva Rāja's son, when the Rāja fled and Firōz was victorious at all points. Another war broke out in 1401 owing to the Rāja of Vijayanagar's attempt to carry off a girl from Mudgal. Firōz invested Vijayanagar successfully, dictated terms, and married the Rāja's daughter. In 1417 the king again attacked Vijayanagar, but was defeated. He died September 15th, 1422, leaving a son Hasan, who, however, was quietly set aside, and acquiesced in the arrangement.

9. Ahmad (otherwise called Khān Khānān) made war on Vijayanagar soon after his accession, and was guilty of much unnecessary cruelty. He defeated the Rāja and obtained payment of tribute. A war with Orāṅgal followed, which resulted in the death of its Rāja and the permanent destruction of the kingdom. He founded the city of Bidar and died there February 19th, 1435.

10. His son 'Alāu'd-dīn II succeeded. His brother Muhammad revolted, but was defeated and kindly treated. Muhammad, on this occasion, received aid from Vijayanagar. The capital of the Bahmani kingdom was definitely removed to Bidar. In 1437 Deva Rāja of Vijayanagar again provoked a war, and some very severe battles were fought, after which a peace was arranged which lasted for some years. The king died in 1457.

11. He was succeeded by his son Humāyūn, a cruel and unscrupulous prince, who was murdered four years later, viz., on September 3rd, 1461.

12. His son Niṣām Shāh was a boy of eight when he came to the throne, but his mother, who was a very remarkable woman, conducted the government for him with great success, assisted by the celebrated minister, Mahmūd Gawān. Their territories were invaded in 1461 by a large army from Orissa and Teliṅgāna, which was driven back. The Muhammadan King of Mālwa attacked Bidar, and invested it while the queen and the young king fled. But a Gujarati army in jealousy attacked Mālwa and the invaders retreated with great loss. In 1462 the king returned to Bidar. He died suddenly on July 29th, 1463.

13. His brother Muhammad was placed on the throne. In 1468 the young king, then fourteen years' old, took Mahmūd Gawān as his chief minister. In 1469 he reduced the Konkana, wresting it from the power of Vijayanagar. In 1471 a relative of the King of Orissa, who had been ousted from the throne, begged aid from Muhammad Shāh for the recovery of his rights. This was given, and Muhammad invaded Teliṅgāna. He captured Konḍapalle and Rajahmundry and stayed for some time in that country, residing for three years at Rajahmundry. In 1477 occurred another expedition into Orissa, and the king marched to the sea-coast at Masulipatam. He took the opportunity to make a dash southwards along the coast as far as Conjeeveram, which he sacked, returning with an immense booty. In 1481 the king by a great misfortune lost the services of Mahmūd Gawān. A plot was raised against the latter by the chief of a rival faction, Niṣamu'l-mulk Bhairi, and the King, believing Mahmūd to be false to him, put him to death. This act resulted in the downfall of the kingdom. The principal

chiefs absented themselves from court and remained on their estates with all their forces. Yusuf 'Adil Khan, adopted son of Mahmud Gawān, was shortly afterwards sent to defend Goa against the Rājā of Vijayanagar. Soon after this the king died, viz., on March 24th, 1482.

14. His son Mahmud II succeeded, Niẓāmu'l-mulk Bhairi being his minister. Yusuf 'Adil returned to court, but, on an attempt against his life being made, he retired to his estate at Bijapur. Mahmud went on an expedition to Telīngāna, and while there Niẓāmu'l-mulk was murdered. His son Malik Ahmad promptly proclaimed his independence at Junēr. 'Imādu'l-mulk, Governor of Birār, also revolted. At Bidar, Kāsim Barid, a Turki or Georgian slave, was minister. The King betrothed his daughter to Yusuf 'Adil in 1497. Kāsim Barid died in 1504, and his son Amir Barid held the king in absolute subjection. In 1512 Qutbū'l-mulk, Governor of Telīngāna, declared his independence at Golkonda. Some fighting between the royal troops and those of Bijapur and Birār followed. Mahmud died on October 8th, 1518.

15. Ahmad, son of the late king, was nominally placed on the throne by Amir Barid, but had no power, and died in 1520.

16. His brother 'Alau'd-din was next placed on the throne, but, on his attempting to rid himself of his minister, he was deposed in 1522 and shortly afterwards murdered.

17. His younger brother Wali was then installed but after two years was poisoned, and Amir Barid married his widow. This was in 1524.

18. Kalām Ullah, son of Ahmad, was then enthroned, but he escaped in 1527 and fled to Ahmadnagar, where he remained till his death.

Amir Barid at once threw off all pretence at subjection, and established a new dynasty at Bidar, or Ahmadābād. And thus ended the Bahmani dynasty. The five kingdoms which sprung from it were as follows:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The Barid Shāhi Dynasty at Bidar, or Ahmadābād. | |
| 2. " 'Adil do. do. Bijapur. | |
| 3. " 'Imād do. do. Birār. | |
| 4. " Niẓām do. do. Ahmadnagar. | |
| 5. " Qutb do. do. Golkonda. | |

These will be considered in order.

THE BARID SHĀHI DYNASTY AT BIDAR, OR AHMADĀBĀD.

	A.D.
1. Kāsim Barid I, a Turki or Georgian slave	1492—1504
2. Amir Barid I (son)	1504—1549
3. 'Ali Barid Shāh (son), the first who assumed royalty	1549—1562
4. Ibrahim Barid Shāh (son)	1562—1569
5. Kāsim Barid Shāh II (brother)	1569—1573
6. Mirzā 'Ali Barid Shāh (<i>deposed</i>) (son)	1572—1609
7. Amir Barid Shāh II	1609

Kāsim Barid was minister to Mahmud Bahmani. Dying in 1504, his son Amir became minister. He held the young Bahmani king in complete subjection, raised in succession four puppet sovereigns of that dynasty to the throne of Bidar, and, on the flight of the last to Ahmadnagar about 1527, became independent at the ancient Bahmani capital. Not long after this Ismā'il 'Adil Shāh took Bidar, but made it over again to Amir Barid, who then became almost a dependent of the Bijapur kings. His successor 'Ali Barid first assumed the title of "Shāh." He lost almost all his possessions in a war with Burhān Shāh of Ahmadnagar.

The dates of this dynasty are greatly confused as, according to Ferishta, 'Ali Barid reigned 45 years.

For an account of Bidar, I beg to refer readers to Dr. Burgess's Third Archaeological Report, Bombay, published in 1878 (*pp.* 42—46).

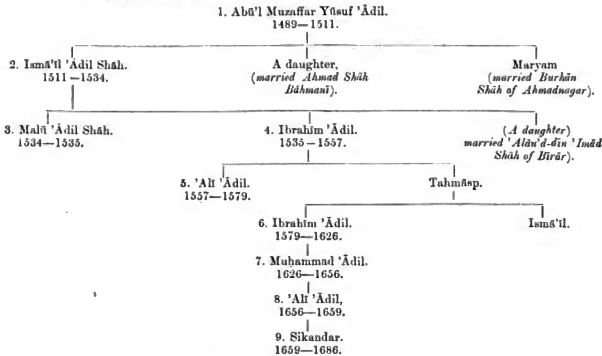
THE 'ADIL SHĀHI DYNASTY AT BIJAPUR (VIJAYAPURA).

	A.D.
1. Abū'l Muẓaffar Yusuf 'Adil Shāh, son of Āghā Murād, or Amurath II, of Anatolia	1489—1511
2. Ismā'il 'Adil Shāh	1511—1534
3. Malū 'Adil Shāh	1534—1535
4. Ibrahim 'Adil Shāh I	1535—1557

	A. D.
5. 'Ali 'Ādil Shāh	1557—1579
6. Ibrahim 'Ādil Shāh II	1579—1626
7. Muḥammad 'Ādil Shāh	1626—1656
8. 'Ali 'Ādil Shāh II	1656—1659
9. Sultān Sikandar (an infant at his accession)	1659—1686

(1.) Yūsuf 'Ādil, in 1493, defeated the Vijayanagar King and took immense treasure and 200 elephants. He surrounded Bijapur with a stone rampart. In 1510, the Portuguese captured Goa, and Yūsuf 'Ādil recaptured it the same year. Albuquerque, however, made another successful attack, and Goa was finally ceded to the Portuguese (1516) by (2.) Ismā'il 'Ādil. In 1519 there was another war with Vijayanagar, in which the Rāya Krishnadeva was victorious. (5.) 'Ali 'Ādil made a league with the Vijayanagar Rāya Rāma, and defeated the Musalmān King of Ahmadnagar; but in 1565 the Muhammadan sovereignties united and completely crushed the power of Rāma Rāya in the great battle of Talikōta. Vijayanagar was sacked and the temples and palaces ruined. In 1555, or ten years previous, Ibrahim had unsuccessfully attacked Goa. In 1568 or 1570, 'Ali 'Ādil attacked Goa, but was repulsed. He took the fortress of Adōni (*Adhrani*), and in 1577 compelled Rāma Rāya's brother, Tirumala, to retire to Chandragiri. During the reign of (7.) Muḥammad 'Ādil Shāh, the Mahrattas began to rise to power. Śivāji revolted in 1648, and by 1662 had wrested from Muḥammad the whole of the Koṅkana from Kalyāna to Goa. From then till 1680 he constantly defeated the King of Bijapur. In 1686 the kingdom was seized and annexed by the Emperor Aurangzib, being finally brought under the government of Delhi in 1688.

The following is the genealogy of the family :—

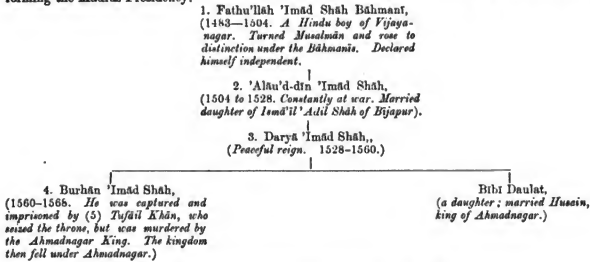


THE 'IMĀD SHĀHI DYNASTY OF BĪRĀR (CAPITAL ELLICHPUR).

	A. D.
1. Fathu'llāh 'Imād Shāh Bāhmani	1484—1504
2. 'Alau'd-din 'Imād Shāh	1504—1528
3. Daryā 'Imād Shāh	1528—1560
4. Burhān 'Imād Shāh	1560—1568
5. Tufail Khān	1568—1572

tt

The following is the genealogy of the family. They come little in contact with the countries now forming the Madras Presidency.



THE NIẒĀM SHĀHI DYNASTY OF AHMADNAGAR.

	A.D.
1. Ahmad Niẓām Shāh	1490—1508
2. Burhān Niẓām Shāh I	1508—1553
3. Husain Niẓām Shāh	1553—1565
4. Murtazā Niẓām Shāh I	1565—1587
5. Mirān Husain Niẓām Shāh	1587—1589
6. Ismā'il Niẓām Shāh	1589—1590
7. Burhān Niẓām Shāh II	1590—1594
8. Ibrahim Niẓām Shāh	1594
9. Ahmad Ibn Shāh Tahīr	1594—1595
10. Bahadur Niẓām Shāh	1595—1598
11. Murtazā Niẓām Shāh II	1598—1607
12. Malik Ambar	1607—1626

1. Ahmad was son of Niẓām'u'l-mulk Bhairī, minister of the Bahmani State. He declared his independence in 1490 A.D., and founded the city of Ahmadnagar. He took Daulatābād (Devagiri) in 1499. Dying in 1508, he was succeeded by his son Burhān, then a boy seven years' old.

2. Burhān in 1523 married Maryam, the daughter of Yusuf 'Adil Shāh of Bijapur. In 1531 he suffered a serious defeat at the hands of his brother-in-law Ismā'il 'Adil Shāh. He was after this constantly at war with the Bijapur State. In 1545 he made an alliance against Bijapur with the young king of Vijayanagar through his minister, and in 1549 another arrangement was come to with Vijayanagar for the partition of the Bijapur State. Burhān died in A.D. 1553.

3. Husain was only thirteen years' old when he succeeded. He at once suppressed a rebellion raised by his brother Abdu'llāh. Shortly afterwards Ahmadnagar was besieged by an immense army sent by a confederation of the Bijapur and Vijayanagar States, Rāma Rāja being at the actual head of the latter. Hard terms were accepted and the siege was raised. In 1562 the same confederacy again attacked Ahmadnagar in consequence of Husain's attempt to recover Kalyāna, the ancient seat of the Chalukyas, which had been ceded to Bijapur. The capital was invested, but the siege was raised after a disastrous flood which swept away many thousands of the besieging army. In 1565 Husain joined the other Muhammadan princes in their grand attack on Vijayanagar, which resulted in the downfall of that kingdom, but he died the same year, June 7th.

4. His son Murtazā succeeded. The war with Bijapur broke out afresh, but a peace was arranged on the understanding that Ahmadnagar should attack Bīrār, and Bijapur should seize the territories of Vijayanagar, each unopposed by the other. The Emperor Akbar sent an order to Murtazā directing him not to interfere with Bīrār, but Murtazā, disregarding the order, annexed that State to his own dominions in 1572. He was murdered by his son in 1587.

5. Mirān gave way to excesses of all kinds, and murdered all the royal family. The minister, becoming terrified for his safety, sent for the king's cousin, Ismā'il, then twelve years' old, intending to depose Mirān. A revolt of troops followed. The minister had the king beheaded, but was himself murdered.

6. Ismā'il succeeded and nominally ruled for two years, but his father Burhān deposed him.

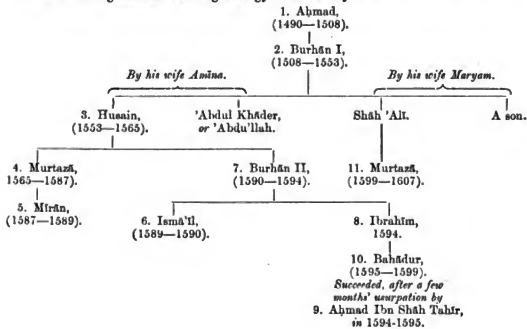
7. Burhān in 1592 despatched against the Portuguese an army which suffered a very severe reverse, the Mubammadan general being captured and sent to Portugal, where he became a Christian. The king died in 1594.

8. At his death, Burhān passed over his eldest son Ismā'il and declared Ibrahim to be his successor. Ibrahim at once made war on Bijapur, but was killed in the first battle, four months after his accession to the throne.

9. Then ensued great confusion. Ibrahim's son was an infant, and the army proclaimed for a boy named Ahmad, erroneously supposed to be of royal descent. The minister sent to the Moghuls for aid and defeated the leader of the military faction. He discovered too late his error in addressing the Moghuls, for Akbar's son Murād advanced with a large army to Ahmadnagar. The city was invested, and a desperate defence was made by the heroic Queen, Chānd Bibi, Prince Murād only withdrawing on receiving the cession of Birār. The infant king was then crowned, and a new minister selected; but the latter treacherously plotted with the Emperor Akbar, who invaded the territory of Ahmadnagar. After a brave defence the city was captured, and Chānd Bibi was foully murdered. The infant king was sent to Gwalior, and Murtazā, grandson of Burhān I, proclaimed himself king. He ruled well, but was deposed by his minister, the Abyssinian soldier Malik Ambar, in 1607.

The kingdom then virtually passed under the Moghul empire, but Malik Ambar held nominal rule at Ahmadnagar till his death in 1626, when the kingdom was finally annexed to Delhi.

The following table shows the genealogy of the family :—



THE QUTB SHĀHI DYNASTY AT GOLKONDA.

	A.D.
1. Sultan Quli Qutb Shāh	1512—1543
2. Jamshid Quli Qutb Shāh	1543—1550
3. Ibrahim Qutb Shāh	1550—1581
4. Muhammad Quli Qutb Shāh	1581—1611
5. 'Abdu'llah Qutb Shāh	1611—1672
6. Abū Hasan	1672—1688

1. Qutbu'l-Mulk was Governor of Teluḡāna under Muḡammad Bahmani, and withdrew from court after the death of Mahmūd Gawān, the minister, residing at Golkōḡa. He remained loyal to his sovereign till the minister Kasim Barid's tenure of office, when he proclaimed his independence, A.D. 1512. The new king gradually extended his conquests. Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar conquered all the country east of the ghāts about the year 1516, but Sultān Quli defeated the Hindus at Kōḡḡapalle, and seized all the country between the Krishnā and Godavari. Rajahmundry was then under the Gajapati, who had received that province from Krishnadeva Rāya. He also captured the fort of Oragāl. There is an inscription at Kōḡḡapalle recording this sovereign's capture of the fort. The king was murdered at the instigation of his second son, Jamshid.

2. Jamshid blinded his elder brother and seized the throne. His reign is not remarkable. He died in 1550.

3. He was succeeded by his son Subhān, a boy of seven, but the latter was set aside by the nobles, and the late king's brother, Ibrahim, appointed. Ibrahim had, up to the time of his accession, lived at Vijayanagar under the care of Rama Rāya. But he joined in the attack on Vijayanagar in 1565 A.D. Immediately after his return from this great victory, Ibrahim planned the capture of Rajahmundry from the Gajapati of Orissa. This had been attempted in 1564, but the Hindu army collected in such force that the Musalmāns were powerless. In 1567, however, the attack on Rajahmundry was perfectly successful, and the whole territory was annexed to Golkōḡa as far north as Chicacole. Many Hindu Rajas, south of the Krishnā, were also overcome. He died suddenly in 1581. The king having poisoned his eldest son 'Abdu'l Qādir, and another having died, his third son, Muḡammad, succeeded him.

4. Muḡammad kept up constant warfare with the princes of Vijayanagar, then residing at Pennakōḡa, and held with great difficulty the province of Kōḡḡavīḡu, now known as Guḡḡar. In 1589 he founded the present city of Haidarābād, then called Bhāḡnagar. It is believed that Muḡammad conquered Gandikōḡa, Cuddapah, and all the country south of the Pennār, but this seems rather doubtful.

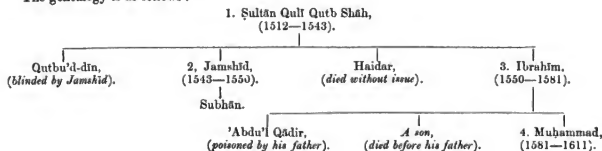
5. "Muḡammad Kooli leaving no son, was succeeded by his brother Mahumud, who was succeeded by Abdoolā Koottub Shaw." (Scott's *Ferishta*, I, 410.) I have not been able to ascertain the exact relationship of 'Abdu'llah to Muḡammad.

During the reign of Shah Jahan, Aurangzib attacked and defeated 'Abdu'llah and compelled him to submit to very hard terms. In 1667 the Mahratta Sivaji attacked the capital and exacted a large payment as tribute. 'Abdu'llah died in 1672, and was succeeded by his son-in-law Abū Hasan.

6. This king made an alliance with the Mahrattas in 1676, but was attacked by the Moghul troops in 1678. In 1685 he was attacked and completely defeated by Aurangzib in person, and was confined for life as a prisoner at Daulatabād.

In 1688 Golkōḡa was finally annexed.

The genealogy is as follows :—

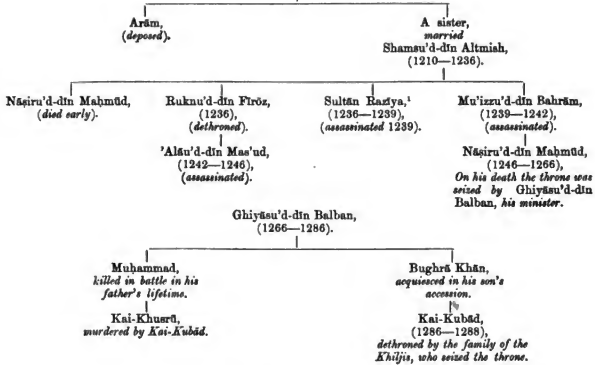


DELHI, MUHAMMADAN KINGS AND EMPEROES OF—.

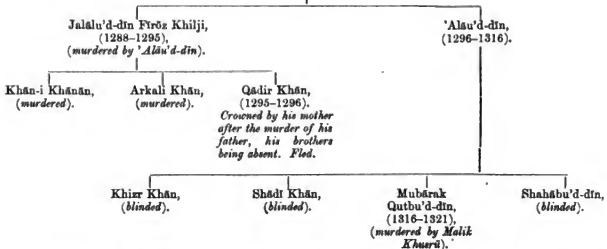
Delhi was captured from its Hindu Rāja and converted into a seat of Muḡammadan Government by Muḡammad, brother of Sultān Ghīyāsu'd-din Ghōri of Ghazni in A.D. 1193. Muḡammad, otherwise known as Shahābu'd-din, succeeded his brother and was murdered in 1205 A.D. Ghīyāsu'd-din's son Mahmūd succeeded, and one of his first actions was, in A.D. 1206 to create the Viceroy of his Northern Indian possessions King of Hindustān. The new monarch was Qutbu'd-din, an ennobled slave. He established the dynasty generally called the "Slave Kings."

"SLAVE KINGS OF DELHI."

Qutbu'd-din Aibak,
(A.D. 1206—1210).



THE KHILJI DYNASTY.



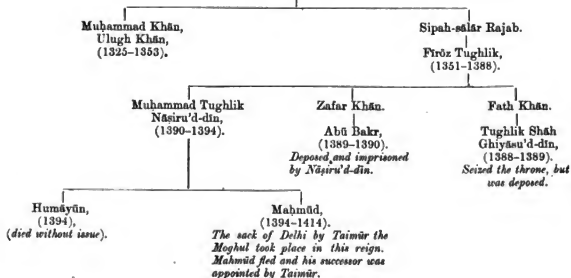
Ghiyathu'd-din Tughlik, an ennobled slave, seized the throne and established the dynasty of Tughlik.

¹ Her name would properly be *Razia Begam Sultān*, but she was always known as *Sultān*.

DELHI KINGS.

THE TUGHLIK DYNASTY.

Ghiyāsu'd-dīn Tughlik,
(1321-1325).



SAIYID RULERS OF DELHI.

Saiyid Khizr Khān,
(1414-1421).

*Placed on throne by Taimūr.
He had been Viceroy of Lahore.*

Saiyid Muḥarak,
(1421-1435).
Murdered.

Saiyid Muḥammad,
(1435-1445).

Saiyid 'Alau'd-dīn,
(1445-1450).

*Removed his capital from Delhi, which
was immediately seized by Bahlōl
Lodī, Governor of the Panjāb.*

THE DYNASTY OF LODĪ.

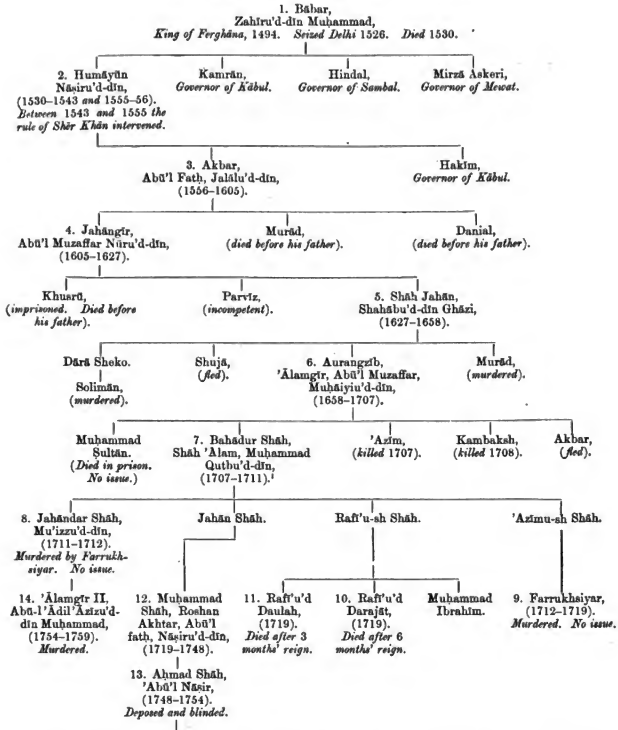
Bahlōl Lodī,
(1450-1488).

Sikandar Lodī
Nizām Khān,
(1488-1506).

Ibrahīm Lodī,
(1506-1526).

*Conquest of Delhi by the Moghuls under
Bābar. The Sultān was killed.*

MOGUL EMPEROES OF DELHI.

¹ Authorities differ as to the exact date. See Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India* (VII, p. 428, note).

15. Shah 'Ālam,
Jalālū'd-dīn, Mirzā 'Abdu'llāh Wālī Gauhar,
(1756-1806).
*Empire overthrown by the Mahrattas, 1761. Lived
under British protection.*

16. Akbar II,
'Abū'l Nāṣir, Mun'aim'd-dīn Muḥammad,
(1806-1837).

17. Muḥammad Bahādur,
(1837-1857).
Transported to Rangoon after the Mutiny of 1857.

DEVAGIRI YĀDAVAS, THE—

(See YĀDAVAS.)

DVĀRASAMUDRAM YĀDAVAS, THE—

(See HOYĀLĀ BALLĪLĀS.)

EASTERN CHĀLUKYAS.

(See CHĀLUKYAS.)

GANĀPATIS OF ORĀNGAL,¹ THE—

Very little is as yet known about the kings of this dynasty, and it is to be hoped that inscriptions exist which will throw light on the subject.

Prinsep's List, and that given in the *Madras Journal* XV, 219, in a paper called "A Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul," by Dr. Walker (1849), are practically useless. So also is the manuscript analyzed by the Rev. W. Taylor and published in his Report on the Mackenzie MSS. (No. 32, countermark 722, republished in the *Madras Journal* X, 18-22). No inscriptions that I have yet met with (except one which will be mentioned below) carry the genealogy of the family further back than Prōlē or Prōla Rāja, who seems to have flourished about the early part of the twelfth century. From the spelling of the names in his list, it is clear that Dr. Walker received his information orally, and not from any written chronicle or inscription. According to him the first king conquered the Chōla country and married the daughter of the king of Ceylon. His son became insane, and his two grandsons succeeded and ruled jointly, having their capital at Nander on the Godāvāri. After these comes a break in the history, which commences again with a king living at Khandhar, from whom the crown descended directly in the male line to Prōla Rāja. Including the first king of this new dynasty ten sovereigns are named before Prōla Rāja. The names are hopelessly badly spelt and no good can be derived from reproducing them.

The succession appears to be as follows:—

1. Tribbhuvana Malla.
2. Prōla Rāja,
or Prōlē, married Mupparamadevt.

¹ This name is variously spelt *Vorahgalla*, *Vorahgōla*, *Orahgalla*, *Orahgōla*, *Voravakalla*, *Voravakōla*, now generally *Vorukalla*. I think that *Orahgal* is perhaps the best mode of transliteration, and have adopted it in this volume, considering *Orahgalla* a trifle too pedantic, while all such renderings as *Warangal*, *Waragal*, *Warangul* are positively wrong.

- |
3. Pratāpa Rudra I.
|
4. Ganapatidora.
after whose death his widow
5. Rudramma
ruled for 38 years, 1257 to 1295 A.D.

A daughter.

6. Pratāpa Rudra II,
(1295 to 1323 A.D.)

Krishna.

Vināyaka
alias Nāgadeva.

1. We know nothing as yet of Tribhuvana Malla except that his name appears as father of Prōla in an inscription at Anumakōṇḍa, which was published in J.A.S.B. VII, 901, in J.B.B.R.A.S. X, 46 by Dr. Bhāu Dāji, and quite recently by Mr. Fleet in the *Indian Antiquary* for January 1882 (XI, 9).¹

2. According to tradition on the spot, Prōla built the city of Oraṅgal, eight of his predecessors having ruled at Anumakōṇḍa. He is said to have been a minor at his accession, to have defeated the Gajapati of Orissa, and to have been killed accidentally by his son, thus fulfilling a prophecy which foretold his fate exactly as it occurred. The Anumakōṇḍa inscription above-mentioned states that Prōla captured and afterwards released "Tailappadeva," whom Mr. Fleet identifies with Taila III of the Western Chalukyas (A.D. 1150—1162). In Prōla's time, too, occurred a siege of Anumakōṇḍa by Jagaddeva, one of the Śāntara kings of Maisūr, the besiegers being successfully repulsed by the garrison (*Ind. Ant.* XI, 10).

3. Rudra, or Pratāpa Rudra I, seems to have been a powerful prince. The inscription above-mentioned is dated in his reign (A.D. 1162). It mentions the death of Tailapa III, and narrates some conquests made by the Ganapatis, especially over one Bhima, and the capture of the city of Chōḍōdaya.²

4. If Dr. Burnell (*South-Indian Palaeography*, p. 40, note 4) is right in his assignment of the date A.D. 1228 for the loss of the Kalingā country to the Cholas, it was probably in the reign of (4) Ganapatideva that that king conquered Kalingā, but there are, I think, reasons for not being too certain at present. The inscriptions in *Kalingadeśa* are numerous, and await careful examination. It will very possibly be found that the Ganapatis had acquired power in those territories previous to that date.

5. Queen Rudramma was in many respects a very remarkable character. On her husband's death there was no heir to the throne, and she at once assumed the reins of government. Her long reign of thirty-eight years was marked by a most able system of administration, as is testified to by Marco Polo, who visited the coast south of the Krishna River at Mōtupalle just at the close of the reign. He writes,—"This was formerly under the rule of a king, and since his death some forty years past it has been under his queen, a lady of much discretion, who, for the great love she bore him, never would marry another husband. And I can assure you that during all that space of forty years she had administered her realm as well as ever her husband did, or better, and as she was a lover of justice, of equity, and of peace, she was more beloved by those of her kingdom than ever was lady or lord of theirs before." (Colonel Yule's *Marco Polo*, II, 295.) In A.D. 1295 Rudramma's daughter's son having attained his majority, the queen abdicated in his favour.³

6. This was the celebrated Pratāpa Rudra II (A.D. 1295—1323), one of the most powerful princes of his time, but destined to be virtually the last of his line. In A.D. 1295 the Muhammadans under 'Alau'd-din, Governor of Oudh and nephew of Jalalu'd-din Khilji of Delhi, marched into the Dakhan and wantonly plundered the city of Devagiri, the capital of the kingdom bordering on Orangal. They exacted large tribute and retired. In 1306 'Alau'd-din, who by the murder of his uncle had raised himself to the throne, again sent an army into the Dakhan under the command of Malik Kafur to

¹ Mr. Fleet published a short note on this inscription in *Ind. Ant.* X, 211, for the purpose of fixing the date, viz., A.D. 1162.

² Possibly a Chola king or viceroy (*Chola-rajayar*).

³ Dr. Gustav Oppert publishes (*Madras Journal* for 1881) some inscriptions and extracts from local records which seem to show that during the reign of Queen Rudramma one Gōre (or Gorre) Gaṅgayya Redḍi was a general of considerable power and influence.

reduce Devagiri in consequence of the Rāja having refused to pay tribute. The Rāja was captured and taken to Delhi. In 1309 the arms of the Musalmāns were directed against Oraṅgal. The first campaign was unsuccessful, but in the second Rudradeva was completely defeated and compelled to become tributary to Delhi, his capital being captured.¹ In 1310 Malik Kāfur was again sent southwards to reduce the Hoyśala Ballālas of Dvārasamudra. In this he was completely successful and reached the Malabar Coast, where he built a mosque to commemorate the event. He captured the capital, sacked the celebrated temple of Hallebiḍu, and returned in triumph to Delhi. In 1312 Devagiri was again reduced by Malik Kāfur, and the crown prince put to death. Six years later Mubārak Khilji of Delhi marched against, seized, and flayed alive Haripaladeva, son-in-law of Rāja Rāmadeva of Devagiri. Amir Khusrū, in his *Nuh Sipihr*, gives an account of an expedition sent by the sovereign of Delhi under the leadership of Malik Khusrū against Oraṅgal, which resulted in the entire defeat of the Rāja; but the circumstance is not recorded by Ferishta.² Whether it occurred or not, the open hostility of the Muḥammadans seems to have risen to the highest pitch the terror and anxiety of the Dakḥāni princes, and about the year 1326 Pratāpa Rudra made an alliance with the Rāja of Devagiri and throw off all semblance of fealty to the king of Delhi. He was probably incited to this important step by the disturbances at Delhi, which resulted, in 1321, in the subversion of the house of Khilji and the establishment of the dynasty of Tughlik. If so, he was very ill-advised, for one of the first actions of the new sovereign was to despatch an army (1321) to Oraṅgal under his eldest son Ulugh Khān to reduce the refractory Rāja.³ The expedition was, however, unsuccessful. The Muḥammadan troops invested both the mud fort and the stone fort of Oraṅgal, but were attacked during the siege by a terrible epidemic disease, became dispirited and panic-stricken, and, on being beaten at all points and driven from their camp by a courageous sally of the garrison, retired hastily and raised the siege. In 1323, however, a second large Musalmān force marched southwards and captured Oraṅgal. Pratāpa Rudra was made prisoner and sent to Delhi. His son Kṛishna succeeded him, but with a much reduced kingdom. He revolted and turned the tables in 1344 by making a grand combination of Hindu States, and driving the Muḥammadans out of the country. No attempt seems to have been made by the sovereigns of Delhi again to subvert the Oraṅgal monarchy, but in 1358 Muḥammad Shāh Bahmani plundered the country up to the capital, and only retired on being paid the expenses of the war. The Muḥammadan writers speak of Vinayakadeva ("Vinayak Deo"), *alias* Nagadeva, as the son of the Rāja, and it may be presumed that the Rāja was then Kṛishna "Nāik." In 1371 war again broke out between Oraṅgal and the Bahmani sovereign, which resulted in the disastrous defeat of the former, the fortress of "Vellumputtan" being captured and Prince Nagadeva being cruelly put to death (*Scott's Ferishta*, I, 18—20). The Hindus, however, so harassed the retreat of the victorious enemy that only a third of their number reached Kulbarga in safety. The Rāja vainly attempted to induce the sovereign of Delhi to aid him, and on being again attacked, submitted and made over an immense treasure to the Dakḥāni Muḥammadans. A treaty was drawn up and boundaries fixed to the two kingdoms.

In 1424 Aḥmad Shāh Bahmani made war on Oraṅgal, and the then Rāja was killed. (I have been unable to ascertain his name, or relationship to Pratāpa Rudra's family.) This is the last we hear of the Oraṅgal Kingdom.

GANGAS OF KALINGĀ.

(See KALINGĀ.)

GAṄGAS OF MAISÜR.

(See KOṆGUA.)

¹ See the *Tarikh-i'Almi* of Amir Khusrū, who gives full particulars (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, III, 80), and the *Tarikh-i Firds Shāhi* of Zia'u'd-din Barni (*Id.* 189). The outer walls of the city were then made of mud, and its circumference was 12,046 yards. The ramparts were stormed, after an unsuccessful night attack by the garrison.

² Several points of interest may be observed in the narrative of Amir Khusrū (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, III, 548—561). Oraṅgal's two lines of defences, one of mud and one of stone, are mentioned. Before the engagement, "Hindus made an attack upon Hindus to try their respective strength." "Fire-worshippers of Buddha" are alluded to as residing in the city. The latter were very possibly Jains, though why styled "Fire-worshippers" is not clear.

³ The *Tarikh-i Firds Shāhi* of Zia'u'd-din Barni (Sir H. Elliot's *History of India*, III, 231).

GOLKONDA, QUTB SHĀHI DYNASTY OF—

(See DAKHĀN, Muhammadan Kings of the—.)

GUTTAS.

(See Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pages 6, 7.)

In the sixth century a dynasty of "Mauryas" was reigning in the Kōṅkana, who claimed to be descendants, and possibly were so, of the Maurya dynasty of Pātaliputra (*see under ANDHRAS*, p. 144). The ancient dynasty was founded by Chandragupta, and Mr. Fleet thinks that the Gutta family, who called themselves *Mahāmāndalācvaras* in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, were later offshoots of the same family. They were feudatories of the Western Chalukyas, and seem to have lived in Dhār-wād and Maisūr. Mr. Fleet notes inscriptions (1) of the reign of Vikramāditya VI of the Western Chalukyas (A.D. 1075-1126), (2) of A.D. 1179-80, (3) of A.D. 1181-82, (4) of A.D. 1187-88, (5) of A.D. 1191-92, (6) of A.D. 1213-14, (7) of A.D. 1237-38, and (8) of A.D. 1262-63, all of which mention chiefs of this Gutta family.

HAIDARĀBĀD, NIZĀMS OF—.

1. Nizāmu'l-mulk,
(1713-1748).

His real name was Mīr Kamrū'd-dīn Khān. His other titles were Nizāmu'l-mulk Āsaf Jah, and Fath Jang Nizāmu'd-daulah. He is also known by one of his earlier titles, Chin Kalich Khān. He rose to distinction under Aurangzīb, and was Wazir to Muhammad Shāh. He was recognized as Subahdār of the Dakhan in 1713, and became independent on the downfall of the Moghul dynasty. Died 1748.

Ghazi-ud-dīn Khān.
Remained absent from the Dakhan till 1752, when, attempting to wrest the Subahdārī from Salābat Jang, he was poisoned.

2. Nasir Jang,
(1748-1750).
Killed in 1750 by the Nārah of Cuddapah.

4. Salābat Jang,
(1750-1761).
Deposed in 1761 by Nizām 'Alī and murdered January 26th, 1763.

5. Nizām 'Alī Khān, Āsaf Jah i Sanī, (1761-1803).
Basalat Jang.

3. Muzaffar Jang,
Hidayat Muht-ud-dīn.
(Dec. 5th, 1750 to Jan. 30th, 1751). Grandson of Nizāmu'l-mulk by a daughter. Allied himself with Chandā Sahib and fought against Nāsir Jang. He was killed 1750 in a moment of triumph, leaving an infant son, who never came to power.

6. Sikandar Shāh,
(1803-1829).

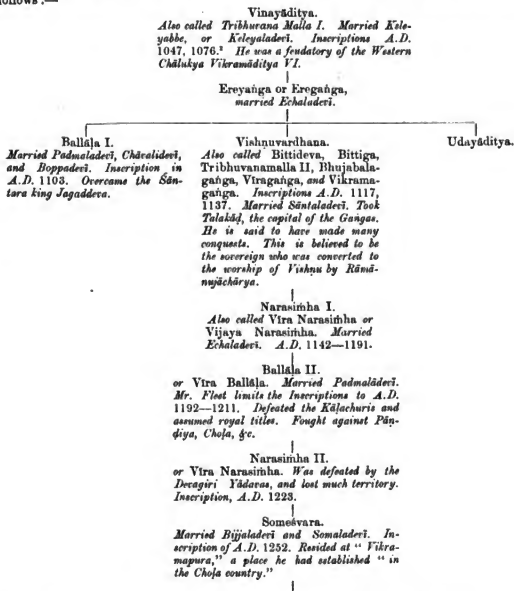
7. Farkhundah 'Alī Khān, Nāsiru'd-daulah,
(1829-1857).
Sir Sālar Jang was made his Dewān in 1853.

8. Afrūl-ud-daulah,
(1857-1869).
Sir Sālar Jang was his Dewān.

9. Mīr Mahbūb 'Alī Khān Bahādūr Fath Jang, Nizāmu'd-daulah, Nizāmu'l-mulk (1869), the present Nizām. *Sir Sālar Jang died 1882.*

THE HOYSALA BALLALAS.¹

This was a dynasty that ruled over most part of the present Maisür territories from about the beginning of the eleventh till the beginning of the fourteenth century. They were probably feudatories of the Kalachuris, whom they succeeded on the downfall of that kingdom. The Musalmán raids of 1310 A.D. caused the subversion of the family. The Ballājas were Yādavas by origin, and resided, during the time of their greatest power, at the old Yādava capital, Dvārasamudra (modern Halebidu). The founder of the family is by tradition called Śāla or Hoysāla, and in the *Chenna Basavaana Kālayāna* he is given a long reign, from A.D. 984 to 1043; but it is possible that the name is mythical. Mr. Rice states that two inscriptions insert a son Kari between Śāla and Vinayāditya, making Vinayāditya grandson of the former. Vinayāditya is the earliest authentic sovereign. The genealogy of the family is as follows:—



¹ Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, p. 64; Rice's "Mysore and Coorg," I, 213; "Mysore Inscriptions," by the same author, lxxxv.

² Mr. Rice adds an inscription in A.D. 1039.

Narasinha III.
Inscriptions range from A.D. 1254 to
1286. Reigned at Dvārasamudra.

Ballāja III.
or Vira Ballājadeva. Reigned till the
Muslimān conquest of A.D. 1310.

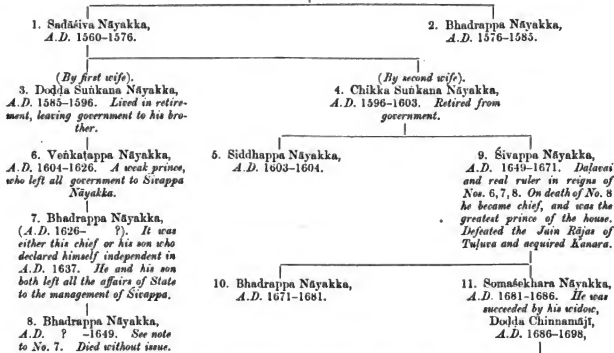
In A.D. 1310 'Alau'd-din, Emperor of Delhi, sent Malik Kāfur to reduce the Yādava kings of Dvārasamudra.¹ The invaders were completely successful. They destroyed the capital, sacked the temples, and subverted the dynasty. Ballāja seems to have been captured, but afterwards to have been released and allowed nominally to rule. This continued till A.D. 1326-1327, when a second Muslimān invasion completed the destruction of the kingdom. It appears, however, that princes of the dynasty continued, as might be expected, to claim a nominal dignity as heads of the family, for we read of the rebel Muhammadan Viceroy fleeing in A.D. 1337 to the Hoysāla king at Tanūr for safety (he was delivered up and flayed alive by his sovereign), and in 1347 it seems that the Hoysāla prince Ballājadeva of Dvārasamudra sent a contingent to help the great Hindu confederation that stemmed the torrent of Muslimān successes, and checked for two centuries their advance southwards.

IKKĒRI, KELADI, OR BEDNŪR, RĀJAS OF.—

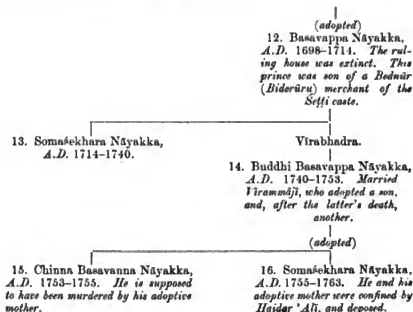
This was a principality in Maisōr which lasted from A.D. 1560 to 1763, the capital being at Ikkēri. The chiefs do not appear to have been very powerful at any time.

In 1560 Sadāsīva Rāya of Vijayanagar is said to have conferred on a man of the Śūdra caste a small government, which the family held, increased, and finally usurped as their own. To the first chief the Vijayanagar sovereign gave his own name. This was Sadāsīva Nāyaka, eldest son of Basavappagaṇḍa.

Basavappa-gaṇḍa.



¹ The expedition is described by Amr Khura in his *Tarīkh-i 'Aḥlī* (Sir H. Elliot's *History of India*, III, 80, &c.), and by Zia-ud-din Barni in the *Tarīkh-i Firoz Shāhī* (Id. 203).



In 1763 Haidar 'Alī seized the territories of this house, which thenceforth ceased to exist. No. 16 died without issue.

(See Buchanan's *Mysore*, etc., II, 289; Wilks' *History of Mysore*, I, 36, 37; Rice's *Mysore and Coorg*, II, 355.)

IMĀD SHĀHI DYNASTY OF BĪRĀR.

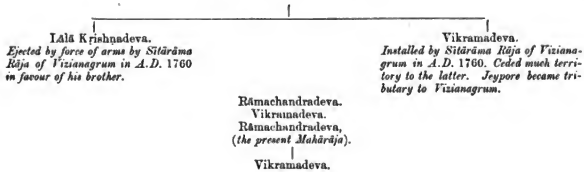
(See DAKHAṆ, Muhammadan Kings of the—.)

JEYPORE RĀJAS.

The Rājas of Jeypore belong to an ancient family, but unfortunately dates and genealogical descent cannot be traced. The family chronicler¹ names a line of eighty-seven sovereigns, after whom came a prince named Vināyakadeva, who is said to have founded a new dynasty at Nandāpuram, the ancient capital of Jeypore. Others believe this chief to have been a dignitary at the court of the Gajapati of Orissa. The family are Rājputs of the lunar line. The following is the list of Rājas, kindly given me by Mr. P. W. Moore, C.S. :—

Vināyakadeva.
Vijayachandrakshayadeva.
Bhairavadeva.
Viśvanāthadeva.
Balarāmadeva.
Dasanantadeva.
B. Vikramadeva.
B. Krishnadeva.
Viśvambaradeva.
Malikī Mardana Krishnadeva.
Harideva.
Balarāmadeva.
Raghunātha Krishnadeva.
Rāmachandradeva.
Balarāmadeva.
Viśvambaradeva.

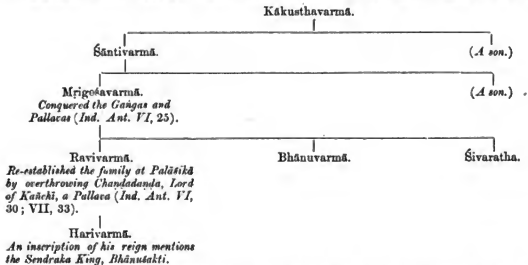
¹ *Tisaspattam District Manual*, page 284 et seq.



KĀDAMBAS AND KĀDAMBAS, THE—.

In Mr. Fleet's recent publication "*The Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*" he points out (pages 7—10, 84, &c.) that there were three families having similar names. The kings of the ancient dynasty called themselves *Kudambas*, while those of the two latter dynasties were styled *Kādambas*. These will be considered in order.

The ancient dynasty was that of the KĀDAMBAS of PALĀSĪKĀ, or Halsi in Belgaum, and Vijayanti or Banavāsi in North Kanara. The various grants of this dynasty supply the following genealogy:—



In an inscription of Mṛigeśavarmā's reign, his third year is called *Pausha* and his eighth *Vaśāhka*, while the years are divided, in the primitive method, into three seasons instead of four. Mr. Rice assigns the dates A.D. 538 to Kākustha, A.D. 570 to Mṛigeśa, and A.D. 600 to Bhānu. Mr. Fleet doubts the authenticity of the grant on which the first date is founded, and places these sovereigns at about the close of the fifth century A.D., anterior to the subjugation of the Kādambas by Kirttivarmā I of the Chalukyas, whose date is A.D. 567.

The Devagiri grants mention a Krishnavarmā and his son Devavarmā, who may have been anterior or posterior to the above kings. Krishna's sister married the Gaṅga king Madhava II.

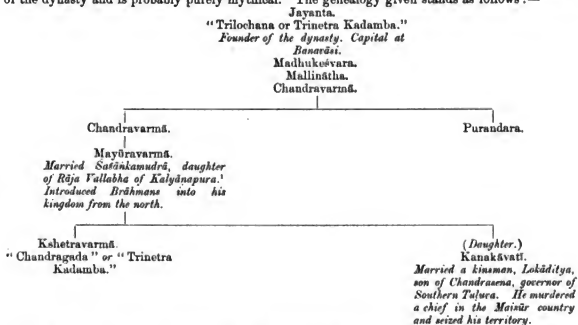
These Kudambas were, like the Chalukyas, of the *Mānava* gotra, "Sons of Hārīti."¹ They were Jains.

Next come the KĀDAMBAS OF BANAVĀSI AND HĀNGAL.

Mr. Fleet thinks that the difference in the name implies that the later chiefs cannot claim direct lineal descent from the Kādambas. Three lists of sovereigns are given. The first, by Wilson (*Mackenzie*

¹ Mr. Fleet gives an interesting note on the title *Hārītiputra*, on page 5, n.

Collection I, ciii, enlarged by Mr. Lewis Rice in his *Mysore and Coorg* I, 193, &c.), relates to the founders of the dynasty and is probably purely mythical. The genealogy given stands as follows:—

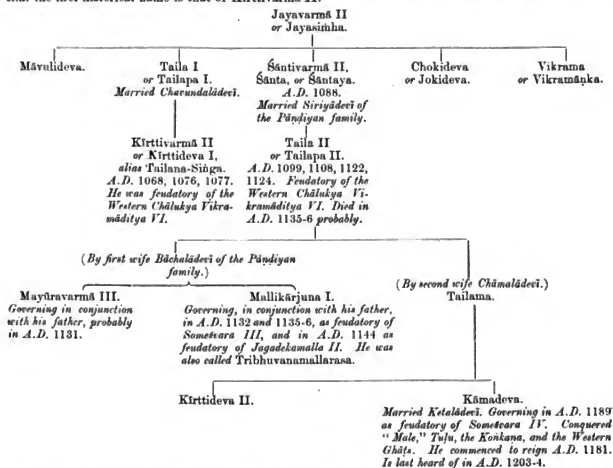


The second list is given in a number of inscriptions, but there is nothing extant to prove its authenticity; and Mr. Fleet points out that a number of Rāshtrakūṭa inscriptions show that at any rate up to A.D. 947 a family of *Mahāmāṇḍaleśvaras* of a different name preceded the Kādambas in the government of Banavāsī.

Mayūravarmā I.
 |
 Kṛishnavarmā.
 |
 Nāgavarmā I.
 |
 Viśhnavarmā.
 |
 Mṛigavarmā.
 |
 Satyavarmā.
 |
 Vijayavarmā.
 |
 Jayavarmā I.
 |
 Nāgavarmā II.
 |
 Śāntivarmā I.
 |
 Kirttivarmā I.
 |
 Ādityavarmā.
 |
 Chatṭaya,
 Chatṭa or Chatṭuga.
 |
 Jayavarmā II
 or Jayasinhha.

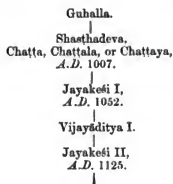
¹ One of the Chalukya kings.

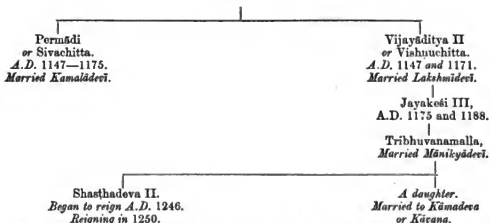
From this point commences the third list, which is probably accurate. Mr. Fleet, however, states that the first historical name is that of Kirttivarmā II.



We hear in these inscriptions of a siege of Hāṅgal by the Hoysāla Ballāla in A.D. 1135, when King Vishnuvardhana wrested from the Kādambas for a time the provinces of Banavāsi and Hāṅgal. In A.D. 1196 the Hoysāla king Ballāla II besieged Hāṅgal, but was repulsed by Kāmadeva. Soon afterwards, Mr. Fleet thinks, Ballāla II completely subjugated the Kādambas and annexed their territory, all that is known being that in A.D. 1203-4 Kāmadeva was still struggling.

THE KĀDAMBAS OF GOA.—These belonged to a distinct family connected with the Banavāsi Kādambas, but in a manner not yet known. They ruled at Goa and Halsi (Pakikāṭi). The genealogy is as follows:—



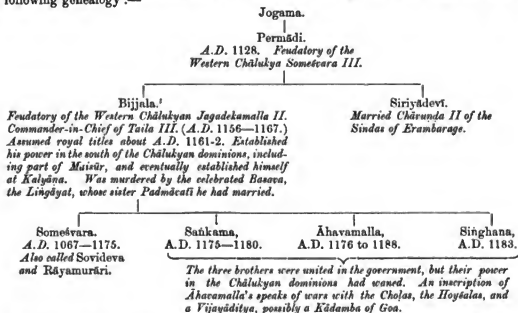


Shasthadeva I and Jayakeśi I were feudatories of the Western Chālukyas. Vijayāditya I married Chātṭaladevī, sister of Bijjalādevī, the mother of Jagaddeva of the Śantara family. Jayakeśi II was also a feudatory of the Chālukyas, though at first he seems to have attempted to rid himself of their supremacy. He fought with the Sindas, and was for a time defeated. He was also defeated by the Hoysālas. Permaḍi and Vijayāditya II seem to have reigned conjointly. Mr. Fleet thinks that, at the death of Jayakeśi III, the kingdom of the Kādambas of Goa was practically at an end, and that Shasthadeva II had very little real power.

KĀLACHURIS OR KĀLACHURYAS, THE—.

A dynasty of KĀLACHURIS is mentioned in an inscription of Maṅgalīśa of the early Chālukyas (A.D. 567—610), and Mr. Fleet (*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 10, 11) considers them to be the predecessors of the KĀLACHURIS. Their king Buddha, son of Śaṅkaragana, seems to have been conquered by Maṅgalīśa.

With the more northern branch of the family, as described by Mr. Fleet, we have nothing to do in the Madras Presidency, but the existence of the southern branch was felt in its day. Mr. Fleet gives the following genealogy :—



The Kālachuris were overthrown by Ballāla II of the Hoysālas in, or soon after, A.D. 1183-4.

¹ "Also called Bijja, Bijjana, Vijjala, Vijjana, Tribhuvanamalla, and Nisankamalla I."—(Mr. Fleet.)

KĀLAHASTI, THE ZEMINDARI OF—.

This is an ancient Zemindari in the North Arcot District, but very little is known regarding the family to whom it belonged. They claim to have received their territory by grant from one of the two Prātāpa Rudras of Orāṅgal in the thirteenth century, who created Damarla Javi Rāya (or *Rāyudu*, *Tel.*), first chief of Kālahasti.

In 1639, Damarla Venkaṣātri Nāyudu, the then Polegar, gave the village of Chennakuppum to the English, who obtained a *sanad* for it from the Rāja of Chandragiri, the expatriated prince of Vijayanagar. The Polegar stipulated that the new settlement was to be called "Chenna-paṭṭanam" after his father Chennappa or Chennayya Nāyudu. On the site so obtained, Mr. Day, the Superintendent of the Company's factory, built Fort St. George, and founded the city now called "Madras" by the English, but "Chennapaṭṭnam" by the natives of the country. (See Mr. Cox's *Manual of North Arcot*, p. 216.)

KALINGĀ, GAṄGAS OF—.

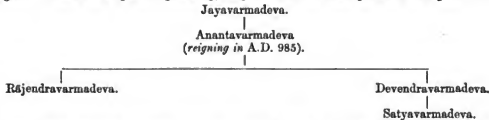
We have still a great deal to learn about the sovereigns and princes of Kalingā, for though it is certain that they were powerful and independent sovereigns at a very early stage of the history of Southern India, as yet we know nothing of their names. They governed the country south of Orissa and north of the Godāvari. (See Mr. Foulkes's "Civilization of the Dakkan down to the Sixth Century B.C." in *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 1.)

The people and the reigning house of Kalingā are alluded to in the oldest extant chronicles of India and Ceylon, and were known equally to the classical writers of Greece and Rome and to the inhabitants of the far East. They appear to have been hardy and adventurous traders by sea to distant countries. The oldest Buddhist legends speak of the Kalingā monarchs as then rulers of a civilized country.

An ancient inscription¹ found at Chicacole in Ganjam gives the name of Nandaprabhañjanavarmā, King of Kalingā, at a period probably previous to the Chālukyan conquest of Vengi at the beginning of the seventh century A.D. Like the Vengi kings, the sovereign was probably a Pallava by origin. His grant is dated from the city of Śārapalle.

Two other inscriptions of later date give the name of King Indravarmā. His grants are dated from the city of Kalingānagara, in the years 128 and 146 of the "Victorious reign" (of the dynasty?).

Later on we come to the descendants of this Indravarmā in the tenth century. After the Chālukyan conquest in the seventh century, we hear little or nothing of the Kalingā Gaṅgas till about the year 977 A.D.² At that period there ensued a period of anarchy in the Eastern Chālukyan territories which lasted for twenty-seven years at least, and the Kalingā princes again rose to power for a time at Kalingānagara. The following short genealogy is gathered from inscriptions of this period:—



Two inscriptions found at Chicacole³ record grants made by Devendra and his son Satya in the same year, namely, the "fifty-first year of the reign of the *Gāṅgeya-rāmīa*," at Kalingānagara, and it would seem natural to suppose that they date from the commencement of the reign of some king (Jayavarmā?) who re-established for a time the fortunes of the family. Another grant of Devendravarmā⁴ is dated in the "254th year," but without stating the era. Here also the order is issued from the city of Kalingānagara. If pure conjecture may be allowed a place in a publication of this kind, I would note, as a possible explanation of these figures, that as the Kalingā country lay between the territories of Orissa and those of the Eastern Chālukyas, it is possible that the ancient family may have

¹ Pages 21, 22 of this Volume. *Indian Antiquary*, X, p. 243.

² Dr. Burnell's *South Indian Palaeography*, p. 63, note 4.

³ Page 22 of this Volume. *Indian Antiquary*, X, 243.

⁴ Pages 14, 16 of this Volume. *Indian Antiquary*, X, 243.

partially re-established themselves and founded a dynasty about the end of the seventh or beginning of the eighth century, when, seemingly, the Orissan kings lapsed into a condition of weak peacefulness for four and a half centuries (*Stirling*), but being afraid of their powerful neighbours on the south, they dared not assert any considerable independence till the period of anarchy in the Eastern Chalukyan dominions, which commenced about the year A.D. 977. The fifty-first year would then refer to the era of independence, the 264th to the original establishment of the dynasty.

On pp. 31—34 *ante*, I have noted a dynasty of kings professing to belong to the Gaṅga family, of whom a complete genealogy is given for three and a-half centuries, ending in A.D. 1119 with Chōḍagaṅga *alias* Anantavarmaḍva, whose father married a daughter of Rajendra Choja (A.D. 1064—1113). They seem to be unconnected with the Gaṅgas mentioned above, and yet they claim to have ruled the Kālīṅga country during the whole of that long period. I can at present offer no explanation of this apparent confusion.

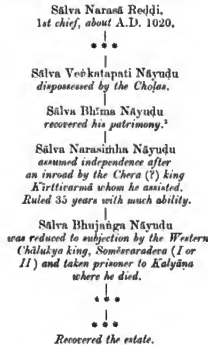
KANVA OR KAṆWA DYNASTY, THE—.

(See the ANDHRA Dynasty.)

KĀRVĒṬINĀGARA, ZEMINDARS OF—.

Sir Walter Elliot (*“Numismatic Gleanings,”* in the *Madras Journal*, No. VII., N.S., p. 96, Vol. XX, O.S.) states that from a “local history of some merit” he finds that the ancient possessors of the “Kārvēṭināgarān” estate were a family of Salva Reddī, who migrated from the neighbourhood of Piṭṭāpuram in the delta of the Godāvāri, about the eighth or ninth century. One of them, Salva Narasā Reddī, obtained the favour of the last of the Eastern Chalukyas, Vimalāditya (A.D. 1016—1023),¹ and was appointed chief of the country about Tirupati, where he founded a town called Narasāpuram.

From the account that follows I obtain the following pedigree:—



¹ Sir Walter Elliot's date, A. D. 930, is wrong.

² Another wrong date, Ś.Ś. 898 (A. D. 976), given.

In Ś.Ś. 1152 (A.D. 1230), it is said that the estates were curtailed to 24 villages by Rāja Rāja II of the Chola dynasty, but during the next four generations, as the power of the Cholas decayed, the fortunes of the Kārvēṭinagara family rose, and in Ś.Ś. 1236 (A.D. 1314) the chief was able to obtain as his son-in-law Prōli, or Prōlaya, Reḍḍi, the first of the Koṇḍavidu Redḍi dynasty. Shortly after this the family became feudatories of Vijayanagar, and remained so for about two hundred years, when the family became extinct and the present Bomma Rāzu family succeeded. The last of the old family was Śeṣāchala Reḍḍi, who stipulated that his family-name should be retained. This is still done, the name *Sālea* being one of the titles of the present Zemindar.

The founder of the family, Narasa Reḍḍi, was granted permission by his patron, the Chālukya, to use the royal seal and boar-signet of the Chālukyas, a proud distinction still kept up.

Mr. Cox (*Manual of North Arcot*, p. 222, etc.) gives an account of the origin and fortunes of the Bomma Rāzu family. Geddi Makha Rāzu and Boppa Rāzu, two scions of a family in the Northern Sarkārs, travelled southwards, and were successful in beating off a band of robbers. The chief of Kārvēṭinagara heard of this and sent for them. They took service under him, and Makha Rāzu eventually became his prime minister, and succeeded to the estate on the death of his patron without heirs (the widows becoming *sālīs*). Boppa Rāzu became his prime minister. The present Zemindar is descended from them.

The family profess to be pure Kshatriyas.

KELADI, RĀJAS OF—.

(See IKKĒRI Rājās.)

KERAĻA KINGS.

(See Rulers of the MALAYĀLAM country.)

KIMEDI, ZEMINDARS OF—.

There are at present three estates in the Ganjam District, Parla Kimedi, Pedda Kimedi, and Chinna Kimedi. The Zemindars of these estates belong to the same family, which is of considerable antiquity and claims to be descended from the Keśari sovereigns of Orissa. It is impossible, however, to ascertain anything reliable regarding their origin, or the ancestry of the present chiefs of Pedda Kimedi or Chinna Kimedi. I append a list of the Parla Kimedi family as given to me by Mr. C. F. Macartie, C.S., who compiled it from the Zemindari records and believes it to be authentic.

Kapiladeva.
(1227—1245).
|
Narasinhadeva,
(1245—1265).
|
Madanadeva,
(1265—1290).
|
Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1290—1309).
|
Ānandadeva,
(1309—1317).
|
Ananta Rudradeva,
(1317—1325).
|
Jaya Rudradeva,
(1325—1367).
|

KIMEDI ZEMINDARS.

- |
- Lakshmi Narasimha Bhānudeva,
(1367—1392).
- |
- Madhukarnadeva,
(1392—1423).
- |
- Mṛityuśjaya Bhānudeva,
(1423—1457).
- |
- Mādhava Madana Sundara Bhānudeva.
(1457—1494).
- |
- Chandra Betāla Bhānudeva,
(1494—1527.)
- |
- Suvarna Liṅga Bhānudeva,
(1527—1566).
- |
- Śivaliṅga Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1566—1590).
- |
- Suvarna Keśari Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1590—1630).
- |
- Mukunda Rudra Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1630—1656).
- |
- Mukundadeva,
(1656—1674).
- |
- Ananta Padmanābha Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1674—1686).
- |
- Sarvajña Jagannātha Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1686—1702).
- |
- Narasimhadeva,
(1702—1729).
- |
- Vīra Padmanābha Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1729—1748).
- |
- Vīra Pratāpa Rudra Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1748—1766)
Having no son, adopted
- |
- Jagannātha Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1766—1806).
- |
- Gaura Chandra Gajapati Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1806—1839).
- |
- Purushottama Gajapati Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1839—1843).
- |
- Jagannātha Gajapati Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1843—1850).
- |
- Vīra Pratāpa Rudra Gajapati Nārāyaṇadeva,
(1850).
- Present Zemindar.*

KONDAVIDU, REDDI CHIEFS OF—.

Kondaividu is a strong hill-fortress in the Kistna District, south of the Krishna river and eight miles west of Guntur. After the subversion of the Ganapati Rajas of Oranga by the Muhammadans in A.D. 1323, the Reddi chiefs in different parts of the Eastern Coast rose to power. Amongst these the Kondaividu chiefs were, for a century, so important that their government rises to the dignity of a kingdom, and their family to that of a dynasty.

The succession is as follows:—

	A.D.
Pöliya (Pröle, or Prölaya) Vëma Reddi, son of Donti Allä Reddi (?)	1328—1339
Ana Vëma Reddi	1339—1369
Aliya Vëma Reddi	1369—1381
Komaragiri Vëma Reddi	1381—1395
Komati Vënkä Reddi	1395—1423
Rächa Vënkä Reddi	1423—1427

The dynasty was overthrown by the Muhammadans in A.D. 1427.

Native tradition at Kondaividu states that Prölaya Vëma Reddi was not connected with the family of Donti Allä Reddi, but was "a guest in his house." Allä Reddi is said to have lived at Dharaniköta near Amaravati, and his family are stated to have "entered" that place in A.D. 1225. Prölaya Vëma Reddi is said to have built (or rebuilt?) the "Puttaköta" at Kondaividu. His daughter married one of the Salva Reddis of Kärvëtingara.

Ana Vëma Reddi rebuilt the *Amarësvara* Temple at Amaravati, as is proved by an inscription there.

Komaragiri Vëma Reddi has a bad character for unpopularity.

Native tradition makes Rächa Vënkä Reddi brother of Komati Vënkä Reddi.

HISTORY OF THE RULERS OF KONDAVIDU FROM NATIVE SOURCES.

Several Telugu chronicles are extant, which profess to give an account of the history of Kondaividu, the ruins of the forts and temples of which are extensive.

The following is an abstract of one, by repute the most authentic of them, which is held in high estimation among the educated natives of that part of the country. It is so accurate in the main (though the dates are sometimes wrong) that I consider it very necessary that it should be examined in detail, as several assertions are made in it referring to events hitherto unknown or little known to English writers.

The history commences with a Gajapati Rāja from Orissa named Višvambaradeva, who ruled twelve years and built the first fort or *Puttaköta*.¹ He had four sons, Ganapatiadeva, Bäla Bhäskaraadeva, Hariharadeva, and Višvambaradeva. Ganapatiadeva gave a village away in charity in Š.Š. 1067 (A.D. 1145). He "gave up his government" to Käkatiya Rudradeva.²

During the period of 100 years after the Gajapati sovereignty, the Reddi chiefs began to grow into importance, and an inscription proves that in Š.Š. 1147 (A.D. 1225) one Donti Allä Reddi was in possession of the fort of Dharaniköta, close to Amaravati on the river. Subsequently Prölaya Vëma Reddi, a member of Allä Reddi's family, acquired power, defeated the officers of Käkatiya Pratapa Rudra at Dharaniköta, proclaimed himself independent, came to Kondaividu, and rebuilt the *Puttaköta*.³ He ruled from Š.Š. 1242—1253 (A.D. 1320—1331).

This follows an account of the Reddi dynasty corresponding with that given above.

¹ Mr. Boswell in his report to Government printed with G.O. of 7th November 1870, reprinted in the *Indian Antiquary* (I, 182), says that the *Puttaköta* at Kondaividu was built by "Odiya sovereigns when they held this part of the country."

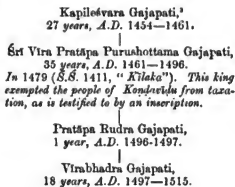
² This would imply a conquest of this country from the Gajapatis by the Oranga Gajapati a few years (?) subsequent to A.D. 1145. This remains to be proved; also that the Gajapati conquered the Chola sovereigns of Kaliāga previous to that date. At present we know nothing of this. Dr. Burnell states that the Cholas lost Kaliāga in A.D. 1228 (*South Indian Paleogeography*, p. 40), and we know that they gained it in A.D. 1023. It has always been supposed that they held it undisturbed during those two centuries. I learn from a paper in the "*Asiatic Researches*" (XV, 269) that Anāga Bhitmadeva, the Gajapati King of Orissa, visited Puri in the twelfth year of his reign, and after making a solemn declaration of conquests made by him, which extended the frontier of his kingdom from Chinacole to Rajahmundry, built the new temple of *Jaganāthä* in honour thereof. According to Stirling the reign of this king commenced in 1174 A.D. Hunter makes the date 1175, and the writer of the above article places it in 1196. This would make the date of the conquest in question previous either to 1186, to 1187, or to 1208 A.D.

³ See above, p. 174. It is very possible that this defeat occurred as stated. Pratapa Rudra II was completely defeated by the Muhammadans in A.D. 1323.

Ignoring the Muhammadan chiefs the Hindu historians pass on to Lāngula Gajapati, who succeeded the Reddī sovereign Rācha Venkā Reddī. He is said to have ruled from S.S. 1342—1353 (A.D. 1420—1431).¹

This Gajapati was followed by two sovereigns of the Ānegrundi family, (*i.e.*, the Vijayanagar dynasty) whose names were Pratāpadeva and Hariharadeva. They reigned respectively seven and fifteen years, *viz.*, from 1431 to 1454 A.D.²

This history then gives us another Gajapati named Kapileśvara as having conquered Harihara, and we have the following genealogy:—



Virabhadra was defeated by Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar in A.D. 1515, who marched up from the south (Udayagiri, etc.), carrying all the fortresses that lay on his march.⁴ After his conquest, Krishnadeva Rāya went to Orissa and married the Orissa Gajapati's daughter.

He left as Governor of Konḍavidu a nephew of Salva Timmarasu, by name Nādeṇḍa Gōpamantri. Krishnadeva Rāya built a temple at Konḍavidu and had an inscription engraved on a slab in S.S. 1443 (A.D. 1521).

Achyuta's reign is mentioned. He is said to have been succeeded by his minister Rāmāya Bhaṣkarudu. He it was who murdered the 72 chiefs of the Reddīs at Konḍavidu. (See Boswell's Report, *Indian Antiquary* I, 183.) During the reign of Saḍāśiva Rāya at Vijayanagar, the Governor at Konḍavidu was Viṭhaladeva, son of Mūrti Rāja, who was son of Kaṇḍanavoli Rama Rāja.

Saḍāśiva's reign was followed by a Muhammadan conquest.⁵

Tirumaladeva of the Vijayanagar family collected a large army and drove the Musalmāns across the Krishna, fairly reconquering all the country south of that river. He left as Governor of Konḍavidu one Raṅga Rajayyadeva, his son.⁶ This Governor in S.S. 1494 (A.D. 1572) granted a village to a temple. Tirumaladeva ruled till S.S. 1496 (A.D. 1574) and was succeeded by Śrī Raṅgadeva, who in S.S. 1499 (A.D. 1577) granted another village to a temple. In his reign Ibrahim Padshah (Ibrahim Qutb Shāh of Golkonda) sent a force under a Brahman, Rāya Rāu (a Mahratta?) who seized the Palnāḍ country and the country about Kurnool and Nellore, and finally attacked Konḍavidu, the Governor of which place, being bribed, treacherously surrendered it in S.S. 1502 (A.D. 1580).

Here the history closes, but it ends with a mysterious statement that "afterwards Pratāpa Rudra governed 2,219 villages of the Konḍavidu country." (1)

¹ See Boswell's *Nellore Manual*, Udayagiri, p. 424.

² As I remarked before, the dates of this history are not accurate, though very nearly so. It is quite possible that about this time the Vijayanagar sovereigns seized the country about Konḍavidu, and they may have left members of their family as governors of the territory; but at present I am not aware of any information which we possess to confirm the fact.

³ These Gajapati sovereigns belong to the Orissan dynasty (see p. 204). Dr. Hunter gives Kapileśvadeva 27 years (A.D. 1452—1479); Purushottamadeva 35 years, 1479—1504; Pratāpa Rudra 28 years, 1504—1532. The Orissan chronicle credits Purushottama with a conquest of Kāñchīpuram, and Pratāpa Rudra with still more extended conquests.

⁴ An inscription at Conjeeveram (*Chingleput District Manual*, 435-6) states that Krishnadeva Rāya conquered the northern fortresses, including Konḍavidu, and defeated several chiefs, amongst whom was Virabhadra Rāja, son of Pratāpa Rudra Gajapati, and Narahaṅgi Rājāsana son of Virabhadra Gajapati; while two inscriptions at Udayagiri declare that Krishna Rāya gave some lands to temples in S.S. 1436 (A.D. 1514), after having defeated Pratāpa Rudra Gajapati and taken prisoner his uncle Tirumalappa Rāya. An inscription at Vijayanagar records that Krishnadeva Rāya returned in triumph to his capital after the completion of the war with Udayagiri in S.S. 1436 (A.D. 1512). An inscription at Maṅgalagiri (Guntur Taluk, Kistna District) states that Konḍavidu was captured by Krishnadeva Rāya in S.S. 1437 (A.D. 1515), or rather by his general, Timmasa.

⁵ This is, of course, correct. It took place A.D. 1564.

⁶ This would be the king of Vijayanagar, Śrī Raṅga I.

KONGU OR GAŅGA KINGS, THE—.

As before stated (p. 153), the Chera and Koᅅgu dynasties are still far from being clearly worked out. Neither the localities to which their rule was confined nor the dates to which they must be assigned are at all certain. Some writers consider the names as simply interchangeable; some think that the Cheras preceded the Gaᅅga kings of the Koᅅgu country, while the Rev. Mr. Foulkes (*Salem District Manual*) has entirely separated them. This is not the place to discuss the question, and I shall content myself with a brief summary. We know that in the oldest historical period, from the third century B.C., the ruling powers of the south were called Cheras, Cholas, and Pāᅅdiyans, the Pāᅅdiyans being in the extreme south and south-east, the Cholas north of them, and the Cheras partly to the north of the Pāᅅdiyans and partly along the western coast down to the extreme south of the peninsula. The junction of the three kingdoms is by tradition placed at the Karaipōᅅᅅānār, a small river running into the Kaveri eleven miles east of Karūr, which, in Ptolemy's time, appears to have been the capital of the Cheras (*Κάρουρα, βασιλειον Κηροβόθρου. Geog. Lib. VII, cap. I, § 86*). *Chera* is supposed to be synonymous with *Kerala*, and there seems to be little doubt that the supposition is correct. In later times there is some confusion because we have a very definite account of a long dynasty of Gaᅅga or Koᅅgu kings reigning over at least the northern part of what was formerly called Chera, their territory being called *Koᅅgudeśa*. Up to the present, on the authority of the Markāra copper-plates, the dynasty has been believed to have lasted from the beginning of the Christian era down to the year A.D. 894, about which time it was overthrown by the Cholas. We are now, however, told by Mr. Fleet (*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 11—14) that the Markāra plates are forgeries, and that so far from being thrown back to the beginning of the Christian era, the brother of the third king (Harivarmā) of the true Gaᅅga dynasty (or *Koᅅgu*) gave a grant in A.D. 968 (*Ind. Ant. VII, 101—112*). From him down to the last king of the line are seventeen names. We know that the Hoysāla Ballālas conquered the *Koᅅgudeśa* in A.D. 1080, and it is a question, therefore, whether these seventeen kings ruled in the intervening 112 years. If so, the reigns would be short, but this is more easy of credence than that they enjoyed such abnormally long life as must be attributed to them if the Markāra plates and the dates given in the lists already published are to be received.

With this preface I proceed to give a list of the first seven kings of the Koᅅgu country, of the solar race, who, it is very possible, we may have hereafter to recognize as true Cheras. The list is taken from Dr. Burgess's paper in the *Indian Antiquary* (I, 360), which followed Professor Dowson's abstract from the *Koᅅgudeśa Rājakkāᅇ* (J.R.A.S. VIII, pp. 2—6, "On the Chera Kingdom of Ancient India.")

Vīra Rāya Chakravarti.
A Ratta born in Skandapura.
Sometimes said to be of the
Solar, sometimes of the Lunar Race.
 ↓
 Govinda Rāya I.
 ↓
 Kṛishᅅa Rāya.
 ↓
 Kaᅇa Vallabha Rāya.
 ↓
 Govinda Rāya.
Is mentioned as a conqueror.

A Jaina named Nāganandi was minister to Kaᅇa Vallabha Rāya, Govinda Rāya, and his successor Kannaradeva. The relationship of this last to Govinda is doubtful.

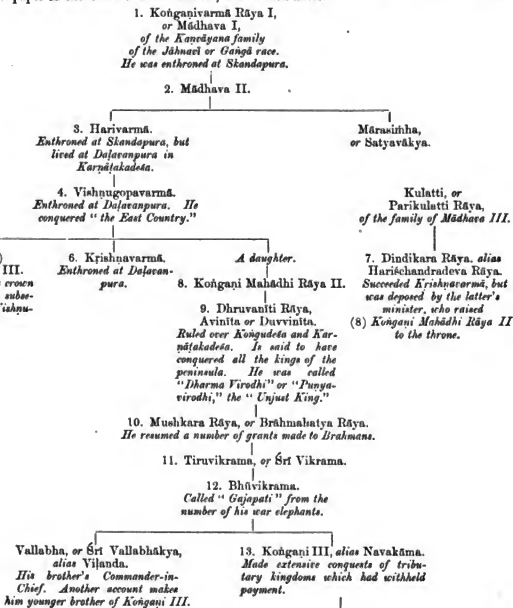
Chaturbhujā Kanaradeva Chakravarti.
Wilson (Mack. Coll., p. 199) calls
him "Kumāra."
 ↓

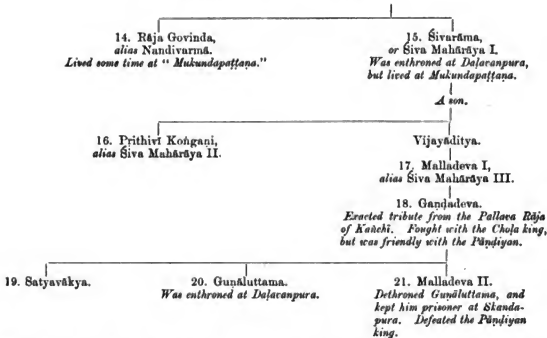
Tiru Vikramadeva.

¹ The Markāra and Nagamaᅅgalam Copper-plates (*Ind. Ant.* I, 361—366; II, 155, 271, *note*; III, 152, 262; V, 133) refer to this dynasty. See also the plate published by Mr. Lewis Rice at p. 138 of Dr. Gustav Oppert's issue of the *Madras Journal* for 1878. See also the translation by Taylor in *M.J.L.S.*, XIV, 1.

He was installed at Skandapura. He is stated, in an inscription, to have conquered "Chola, Pandya, Kerala and Malayalam" (the distinction is significant), and to have governed the Karnāṭaka country as well as *Koṅḡudā*; but as the inscription, though dated A.D. 178, also adds that the king was converted from the Jaina to the Śaiva faith by Śaṅkarachāryār, its authenticity may well be questioned. The mention of the Śaiva reformer would bring the king's date nearer to us by several centuries; but no theory can be built on an inscription tainted with the suspicion of forgery.

The above seven kings are the earliest known sovereigns of the Koṅḡu country. Following them (so far as we know at present) came the kings of the Gaṅḡa dynasty. They belonged to a different family altogether. According to the Markāra plates, they date from the commencement of our era, but, as above stated, Mr. Fleet has shown strong reason for doubting the authenticity of these plates, and has published (*Jud. Ant.* VII, 101—112) inscriptions at Lakṣmeśvara in Dhārwād, from which we gather that the first king Koṅḡanivarmā must have ruled about the beginning of the tenth century A.D. I therefore omit the dates usually assigned to these kings as being doubtful. The list is taken from Mr. Foulkes' paper in the *Salem District Manual*, with added notes.





There is still a good deal of confusion about some of these sovereigns. The above list is from the *Kōṅḡudeka Rājikkal*, but the extant inscriptions "without exception" (*Mr. Foulkes, Salem District Manual*, p. 25), while confirming the pedigree from Kōṅḡani I, call Mādhava III son, instead of adopted son, of Viśhnugōṣa, and state that Kōṅḡani II was son of Mādhava III. They ignore the existence of Krishnavarṃa, Dindikara Rāya, and Krishnavarṃa's sister. There are other differences also, some of which are pointed out by Mr. Foulkes, who has gone very closely into the question of this dynasty (*id.*, pp. 23—39). I do not propose to devote much space to the subject in consideration of the doubts raised by Mr. Fleet.

Seeing that the conquest by the Hoysāla Ballālas in A.D. 1080 seems a well-established fact, and that a Chōla conquest¹ of the same Kōṅḡu country previous to that date seems equally certain, we must be very cautious in our dealing with the dates of the dynasty. The Ballāla conqueror chose Daḷavanpura (Tālkaḍ) as his capital.

Mr. Rice considers that the chief who established the Gaṅḡa line of kings in Orissa in 1132 A.D. was a member of the Kōṅḡu family, but I think this is far from certain. There was a dynasty of Gaṅḡas in Kālīṅga who might equally have founded that dynasty or it might have been founded, even, by a Chōla prince (*see above*, p. 158). The Gaṅḡa family in Maisūr was by no means exterminated at the time of their overthrow. They remained with some local power, probably as subordinate chieftains, till the complete subversion of the country by the Vijayanagar kings. In the sixteenth century, after the sovereigns of Vijayanagar had been driven from their capital by the Muhammadans, a Gaṅḡa Rāja rose to power in the south of Maisūr and established a principality at Śivasamudra, the island at the falls of the Kaveri, about twelve miles north-east of Tālkaḍ. He was succeeded by Mandi Rāja, and he by Gaṅḡa Rāja II, with whom the line came to a tragic end early in the seventeenth century under highly romantic circumstances.²

The kings of this dynasty are known in their grants by the appellation *Mahādhi Rāja*.

KULBARGA, BĀHMANI DYNASTY OF—.

(See "ДАКНАҢ, Muhammadan Kings of the—.")

¹ Wilson (*Mackenzie MSS.* I, 198) gives the name Ādityavarṃa as that of the Chōla conqueror. Mr. Rice states that the Gaṅḡas were driven out of their country by Rajendra Chōla. As this king's reign lay between the years A.D. 1064 and 1118, the Chōla occupation, if it took place in his reign, must have been of very short duration.

² Mr. Rice in his "*Mysoor Inscriptions*" (p. lxxvii) gives an account of this event.

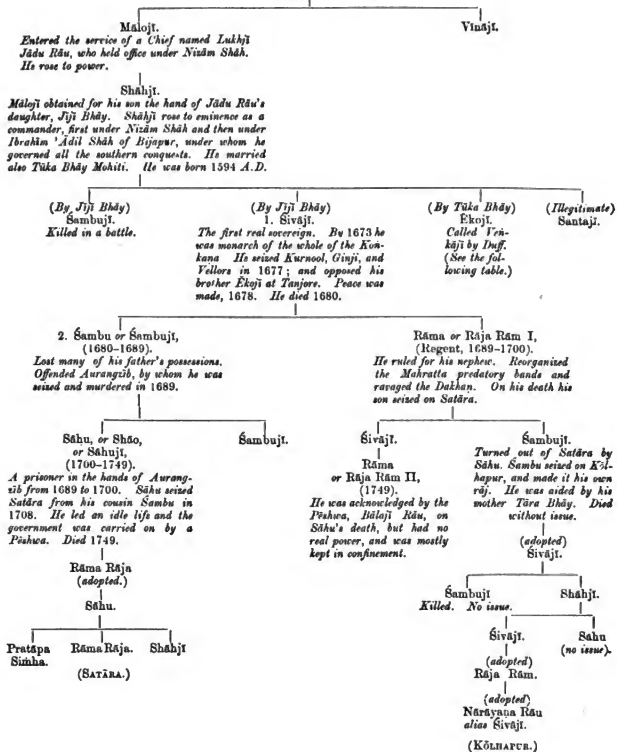
MADURA, SOVEREIGNS OF—

(See the "PĀṆḌIYAN KINGS" and the "NĀYAKKAS OF MADURA.")

MAHRATTAS. THE CHIEF DYNASTY.

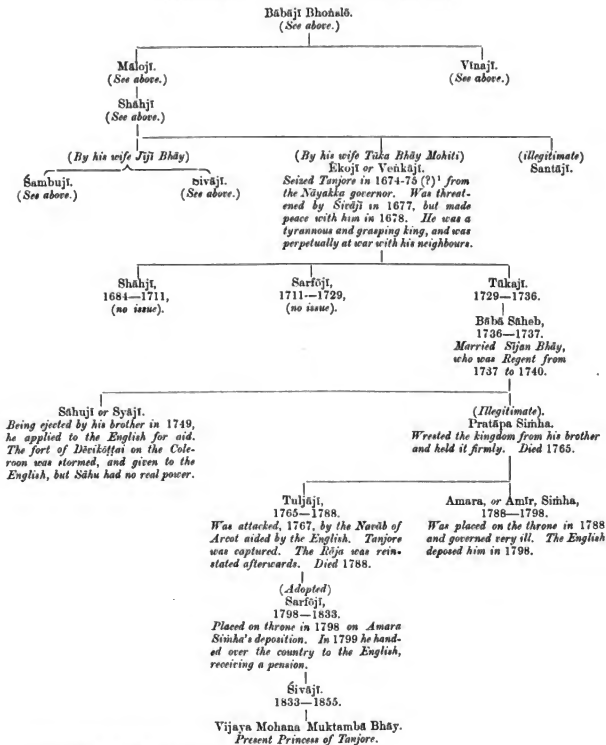
Bābājī Bhoṣāl.

Headman of three villages near Poona.



From 1749 all Mahratta history centres in that of the Peshwas and the great chiefs, and, as their career is mainly connected with the Bombay and Northern Presidencies, a table of their families is not considered necessary to be given here.

MAHRATTAS. THE DYNASTY OF TANJORE.



MAISÜR RAJAS.

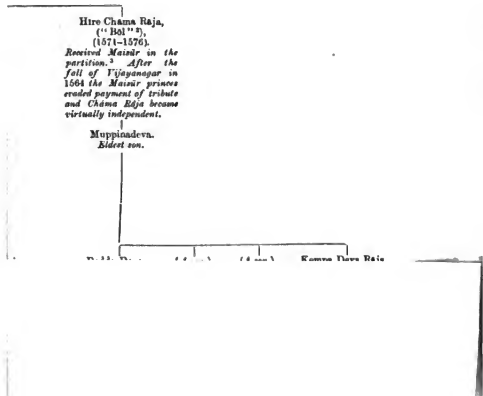
MAISÜR RĀJAS.

the origin of the family of the Rājas of Maisūr is that two young lants at the court of the Vijayanagar kings, having left that court outh, rescued from an enforced marriage with the chief of Kāruga- daughter of the chief of Hadanād. The elder of them, by name d damsel and thus became lord (or *Udaiydr*) of Hadanād and

tly from Wilks and partly from Mr. Rice's "*Mysore and Coorg*,"



(as preserved regarding these reigns.)



Hire Chama Raja,
("Hol"?)
(1571-1576).

Received Maisūr in the partition.¹ After the fall of Vijayanagar in 1564 the Maisūr princes evaded payment of tribute and Chama Raja became virtually independent.

Muppinadeva.
Eidect son.

¹ Dr. Darnell (*South Indian Pictography*, page 64, note 4) writes: "The date of the Nayak (Vijaya) princes is far from certain. Anquetil Duperron (*Recherches* all the Madras Government records at his disposal. Anquetil Duperron (*Recherches* from very laboriously, and puts the date at 1574-75, which appears to be no more as a

With Chāma Raja ends the old line of kings, and a disturbed period of anarchy follows, during which the Muḥammādians gradually gained the upper hand, while maintaining a puppet sovereign chosen almost at random from various branches of the royal family. Chikka or Immaḍi Kṛishṇa Raja of Keṅcheṅḡōḍ, a member of a distant branch, was put on the throne in 1734 and died in 1766, being nominally succeeded by his son Chama Raja, who died childless in 1775. Chāma Raja, son of Devarāja Araṣu of Arkōṭār, a member of the Karuḡaballī family, was then selected at random by Haidar, who had usurped the government. He died in 1796. But the real rulers during this period were:—

		A.D.
Haidar 'Alī Kḥān	... ..	1761-1782
Tipū Śūltān	... ..	1782-1799

On the fall of Seringapatam and death of Tipū, the British Government restored the Hīndu Rāj, and placed on the throne the son of the last-named Chāma Raja, since when the line has been continued as follows:—

		A.D.
Kṛishṇa Rāja Uḍaiyār	... ..	1799-1868
Chāma Rājendra Uḍaiyār	... ..	1868

The latter was a minor at his accession, and received the reins of government in 1881.

MALAYĀLAM COUNTRY, RULERS OF—.

Very little is as yet known regarding the rulers of the fertile country west of the Western Ghāts. Its history has yet to be written. There is abundant evidence of a very extensive commerce between the people of the Malabar and Kanarese Coast and the inhabitants of Western Asia and Europe in olden days, but beyond a few isolated facts, no connected story has come down to us. And there is little hope of the tale ever being clearly told, for the few remaining inscriptions in that tract are eminently unhistorical in character. The following sketch is an abstract of the *Keralolpatti*, or native account of Kerala, written by Tuṅḡhattu Rāmanuja, *alias* Rāman Eluthatham.

In ancient days, when the kings of the earth, of the Kshatriya caste, had grieved the majesty of heaven by their violence and wickedness, *Vishṇu* became incarnate as *Parasū Rāma*, and went about slaying the sinful sovereigns and destroying their dynasties. He determined to create a new country, and recovering *Malayālam* (*Malai-āla*, "hills and waves") from the sea, he peopled it with Brahmans from other lands. But serpents swarmed in the new tract, and the settlers fled back to their own homes. Then *Parasū Rāma* brought down the Brahmans of sixty-four villages from the Ārya country in the north and settled them in sixty-four villages along the whole coast. Thirty-six thousand Brahmans¹ belonging to fourteen villages took up arms for the defence of their territory, and amongst them twelve chiefs were appointed. For the propitiation of the serpents, *nāga*-worship was ordained,² and temples of the gods were erected.³ Then the Brahmans who had fled returned, and were called "*Tuṭu-Brahmans*," or "*Payan Tuṭucas*." *Parasū Rāma* instituted charms for the propitiation of devils, portioned out temple services amongst different villages and families, and ordained hereditary descent in the line of the mother.⁴ He also introduced Śūdras from neighbouring countries.

After some time, the inhabitants fell out amongst themselves, and required a governor. *Parasū Rāma*, therefore, selected four villages, and the people consented, first to a joint government of four Brahman chiefs from these four villages, and afterwards to the government of a single chief from one of these four, in turn, each for three years.⁵ In those days one-sixth of the produce was paid to the governor. Many years thus passed.

But these governors oppressed the people, and the latter at last determined to dispense altogether with native rulers. They therefore brought in a foreigner, one *Kēya Perumāḷ* from *Kēyapuram*⁶ and made him ruler for twelve years. "He was named *Olēramān* (or *Kēraḷan*) *Perumāḷ*, king of *Malai-nāḍ* just as *Chōḷa Perumāḷ* governed *Chōla*, and *Pāṇḍi* (or *Kulāśekhara*) *Perumāḷ* governed *Pāṇḍya*."⁷

¹ "Serpents with human faces." Aborigines?

² Called *Vēṭ-nāmbi*, "armed half-Brahmans." (*Gundert*.)

³ It still obtains largely.

⁴ Also "gold-dust was scattered in the soil, gold fanams were coined, and treasures were buried in the ground."

⁵ All old customs in the Malayālam country are referred back to *Parasū Rāma*.

⁶ Thus originated the Malayālam custom of twelve years' rulers.

⁷ No clue is given as to the locality of this place.

⁸ See Dr. Burgess's note on the Perumāḷs in *Ind. Ant.* IX, 77.

1. Kēya Perumāḷ was thus the first *Chēramān Perumāḷ*. His power was limited, the sixty-four villages constituting a powerful democracy and checking all attempts at independence. His capital was at Allūr. He built a palace at Talayūr. He reigned 12 years.¹

2. Chola Perumāḷ was then appointed.² He built a palace called Cholakkara. He reigned 10 years and 2 months, and retired to Chola.

3. Pāṇḍi Perumāḷ was next crowned at Paramba, where he erected a fort. He ruled 9 years, and retired to the Pāṇḍiyan country.

4. Another Chola Perumāḷ was brought, who ruled 12 years. After him—

5. Kulāsekkhara Perumāḷ, the great Pāṇḍiyan, came to the throne of Kerala.

At this point the story seems to break off, and commence again at a period "when the *Kali* age was a little advanced." And we are again brought up to the reign of Kulāsekkhara Perumāḷ, but with a totally different set of kings. These confusions are not uncommon in these native legends.

1. "When the *Kali* age was a little advanced" the Brahmans of Malayālam brought "from Bānapuram in *Para-dēśa*" a Perumāḷ named Bāna-Perumāḷ. He became a Buddhist, but, after a great disputation in which the Brahmans were victorious, he banished the Buddhists and was reconverted to the Brahman religion. Nevertheless he was excommunicated and "went to Mecca" after reigning for four years.

2. Tuḷuban Perumāḷ, from the north, was the next Perumāḷ. He lived at Kōṭṭivāra and named the country about there the *Talu-nāḍ*. He reigned 6 years and died.

3. Indra Perumāḷ succeeded, reigned 12 years at Allūr, and went back to *Para-dēśa*.

4. Ārya Perumāḷ was then brought from Āryapuram. He divided Kerala into four divisions,³ i.e. :

i. *Talu-riij*, from Gōkarṇa to the Perum-pura⁴ river.

ii. *Mūshika*, or *Kupa*, *Rij* from the Perum-pura to Pudu-pattāṇ.⁵

iii. *Keraḷa Rōj*, from Pudu-pattāṇ to Kannetti.⁶

iv. *Kupa*, or *Mūshika Rōj*, from Kannetti to Cape Comorin. He died after a reign of 5 years.

5. Kuṇḍan Perumāḷ was brought from *Para-dēśa*. He built a palace near Kannetti, and retired to his own country after a reign of 4 years.

6. Kōṭṭi Perumāḷ reigned for a year and died.

7. Māta Perumāḷ reigned 11 years and died. He was succeeded by his younger brother,—

8. Eri Perumāḷ, who reigned 12 years and retired after building a fort.

9. Kompen Perumāḷ succeeded. He lived in a tent on the bank of the Neytāra river for 3½ years, and died.

10. Vijayan Perumāḷ came next. He built the fort of Vijayan-Kollam. He reigned 12 years and retired.

11. Vallabha Perumāḷ succeeded. He discovered a *liṅgam*, and built a shrine over it on the banks of the Neytāra river, and a fort. He reigned 11 years and died.

12. Hariśekhandra Perumāḷ. He built a fort on the Purali Hills and lived therein in solitude, "and was no more heard of."

13. Mallan Perumāḷ succeeded. He reigned 12 years and retired.

"The Perumāḷ who succeeded was Kulāsekkhara Perumāḷ" of the Pāṇḍiyan kingdom. His reign is given more in detail, with the reforms he introduced. He introduced some Kshatriyas into the country. He procured two celebrated teachers, on payment, to teach the Brahmans of the country, and established a college at the place now called Tirukannapuram. This Perumāḷ reigned 18 years and ascended to heaven "with his body." The year of the *Kali* is given as "*Tiru-taṅcha-kulaṅ*," and it is said to correspond with A.D. 333.⁷

After this there was a government by a democracy, and, like the government, the so-called "history" lapses into wild confusion for a space. Probably there was a period of anarchy, during which the

¹ The commencement of his reign is said to have taken place in A.D. 216. Another version states that he lived only 8 years and 4 months, when he died.

² The constant recurrence of Chola and Pāṇḍiyan Perumāḷs will be noticed. It will be an interesting subject of inquiry for the future historian to ascertain whether Pāṇḍiyan and Chola history corroborates these assertions.

³ There is a confusion in the different versions as to these divisions.

⁴ The river of Pāpāyanār, five miles north by east of Mount D'Elie.

⁵ Two miles south-east of Vadakara, a town in Kurumbraṅḍ Taluk, on the seacoast.

⁶ Near Kollam. So *Gunder's* Dictionary. But if so it must be the Southern Kollam now called Quilon, not the northern now called Kollādi.

⁷ According to the former list the date of the close of this Perumāḷ's reign would be A.D. 277. But the dates are probably entirely fictitious and must not be for a moment depended on.

country was split up into factions. The story states that the country was governed by a popular assembly, by whom judges were appointed. At last an assembly took place at which the representatives of the people expressed themselves dissatisfied with the form of government, and they determined to "ask Anagundi Krishna Rāya (!) to send a person to govern them, and he accordingly sent a Kshatriya, Chēramān Perumā, to rule over Kerala."

Chēramān Perumā therefore came to the throne. One version says that he succeeded "after the reigns of Ādi-Perumā and Pāñji-Perumā, who were sent, were over." The Brahmans made him an absolute monarch, without restriction, and he governed so well for 12 years that they appointed him ruler for a further similar period, and again for a third. Krishna Rāya¹ prepared to attack Malayālam. The Pāñdyan king also fortified his territory. Chēramān attacked the Rāya's forts but was unsuccessful. A second attack was successful, under the command of two young men, brothers, who led the army.

After this, Śankarāchāryar² was born. He wrote the history of Kerala, and made fresh improvements in the condition of the Brahmans, making stringent regulations, which are fully detailed. His reforms were promulgated at a great council.

The manuscript here goes back to the time of Chēramān Perumā, and describes the conclusion of his reign. He is said to have given up the throne and gone on a pilgrimage to Mecca "in company with the Baudhdhas."³ The limits of the Malayālam country are described, and the neighbouring kingdoms are said to be *Pāñdya*, *Koṅga*, *Tala*, *Waiṇāḍ*, *Punnāḍ*. (The last is a tract of Maisūr, and was ruled by a race of Kshatriyas of whom we have inscriptions.) He divided the Malayālam country into eighteen divisions, constituting their chiefs and making regulations. He gave his sword to the ancestor of the present Zamorin of Calicut. (Chēramān Perumā's⁴ departure for Mecca is said by some to have occurred in A.D. 350. (*Gunderl's Dictionary*.) He sailed from Dharmapattanam, or Calicut. After residing some time at Jeddah he died. Before his death, however, he persuaded an Arab chief to sail for the Malabar Coast with a number of followers in order to establish a Muhammadan colony and convert the inhabitants to that religion. They did so, and mosques were built. Eleven are named.

After some period had elapsed⁵ (duration not mentioned), one of the Malayālam chiefs, Kunnala Kōnēttiri, waged war against his neighbour, the Porallāttiri chief, and defeated him. The Zamorin made Menokki ruler of Porallāttiri and came to terms with the troops and people.

After this follows an account of the founding of the town of Calicut, close to the Zamorin's palace at Tali, by a merchant who had amassed a great fortune in trade with Mecca. Afterwards, while Puntura Kōn was Zamorin, one Koya, a foreigner, settled at the town, which was named after him *Koyikkōlu* (Calicut). Koya assisted the Zamorin in his attainment of increased power.

Shortly after this the Portuguese came to Calicut.

It is unnecessary to continue the sketch further. The *Keralatpati* is a very fair specimen of a native attempt at history. It may contain germs of truth, and it certainly embodies a number of scattered traditions, but in the attempt to weave these into a connected story the author is signally unsuccessful.

MĀNYAKHETA RĀJAS.

(See RĀSHṬRAKṬAS, THE—.)

MĀTANGAS.

That a powerful family of this name existed somewhere in the south in old days is very well known, but very little is known about them. They are mentioned in Sanskrit works as mountaineers—barbarians—and the name occurs in some inscriptions.

¹ Of course this is an absurd anachronism. It is said by some writers to be an interpolation.

² The real date of Śankarāchāryar is about 650 to 700 A.D. (Dr. Burnell's *South Indian Palaeography*, p. 37, and note 4. Also his "*Sāmarādhāna Brāhmaṇa*," Vol. I, Prof. p. ii. n.) He flourished 800 years before "Anagundi Krishna Rāya," or Krishnaadeva Rāya of Vijayanagara.

³ Other accounts relate that he died. Pāchu Mutata, in his *Kerala-viśēsha-māhātmya*, gives a full account of the fables. He states that Bān Perumā (see above, *End List*, No. 1) was converted to Buddhism by Buddhist priests from China, and that he went with them to China after four years' reign.

⁴ The author of the "History of Travancore" states that this last Chēramān Perumā's name was Bhaskara Ravivarma, and that he was one of the sovereigns who signed the grant to the Jews of Cochin. According to Dr. Burnell this would be in the eighth century A.D.

⁵ This is generally believed to mark the close of a monarchy and the commencement of government by a Brahmanical aristocracy, the country being divided. The natives call it the period of the Tamburan Rājas.

"The first inscription . . . that gives us any extensive insight into the early history of these parts (the Northern Kanarese Districts and the Western Dakhan) is a stone tablet at the Meguti temple at Aihole, the ancient Ayyavole or Āryapura in the Kaladgi District. It is of the time of the Western Chalukya king Pulikesi II, and is dated Śaka 556 (A.D. 634-5).¹ From it we learn that at the time of the advent of the Chalukyas, the dominant families in this part of the country, whom one by one the Chalukyas subjugated and dispossessed, were the Nalas, the Mauryas, the Kadambas, the *Mātangas*, and the Kātachchuris" (Mr. Fleet's "*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*," pp. 5, 6.)

They are mentioned in an earlier inscription of Mangalīśā (A.D. 567-8—610). Mr. Fleet writes (*id.*, p. 10): "*Mātanga* means 'a Chāndāla, a man of the lowest caste, an outcaste, a Kirāta mountaineer, a barbarian'; and the *Mādigas* . . . usually call themselves *Mātāngi-makkalu*, *i.e.*, 'the children of Mātāngi or Durgā,' who is their goddess. It is probable, therefore, that the *Mātangas* of this inscription were some aboriginal family of but little real power, and not of sufficient importance to have left any records of themselves."

MAURYAS.

"The Nalas and the Mauryas are mentioned in connection with Kirttivarmā I, who was the father of Pulikesi II, and whose reign terminated in Śaka 489 (A.D. 567-8). . . . Of the Mauryas, all the information that we have, furnished in the same inscription, is that they were a reigning family in the Konkana It is not at all improbable that their capital was the Puri, or 'the city, the goddess of the fortunes of the western ocean,' which is mentioned in the verse immediately following that in which their subjugation is recorded, and that this is the same town as the Puri which, in the eleventh century A.D., was the capital of the Silāhāras of the Konkana. These Mauryas were perhaps descendants of the Maurya dynasty of Pātāliputra,² which was founded by Chandragupta, the Sandroocottus of the Greeks, in the fourth century B.C., and of descendants of which we seem to have some still more recent traces in Western India in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries A.D. in the *Mahāmāndalesavaras* or great feudatory nobles of the Gutta family, or the lineage of Chandragupta, whose inscriptions are found at and in the neighbourhood of Chaudāmpur in the Dhārwad District, and at Halebid in Maisur, and who were feudatories of the Western Chalukya Kings and their successors." (Mr. Fleet's "*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*," pp. 6, 7.)

NALAS.

(See above under MĀTAṄGAR.)

We hear of the Nalas as a nation or tribe opposed to the Chalukyas in the reign of Kirttivarmā I, *i.e.*, before A.D. 566; and they are mentioned again in an inscription of Jayasinhā III (A.D. 1018—1040) of the Western Chalukyas (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VIII, 10), but only as a traditional foe of that sovereign's ancestors. Beyond this, nothing, I believe, is known of them. (Mr. Fleet's "*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*," p. 6.)

"NAVĀBS OF THE KARṆĀṬAKA" OR "NABOBS OF ARCOT."

1. Zu-l-faqār 'Alī Khān.

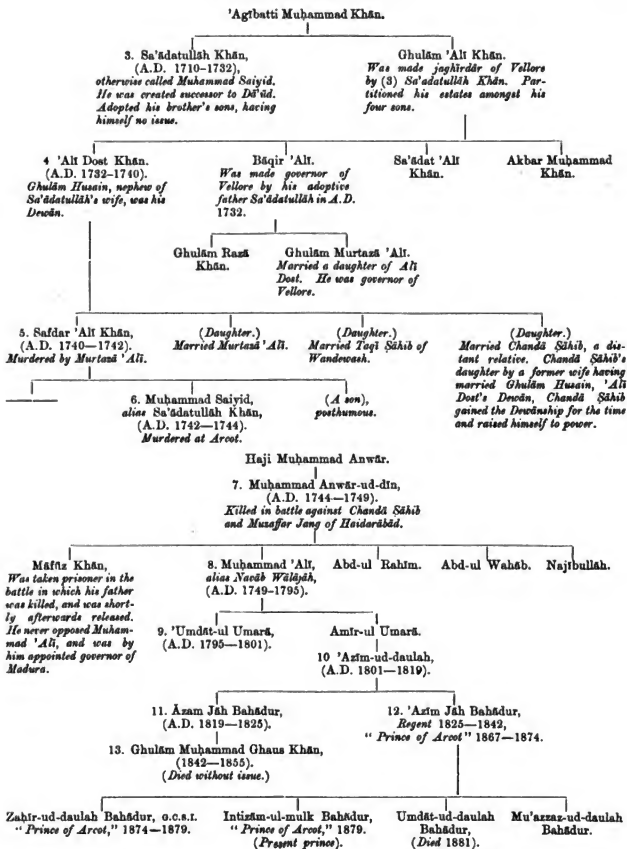
Son of Anūd Khān. Created Navāb by Aurangzīb, and made subject to the Subahdār of the Dakhan. Governed from A.D. 1692 to 1703.

2. Ds'nd Khān.

Son of Kisar Khān. Was appointed successor to Zu-l-faqār 'Alī and ruled from A.D. 1703 till 1710, when he was made Commander-in-Chief at Delhi.

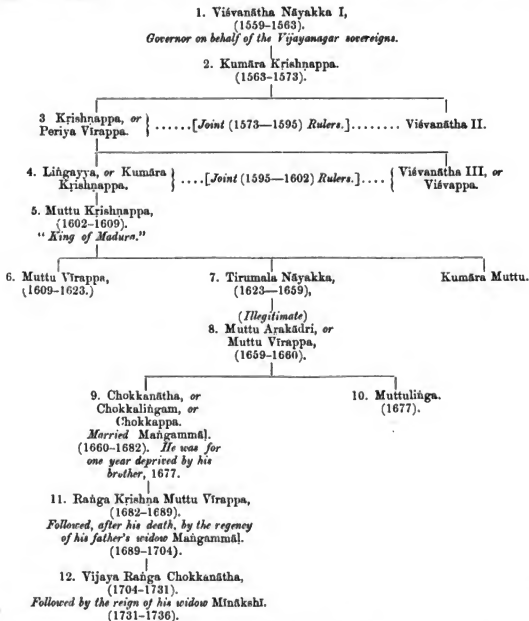
¹ *Third Archaeological Report Western India*, p. 129, and *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. VIII, p. 237.

² See above, page 146.



NĀYAKKAS OF MADURA.

The previous history of the ancient kingdom of the Pāndiyans, of which Madura was the capital, will be found under the head of the "Pāndiyans." Madura fell finally into the hands of the Nayakka Generals of Vijayanagar in 1559 A.D., who speedily constituted themselves into an independent dynasty, acknowledging, however, the Rājas of Vijayanagar as their suzerains. The following is the genealogy of the family:—



In 1736 the Musalmāns got possession of the kingdom of Madura.

I now proceed to give a rough sketch of the reigns of these princes. For full particulars Mr. Nelson's "*Madura Country; A Manual*" should be referred to. All that follows is taken from it.

1. VIŚVANĀTHA NĀYAKKA (1559—1563).—Either during or after the government of the three Nāyakkas who ruled Madura after the year 1558 (see below, p. 224) a Pāndiyan prince, Chandrasekhara Pāndiyan was placed on the throne, but the Chola king of Tanjore, Viraśekhara, made war and seized the Pāndiyan kingdom. Chandrasekhara fled to Vijayanagar, and the pseudo-Rāya, Rāma Rāja, acting for the real Rāya, Sadāśiva, in captivity, sent a general, by name Kōṭiya Nāgama Nāyakka, to drive

out the Choias. He did so and got possession of Madura, but instead of putting the Pāṇḍiyan king on the throne he began to administer the country for himself. The Rāya, indignant, sent an army under Nāgama's own son, Viśvanātha, to reduce the rebel. Viśvanātha defeated Nāgama, took him prisoner, and proceeded to rule the country. Ārya Nāyaka Mudaliyar, *alias* Āryanātha, the builder of the thousand-pillared *maṇḍapam* in Madura, and a justly celebrated man, came to Madura with Viśvanātha and gave him great assistance. Viśvanātha nominally placed Chandrasekhara Pāṇḍiyan on the throne, but really governed for himself. He made Āryanātha his commander-in-chief and prime minister under the title of *Dalavay*. The country was wisely governed, fortifications were carried on, temples rebuilt, channels dug, villages erected, and cultivation extended even as far north as the Trichinopoly fort, then belonging to Tanjore. Viśvanātha induced the Tanjore Rāja to exchange Trichinopoly for Vallam, and thus the former became part of the kingdom of Madura. Its rock was fortified, and improved communications were opened.

Soon after this, Āryanātha, who had gone to settle the Tinnervely country, found himself successfully opposed by five chiefs, who called themselves the "five Pāṇḍavas," and who seem to have possessed considerable power in the south. Viśvanātha, therefore, went south to the aid of his general, but in vain. It is said that Viśvanātha, finding his armies unable to effect the conquest of his enemies, challenged the five chiefs to a personal contest, five to one, on condition that the defeated party should retire from the contest. They accepted, but chivalrously demanded that only one of their number should represent them. In the combat which ensued, Viśvanātha killed his man, and the four survivors honorably carried out their promise and left the country. The Nāyaka was therefore left undisputed chief of the south. He gave *Pālaiyama* to seventy-two chiefs by way of settling the country. Viśvanātha died December 1563, and his son succeeded.

2. KUMĀRA KRISHNAPPA (1563—1573). The Poligar Dambichechi Nāyaka revolted at a time when Āryanātha was away north looking after some refractory Musalmāns, but the insurrection was quelled and the rebel chief killed.

Āryanātha appears to have been the real ruler of the country. Several new public works were carried out, and some temples and villages were built.

It is alleged—but the story wants proof—that Kumāra Krishnappa invaded Ceylon and defeated the Kaṇḍian troops; that in a second battle which took place, the king of Kaṇḍi in person led his troops, but was killed and his army defeated; and that Kumāra Krishnappa then seized Kaṇḍi, and established his own brother-in-law as governor there. He died 1573.

3. KRISHNAPPA (OR PERIYA VIRAPPA) AND VIŚVANĀTHA II.—Joint rulers (1573—1595). These were sons of Kumāra Krishnappa. They were enthroned by Āryanātha, and were entirely under his control. A rebellion by a chief styled the "Mahāvilivāna Rāja," probably a Pāṇḍiyan, was quelled. The brothers governed jointly. They strengthened Trichinopoly and Chidambaram. Probably Viśvanātha II died first, for on Krishnappa's death in 1595 the latter's two sons succeeded.

4. LĪNGAYYA (OR KUMĀRA KRISHNAPPA II) AND VIŚVAPPA (OR VIŚVANĀTHA III).—Joint rulers (1595—1602). During the reign of these brothers the country flourished. Āryanātha died 1600. Viśvanātha probably died before his brother. Līngayya died 1602.

His uncle, Kastūri Raṅgayya, seized the government, but was murdered after a week, and Līngayya's son, Muttu Krishnappa, obtained the throne.

5. MUTTU KRISHNAPPA (1602—1609).—He re-established the ancient Marava dynasty of the Setupati chiefs of Rāmnād (*see below*, p. 227). Christianity spread largely in the country, taught by the great Jesuit Missionaries headed by Robert de Nobilibus, who arrived at Madura in 1606, and proclaimed himself to be a celebrated *Sanyāsi* from Rome. Muttu Krishnappa died in 1609, leaving three sons, Muttu Virappa, Tirumala, and Kumāra Muttu.¹

6. MUTTU VIRAPPA (1609—1623).—In his reign there was a small war with Tanjore, and some slight unimportant incursions of predatory bands from Maisūr. The spread of Christianity was checked. He resided at Trichinopoly.

7. TIRUMALA NĀYAKKA (1623—1659).—This is the great Tirumala, otherwise called "Mahārāja-Manya-Rāja-Śrī Tirumala Śevāri Nāyaṇi Ayyalu Garu." He left Trichinopoly for Madura and took up his permanent residence there. The great temples and palaces at Madura were built. He determined to shake off the Vijayanagar yoke and become independent. An invasion by armies from Maisūr was stopped at Dindigul by the Dalavay Rāmappayya, who pursued the enemy into Maisūr and

¹ Muḥammad Sharif Hanafi, who wrote his *Majlis-i-Salāṭin* in A. D. 1628 (Sir H. Elliot's *History of India*, VII, 139), states that when, on one occasion, he visited Madura, the ruler of that place died after a few days, and all his wives (seven hundred in number) destroyed themselves on his funeral pyre. This was probably Muttu Krishnappa. He further states that in his day there was "not a single Musalman" in the Madura country. The statement, however, sounds almost incredible.

stormed one of their principal fortresses. Robert De Nobilibus reappeared at Madura in 1623. Then ensued a war in the Rāmnād country with the Setupati, in which Tirumala was not very successful. In spite of his desires for independence Tirumala had always acknowledged the supremacy of the Rāyas of Vijayanagar, and used to send presents to his suzerain. But in 1637 his want of loyalty seems to have become known, for on the death of the then Rāya, his son declared war against Tirumala. Tirumala was joined by the Nāyakkas of Tanjore and Giñji. The Rāya marched on Giñji, but the Musalmāns, at Tirumala's suggestion, invaded the territories of Vijayanagar, and in the war which ensued greatly extended their conquests. They then turned against the Rāya's southern tributaries, and Tirumala had to flee to Madura. The Muhammadans invaded him there and the capital was surrendered without a blow. Tirumala then made an alliance with the Muhammadans of Golkopda, who ravaged Maisūr and the remaining territories of Vijayanagar. In revenge for his treacherous conduct the Uḍaiyar of Maisūr attacked Tirumala and a vindictive war followed, closing, after varied fortunes, with a victory on the side of Madura in 1659. Tirumala died the same year.

There is a strong probability that he was foully murdered by the Brahmans. Mr. Nelson narrates the various legends of his death (pp. 139, 142).

Tirumala was supposed to have had a strong leaning to Christianity.

Kumāra Muttu, the rightful heir, was some how induced to waive his claims, and the illegitimate son of Tirumala, Muttu Arakādrī, succeeded.

8. MUTTU ARĀKĀDRĪ OF MUTTU VĪRAPPA (1659—1660).—He determined to rid the country of the Muhammadans, and accordingly fortified Trichinopoly very strongly. The Muhammadans seized Tanjore and other places, and eventually besieged Trichinopoly. But their attack failed and they retired. The Nāyaka died in 1660 and was succeeded by his son, —

9. CHOKKANĀTHA, *alias* CHOKKALĪŅGA, *alias* CHOKKAPPA (1660—1677, 1678—1682).—He was sixteen years old when he came to the throne, and unfortunately fell into the hands of unscrupulous ministers who tried to dethrone him, but the young prince outwitted them, himself seized the government, and put himself at the head of his army. The traitors fled to Tanjore. He besieged them there and defeated them. The Tanjore Nāyaka submitted. In 1663-64 another Muhammadan invasion occurred, signalized by an unsuccessful attack on Trichinopoly and by fearful massacres of innocent villagers. Chokkanātha then marched against the Tanjore Nāyaka Vijaya Raghava, in revenge for his having assisted the Muhammadans, and the latter was defeated and reduced to submission. Not long after this Chokkanātha made an unsuccessful attack on his vassal, the Setupati, who had rebelled. In 1674 Tanjore was again invaded, reduced, and Rāja Vijaya Raghava slain with almost all his family. The romantic story of his gallant death will be found in Mr. Nelson's work, pp. 191, 193. Alagiri Nāyaka was made Governor of Tanjore. In 1675 Chokkanātha married Maṅgamāl, who afterwards became famous in history and gave himself up to private enjoyments, living at Trichinopoly and neglecting the government which was carried on by his brother Muttu Arakādrī. The ministers soon began to intrigue with Arakādrī at Madura and they at last induced the latter to declare his independence. At the same time, the Muhammadans in alliance with Ekōji (the Mahratta, half brother of the great Śivāji) and with a refugee Tanjore prince, descended on Tanjore and seized it. They then seized almost all the Madura territory, Chokkanātha being quite given up to lethargy. This was in 1676 (?)¹ At last he roused himself and prepared to attack the Muhammadans in Tanjore. The King of Maisūr also made preparations for an attack on Madura, and Śivāji made a terrible raid to the south, but was stopped by floods in the Coleroon and compelled to return. During his absence the Muhammadans of Tanjore attacked Śivāji's general, who was left in charge of Giñji and the country around, but were defeated. Chokkanātha then advanced to Tanjore, but either from terror or sheer lethargy remained inactive. Śivāji's armies safely returned to garrison the city and Chokkanātha returned to Trichinopoly. Śivāji fortified Giñji, and settled in Vellore. In 1677 the Rāja of Maisūr invaded Madura, and the ministers dethroned and imprisoned Chokkanātha. They set up in his place his brother—

10. MUTTU LAŅGAFFA (1677).—This prince, however, only reigned a few months when he was deposed and Chokkanātha restored. Chokkanātha remained very subservient to Muhammadan influence. In 1680 the armies of Maisūr invested Trichinopoly, and other of the Nāyaka's enemies pressed in to attack him, so that at one period no less than four armies surrounded Trichinopoly—(1) Maisūr, (2) the Maravās of Rāmnād, (3) the Mahrattas, and (4) the Tanjore Muhammadans. The Maravās and the Muhammadans remained inactive. The Mahrattas attacked and utterly defeated the troops of Maisūr under the walls of the city, and, flushed with victory, seized the whole country round. In a few days Chokkanātha, bereft of all his possessions except Trichinopoly, died broken hearted. He was succeeded by his son—

¹ Dr. Burnell considers the date doubtful. (*South-Indian Palaeography*, p. 66, note 4.)

11. RAṆGA KRISHNA MUTTU VIRAPPA (1682—1689).—The whole country was now in a state of anarchy. Ēkōji, now chief of Tanjore, seized and sequestered all the temple property and lands. Śivāji was succeeded in Giñji by his son Śambuji, a tyrant. The territories of Madura were split up into fragments and actually shared by five powers—(1) The Nāyakka, (2) Maisūr, (3) The Rāmnād Setupati, (4) Śambuji of Giñji, (5) Ēkōji of Tanjore. Slowly things got better and the Nāyakka of Madura got more and more free from Maisūr, while he recovered possession of the capital and recovered the lands seized by the Setupati. The other powers were distracted by local dissensions and rebellions. The Nāyakka governed well and energetically. In 1686 the Setupati rebelled against Madura, and his troops, aided by Tanjore, were successful; but the war was not pursued. Shortly afterwards the Nāyakka died of small-pox. His widow, Muttammāl, gave birth to a posthumous son, and then killed herself.

REGENCY OF MAṄGAMMĀL, Chokkanātha's widow (1688—1704).—Maṅgammāl was charitable but unscrupulous. She protected all religions, Christian as well as Hindu. In 1693 the Setupati of Rāmnād tortured and put to death the Jesuit Priest DeBritto. In 1698 Maṅgammāl's army, going to collect tribute from Travancore, was defeated there. It is said that she therefore declared war against Travancore and was victorious, but the statement requires corroboration. The Dutch of Tuticorin, in 1700, acquired the monopoly of the pearl fisheries from the Nāyakka. Desultory war with Tanjore (1700). Bouchet, the priest, was very well received at court. Some Tanjore cavalry being very troublesome, the Madura Dalavāy Narasappayya defeated them when they were in disorder, and ravaged the territory of Tanjore completely. The Tanjore minister, however, bought off the Madura troops. In 1701 Madura and Tanjore combined against Maisūr, but war was averted. The Dalavāy Narasappayya was defeated and killed in a battle against the Setupati in 1702. The young Nāyakka prince now came of age (1704 or 1705), and a party being formed against Maṅgammāl, she was starved to death.¹

12. VIJAYA RAṆGA CHOKKANĀTHA (1701—1731).—There was a terrible famine and a fearful flood in 1709, and another famine in 1710. It continued for ten years, only ceasing in 1720. In that year the Pudukōttai Tondamān revolted against his liege lord the Setupati of Rāmnād, who, on the march against his rebellious vassal, died, and a struggle ensued for the Rāmnād musnud. It ended in one of the claimants being killed and the other enthroned (see below, p. 230). He reigned till 1729, and was then defeated, carried to Tanjore, and imprisoned. The territory of Rāmnād was divided, Tanjore taking part and part being given to one of the successful rivals of the late Setupati. This was the Śivagaṅga territory. The remainder was left under his other rival, who became Setupati. The Nāyakka died in 1731 without issue.

MINĀKSHĪ (1731—1736).—Vijaya Raṅga Chokkanātha's widow, Minākshī, adopted the son of Vaṅgāru Tirumala, who, however, laid claim to the throne as of right. His faction made an attempt to kill the Rāni at Trichinopoly, but were defeated. In 1734 the Muḥammadans under Śafdar 'Alī Khan ravaged the country, as well as Tanjore, Travancore, and the Western Coast. Vaṅgāru Tirumala induced Śafdar 'Alī to make a fictitious award declaring him king. This was done and Chandā Śāhib was left to enforce it. The Rāni was frightened and bought over Chandā Śāhib for an enormous sum to her side, and Vaṅgāru Tirumala retired to Madura. Chandā Śāhib also retired, but returned in 1736, and the Rāni placed herself entirely in his hands. He sent troops against Vaṅgāru Tirumala at Dindigul and Madura. They were victorious and entered Madura, Vaṅgāru Tirumala fleeing to Śivagaṅga. Madura now being in the hands of Chandā Śāhib, he seized the sovereignty, and Minākshī killed herself in despair. This event put an end for ever to the Hindu Government of Madura.

Chandā Śāhib remained in possession, and Vaṅgāru Tirumala, too weak to do anything himself, called in the Satāra Mahrattas to his aid. In 1739, therefore, Raghūji Bhoṣlā marched with an immense force to Madura. The Muḥammadans were defeated with great slaughter and Dost 'Alī, father of Śafdar 'Alī, was killed. The Mahrattas then besieged Trichinopoly, stormed it, and took Chandā Śāhib prisoner to Satāra (1741). The kingdom of Madura was thus left in a state of anarchy.

CONCLUDING SCENES.

Morāri Rāu was left in charge of Trichinopoly by the Mahrattas (1741), while another Mahratta chief administered the State of Madura. In 1743 the whole was yielded up to the Nizām on his invasion. The Nizām extended his protection to Vaṅgāru Tirumala, but the latter was shortly afterwards poisoned. His son returned to Madura, but never attempted to regain the throne. In 1748 Muḥammad 'Alī seized

¹ Mr. Walhouse gives us a legend connected with the reign of Maṅgammāl in *Ind. Ant.* X, 366.

Trichinopoly and proclaimed himself Navāb of Arcot. Chandā Śāhib made war on him with the help of the French, Muḥammad 'Alī making an alliance with the English. Chandā Śāhib was victorious (1751). Muḥammad 'Alī attempted to gain possession of Madura, and the English tried to storm the place, but were unsuccessful. The Madura chief, however, sold the city to Maisūr, and the English under Captain Cope returned and took possession. They were driven out by troops from Rāmnād, and the Setupati placed on the throne of Madura the young adopted son of Rāṇī Minākshī (1753). There was complete confusion for two years. In 1755 Muḥammad 'Alī sent another expedition against Madura, with the help of some English troops. The city was given up on their arrival, and garrisoned with Europeans, a Muḥammadan being installed as Governor. Much confusion followed, ending in 1758 in the English obtaining permanent possession of Madura. A desultory war with refractory Polegars and Kallans ensued. In 1760 Haidar 'Alī made an attempt on Madura and Tinnevely, but it was unsuccessful. Muḥammad Yūsuf, the Governor of Madura, exacted tribute from the Polegars and from Travancore, and overran Rāmnād and Śivagaṅga. But as he kept all the tribute for himself and paid nothing to the English or to Muḥammad 'Alī, his chief, he was seized and hanged for treason (1763). Another Muḥammadan was placed in charge, with English officers to watch and help him. This went on till 1772. Then ensued the invasion of the Carnatic by Haidar (1780) and the revolt of the Polegars. In 1783 Colonel Fullarton marched down, quieted the whole country, and finally subjugated it. It was thereafter administered solely by the English. Mr. McLeod was appointed "Collector of Madura" in 1790, and ever since then the country has remained an English possession.

NIZĀM SHĀHI DYNASTY OF AḤMADNAGAR.

(See DAKHAṆ, Muḥammadan Kings of the—.)

NIZĀMS OF HAIDARĀBĀD.

(See HAIDARĀBĀD.)

ORANGAL, SOVEREIGNS OF—.

(See GAṆĀPATIS of Orāṅgal.)

ORISSA, KINGS OF—.

The following list is taken *in extenso* from Dr. W. W. Hunter's "Orissa," Appendix vii. The dates must not be relied on, those for the earlier portion at least being purely fabulous, and the whole professedly depending on native chronicles, about the most unsound basis imaginable. I give the list simply as it stands, and because I happen to know of no other. Dr. Hunter himself states that the chronicle, being taken from Hindu sources, does not truly represent the facts of Orissan history after the Musalmān conquest in 1568. The chronicle is based on the palm-leaf records of the Jagannātha temple (Dr. Hunter's "Orissa," Vol. I, p. 199) as digested in the *Purushottama Chandrikā* by Bābu Bhabānī-charan Bāndopādhyāya, collated with Mr. Stirling's Essay in the *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. XV (Ed. 1825), and his posthumous paper in the *Bengal Asiatic Society's Journal*, Vol. VI, Part II, 1837. I have not attempted to correct the spelling.

B. C.

- "3101—3089. YUDHISHTHIR, a monarch of the *Mahābhārata*, of the lunar race of Delhi. Reigned 12 years. [According to Stirling (*Asiatic Researches*, Vol. XV), 3095—3083 B. C.]
- "3089—2358. PARIKSHIT, a monarch of the *Mahābhārata*, of the lunar race of Delhi. Reigned 731 years. (According to Stirling, 3083—2326 B. C.)
- "2358—1807. JANMEJAYA, a monarch of the *Mahābhārata*, and the patron of that work; sprung from the lunar race of Delhi. Reigned 551 years. (According to Stirling, 2326—1810 B. C.)

B.C.

- " 1807—1407. SANKAR DEVA. Reigned 400 years. (According to Stirling, 1810—1400 B.C.)
- " 1407—1037. GAUTAM DEVA. Extended the Kingdom of Orissa to the Godavari river. Reigned 370 years. (According to Stirling, 1400—1027 B.C.)
- " 1037— 822. MAHENDRA DEVA. Founded the town of Rajmahendri (Rajahmundry) as his capital. Reigned 215 years. (According to Stirling, 1027—812 B.C.)
- " 822— 688. ISHTA DEVA. Reigned 134 years. (According to Stirling, 812—678 B.C.)
- " 688— 538. SEVAK DEVA. Reigned 150 years. (According to Stirling, 678—528 B.C.)
- " 538— 421. BAJRA DEVA. In this reign Orissa was invaded by Yavanas from Mārwār, from Delhi, and from Babul Des—the last supposed to be Iran (Persia) and Cabul. According to the palm-leaf chronicle the invaders were repulsed. Reigned 117 years. (According to Stirling, 528—421 B.C.)
- " 421— 306. NARSINGH DEVA. Reigned 115 years. Another chief from the far north invaded the country during this reign, but he was defeated, and the Orissa prince reduced a great part of the Delhi Kingdom. The monarch evacuated the tank at Dantan near Jaleswar, which exists at this day. (According to Stirling, this prince was called Sarasankha, and reigned 421—306 B.C.)
- " 306— 184. MANKRISHNA DEVA. Reigned 122 years. Yavanas from Kashmir invaded the country, but were driven back after many battles. (According to Stirling, this king was called Hansa, and reigned 306—184 B.C.)
- " 184— 57. BHOJ DEVA; a great prince, who drove back a Yavana invasion, and is said to have subdued all India. Reigned 127 years. (Stirling's date here coincides with that of the palm-leaf record. . . .)
- " B.C. 57 to A.D. 78. Two reigns, that of VIKRAMADITYA and his brother SAKADITYA. Neither the Purūshottama Chandrikā nor Stirling give separate dates for these reigns, but the two extended over 135 years. Vikramaditya made himself master of all India, but was slain by a rebel conqueror from Southern India, named Śālīvāhan, identified as his brother Sakāditya, who succeeded him. The current or Sakābda era dates from the end of this reign, 77-78 A.D. During the above fourteen reigns 3179 (or, according to Stirling, 3173) years of the Kali Yuga elapsed.

A.D.

- " 78— 143. KARMARJIT DEVA; reigned 65 years.
- " 143— 194. HATKESWAR DEVA; reigned 51 years.
- " 194— 237. BIR BHUVAN DEVA; reigned 43 years. (According to Stirling, the name of this prince was Tribhuvan.)
- " 237— 282. NIRMAL DEVA; reigned 45 years.
- " 282— 319. BHIM DEVA; reigned 37 years.
- " 319— 323. SOBHAN DEVA. During this reign of 4 years, the maritime invasion and conquest of Orissa by the Yavanas under Red-Arm (Rakta Bāhu) took place. The king fled with the sacred image of Jagannāth, and with those of his brother and sister, Balbhadrā and Subhadrā, and buried them in a cave at Sonpur. . . . The lawful prince perished in the jungle, and the Yavanas ruled in his stead. (According to Stirling, the reign commenced 318 A.D.)
- " 323— 328. CHANDRA DEVA, who, however, was only a nominal king, as the Yavanas were completely masters of the country. They put him to death in A.D. 328. (Stirling calls this prince Indra Deva.)
- " 328— 474. YAVANA occupation of Orissa, 146 years. (According to Stirling, these Yavanas were Buddhists.) . . .
- " 474— 526. YAYATI KESARI, who expelled the Yavanas and founded the Kesari or Lion dynasty. Reigned 52 years. This prince brought back the image of Jagannāth to Puri, and commenced the temple-city to Śiva at Bhuvaneswar. His capital was at Jājpur. (According to Stirling, he reigned from 473 to 520 A.D.)
- " 526— 583. SŪRYYA KESARI; reigned 57 years.
- " 583— 623. ANANTA KESARI; reigned 40 years. (According to Stirling, this and the previous reign extended from 520 to 617 A.D.)

A.D.

- "623— 677. ALABU KESARI, who completed the temple of Bhuvanewar, reigned 54 years. (According to Stirling, he was called Lalat Indra Kesari, and began to reign 617 A.D.)
- With the exception of five kings, Stirling does not give the names of the other monarchs of the Kesari dynasty from Lalat Indra Kesari to the extinction of the line. He merely says that thirty-two uninteresting reigns followed, extending over a period of 455 years. The Palm-Leaf Records, however, give the names of forty princes. Only three of the five kings referred to by Stirling can be identified in the list.
- "677— 693. KANAK KESARI; reigned 16 years.
 "693— 701. BIR KESARI; reigned 8 years.
 "701— 706. PADMA KESARI; reigned 5 years.
 "706— 715. BRIDHA KESARI; reigned 9 years.
 "715— 726. BATA KESARI; reigned 11 years.
 "726— 738. GAJA KESARI; reigned 12 years.
 "738— 740. BASANTA KESARI; reigned 2 years.
 "740— 754. GANDHARVA KESARI; reigned 14 years.
 "754— 763. JANMEJAYA KESARI; reigned 9 years.
 "763— 778. BHARAT KESARI; reigned 15 years.
 "778— 792. KALI KESARI; reigned 14 years.
 "792— 811. KAMAL KESARI; reigned 19 years.
 "811— 829. KUNDAL KESARI; reigned 18 years; built the temple of Mārkanḍeswar in Puri.
 "829— 846. CHANDRA KESARI; reigned 17 years.
 "846— 865. BIR CHANDRA KESARI; reigned 19 years.
 "865— 875. AMRITA KESARI; reigned 10 years.
 "875— 890. VIJAYA KESARI; reigned 15 years.
 "890— 904. CHANDRAPAL KESARI; reigned 14 years.
 "904— 920. MADHUSUDAN KESARI; reigned 16 years.
 "920— 930. DHARMA KESARI; reigned 10 years.
 "930— 941. JANA KESARI; reigned 11 years.
 "941— 953. NRIPA KESARI. A warlike and ambitious prince, who founded the city of Cattack. Reigned 12 years. (Stirling dates the foundation of Cattack by this prince in 989 A.D.)
- "953— 961. MAKAR KESARI constructed a long and massive stone revetment to protect the city of Cattack from inundation. Reigned 8 years. (Stirling calls this prince Markat Kesari, and places the construction of this work in 1006 A.D.)
- "961— 971. TRIPURA KESARI; reigned 10 years.
 "971— 989. MADHAV KESARI; (according to Stirling) built the fortress of Sārangarh on the south bank of the Kātjuri river, opposite the city of Cattack; reigned 18 years.
 "989— 999. GOBINDA KESARI; reigned 10 years.
 "999—1013. NRITYA KESARI; reigned 14 years.
 "1013—1024. NARSINH KESARI; reigned 11 years.
 "1024—1034. KURMA KESARI; reigned 10 years.
 "1034—1050. MATSYA KESARI; built the great bridge across the Athāranālā, at the entrance to Puri, existing to this day; reigned 16 years.
 "1050—1065. BARAHA KESARI; reigned 15 years.
 "1065—1078. BAMAN KESARI; reigned 13 years.
 "1078—1080. PARASU KESARI; reigned 2 years.
 "1080—1092. CHANDRA KESARI; reigned 12 years.
 "1092—1099. SUJAN KESARI; reigned 7 years.
 "1099—1104. SALINI KESARI; reigned 5 years. His queen built the Nāt Mandir or Dancing Hall of the temple of Bhuvanewar.
 "1104—1107. PURANJAN KESARI; reigned 3 years.
 "1107—1119. VISHNU KESARI; reigned 12 years.
 "1119—1123. INDRA KESARI; reigned 4 years.

A.D.

- " 1123—1132. **SUVARNA KESARI**; reigned 9 years. The Kesari dynasty ended with this prince, who died childless, and was succeeded by Chorganga, a king from the south. . . . Another Palm-Leaf Record, containing a list of the kings of Orissa, and kept by a Brahman family of Puri, gives a different account of the extinction of the line. It states that Basudeva Bahampati, a powerful officer of the Orissa Court, having been driven from the royal presence, went to the Carnatic, and instigated Chorganga of that country to invade Orissa, which he did, conquering Cattack, and establishing a new dynasty. (According to Stirling, thirty-six princes of the Kesari line ruled over Orissa, 473—1131 A.D., of whom, however, he only gives the names of nine. One of these, Barujya Kesari, is said to have quadrupled the land-tax, and another, Surajya Kesari, to have reduced it to the old rate.)
- " 1132—1152. **CHORGANGA**,¹ the founder of the Gangavansa dynasty; reigned 20 years. His memory is preserved by the name of a quarter in Puri city, called the Churang Sai, and also by a tank in that town bearing the same name. (Stirling places this reign 1131—1151 A.D.)
- " 1152—1166. **GANGESWAR**.—His territories are said to have extended from the Ganges to the Godavari, and to have included five royal cities, Jajpur, Chaudwar, Amaravati, Chatna, and Biranasi, or Cattack. As a penance for a crime, he excavated a splendid tank called Kausalya Gangs, between Pippli and Khuridha. (According to Stirling, he ascended the throne 1151 A.D.)
- " 1166—1171. **EKJATAKAM DEVA**; reigned 5 years.
- " 1171—1175. **MADAN MAHADEVA**; reigned 4 years.
- " 1175—1202. **ANANG BHIM DEO**, one of the greatest of the Orissa kings. He made a survey of his whole kingdom, measuring it with reeds; and built the present temple of Jagannath. Reigned 27 years. (According to Stirling, he ascended the throne in 1174 A.D.)
- " 1202—1237. **RAJRAJESWAR DEVA**; reigned 35 years. (Stirling places his death in 1236 A.D.)
- " 1237—1282. **LANGULIYA NARSINH**; reigned 45 years; built the great Sun Temple at Kanarak on the sea. (The Black Pagoda.)
- " 1282—1307. **KESARI NARSINI**; reigned 25 years. This prince filled up the bed of the river Balagandi, which ran between the temple and the country-house of Jagannath, and which obstructed the cars that carried the idols at the great festival. Previously a double set of cars had been required for the conveyance of the images. (According to Stirling, this prince was called Kabir Narsingh, and erected the bridge across the Atharanala at the entrance to Puri; and the bridge which the Temple Records ascribe to Matsya Kesari, who reigned 1034—1050.)
- " 1307—1327. **PRATAB NARSINH**; reigned 20 years.
- " 1327—1329. **GATIKANTA NARSINH**; reigned 2 years.
- " 1329—1330. **KAPIL NARSINH**; reigned 1 year.
- " 1330—1337. **SANKHA BHASUR**; reigned 7 years.
- " 1337—1361. **SANKHA BASUDEVA**; reigned 24 years.
- " 1361—1382. **BALI BASUDEVA**; reigned 22 years.
- " 1382—1401. **BIR BASUDEVA**; reigned 19 years.
- " 1401—1414. **KALI BASUDEVA**; reigned 13 years.
- " 1414—1429. **NENGATANTA BASUDEVA**; reigned 15 years.
- " 1429—1452. **NETRA BASUDEVA**; reigned 23 years.
- " 1452—1479. **KAPILENDRA DEVA**, originally a common herd-boy, tending the flocks of his Brahman master, but afterwards raised to the throne. Reigned 27 years.

¹ Who was this Chorganga? Granting that the dates of this Orissan chronology are not quite certain, a certain liberty may be allowed us in selecting. Nothing can be considered reliable as yet, but we know of a traditional son of Kulottunga I of the Chola dynasty, by name Sarangadharma, while Chorganga of Orissa appears to be known also as *Sarangga*, or *Choranga*. Kulottunga I died in A.D. 1113. Two copper-plate inscriptions from the Kalinga country (Nos. 213 and 219 of the *List of Copper-plates* given above, pp. 31, 33) mention grants made by "Anantavarna Chola Gaṅgadeva," or "Chodaganga alias Anantavarnadeva," whose *abhisheka* took place in A.D. 1077, and who was alive in A.D. 1119. Whoever he was, this Orissan Chorganga certainly came from the south. Mr. Rice thinks that Chorganga was one of the Kogga line, but I think this is doubtful, or at any rate that as yet there is no proof.

A.D.

- " 1479—1504. PURUSHOTTAMA DEVA.¹—The king of Conjevaram refused to marry his daughter to this prince, on the ground of the Orissa Dynasty holding the office of Sweeper to Jagannath. Purushottama accordingly invaded the southern country, defeated the Conjevaram king, and carried off his daughter, whom he swore should be married to a sweeper, in revenge for her father's refusal. The minister to whom he entrusted the execution of his order, brought forth the princess at the next great festival of Jagannath, as the king himself was publicly performing his lowly office before the god, and presented her in marriage to his master.
- " 1504—1532. PRATAB RUDRA DEVA; reigned 28 years. A learned man, deeply versed in the Śāstras. His reign was disturbed by theological discussions as to the merits of the Buddhist and Brāhmanical religions.² Stories are told of how sometimes one, sometimes the other, of these religions obtained supremacy over the mind of the prince, and how the followers of each were persecuted by turns. The great Vishnuvite reformer Chaitanya visited Puri during this reign, and finally converted the king to the Vaidik faith. The temple of Barāha at Jāipur was constructed by this king; and the annalists state that he extended his conquests as far as Cape Comorin, capturing the city of Vizianagaram *en route*. The Afghans, however, made incursions into Orissa and plundered Puri, the idols being removed and secreted beforehand. (According to Stirling he reigned 1503—1524 A.D.)
- " 1532—1533. KALUYA DEVA, son of the last-mentioned king. Reigned one year, when he was murdered by Gobind Bidyādhār, the Prime Minister. (According to Stirling 1524—1529.)
- " 1533—1534. KATHARUYA DEVA, THE LAST OF THE GAṄGAVAMSA LINE, brother of the previous king, like him assassinated by Gobind Bidyādhār, who now ascended the throne, after murdering all of the royal blood.
- " 1534—1541. GOBIND BIDYADHAR; reigned 7 years. Disputes with the Muhammadans as to the possession of Rajmahendri. (According to Stirling he began to reign 1533 A.D.)
- " 1541—1549. CHAKRA PRATAB; reigned 8 years.
- " 1549—1550. NARSINH JANA; reigned 1 year.
- " 1550—1551. RAGHU RAM CHHOTEA; reigned 1 year.
- " 1551—1559. MUKUND DEVA, or Telingā Mukund Deva; reigned 8 years. The last of the independent kings of Orissa, and a man of great courage and ability. He constructed a large landing-place (ghāt) on the Hughli at Tribeni, near the town of Hughli. During his reign Kalāpahār, the general of the Muhammadan king of Bengal, invaded the province with a large force. The Orissa king was defeated and slain in a battle outside the walls of the capital, Jāipur, and the monarchy overthrown, A.D. 1559. (According to Stirling, 1555 A.D.) Kalā Pahār plundered the holy city of Puri. . . .
- " 1559—1578, or 1568—1578. An anarchy of 19 years, after which Rām Chandra Deva, the son of the prime minister of the previous reign, was elected to the throne. During the anarchy the Afghan Governor of Orissa, Dāūd Khān, invaded Bengal, but was defeated by the Mughuls under Munim Khān, and the province was annexed to the Mughul Empire. (According to Stirling the anarchy lasted 1558—1579 A.D.)
- " 1578—1607. RĀM CHANDRA DEVA, the first prince of the present family of Khurdhā, reigned 29 years. Rājā Todār Mall, Akbar's general and afterwards prime minister, was deputed to restore order in Orissa. He confirmed the native prince on the throne, but towards the end of this reign the province was disturbed by a rival claimant, who appealed to the Emperor Akbar. Rājā Mān Sinh, another Hindu general of the Mughul Empire, was sent to adjust the quarrel, which he managed amicably by bestowing on the claimant the fort of Al and its dependencies. (According to Stirling the reign lasted 1580—1609 A.D.)
- " 1607—1628. PURUSHOTTAMA DEVA; reigned 21 years; was slain in battle. From this period the Orissa kings were merely Rājās of Khurdhā. . . .

¹ Mr. Boumes makes the date of Purushottama's accession A.D. 1478 (*Ind. Ant. I.*, 365).

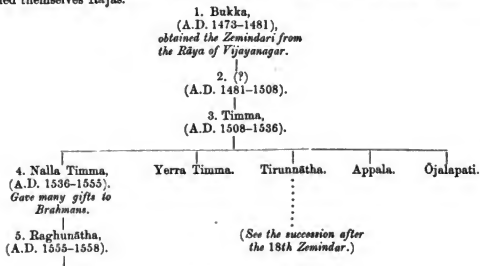
² All this is most fanciful and reads like a *melange* of legends relating to sovereigns altogether different.

A.D.

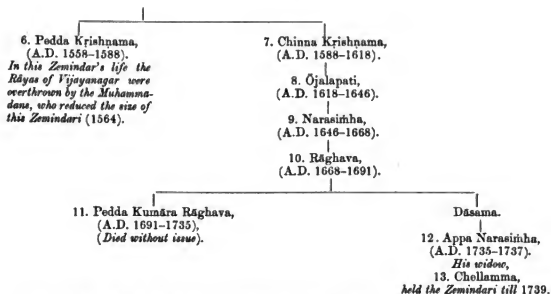
- “1628—1653. NARSINH DEVA; reigned 25 years. Invasion of Orissa by a Muhammadan general from the south, named Shahbaz. The king finding himself unable to resist the invaders, was compelled to purchase peace by the payment of a large sum of money. This prince brought the images of the sun and moon from the temple of Kanārak to Puri. (According to Stirling he reigned 1630—1655 A.D.)
- “1653—1654. GANGADHAR DEVA; reigned 1 year. (According to Stirling, 1655—1656 A.D.)
- “1654—1662. BALABHADRA DEVA; reigned 8 years. (According to Stirling, 1656—1664 A.D.)
- “1662—1690. MUKUND DEVA; reigned 28 years. (According to Stirling, 1664—1692 A.D.)
- “1690—1713. DRABYA SINH DEVA; reigned 23 years. (According to Stirling, 1692—1715 A.D.)
- “1713—1718. KRISHNA DEVA; reigned 5 years. (According to Stirling, 1715—1720 A.D.)
- “1718—1725. GOPINATH DEVA; reigned 7 years. (According to Stirling, 1720—1727 A.D.)
- “1725—1736. RAM CHANDRA DEVA; reigned 11 years. (According to Stirling, 1727—1743 A.D.)
- “1736—1773. BIR KISOR DEVA; reigned 37 years. Habib Khān, a Muhammadan officer of the Marhattā army, invaded and wrested the province from this king, but afterwards restored it. In 1753 the Marhattās finally took possession of the province. (Stirling places this reign 1743—1786 A.D.)
- “1773—1791. DRABYA SINH DEVA; reigned 18 years. (According to Stirling 1786—1798 A.D.)
- “1791—1810. MUKUND DEVA; ruled 19 years. Occupation of Orissa by the British and expulsion of the Marhattās in 1803. In the following year this prince headed a rising of the Khurdhā people, but was defeated and taken prisoner. After being kept in confinement for some time in Cattack and Midnapur he was allowed to retire to Puri.
- “1810—1857. RAM CHANDRA DEVA; ruled 47 years.
- “1857—1871. DIVYA SINH DEVA, the present Raja of Khurdhā. He is the fifteenth of the line of princes who succeeded in 1575 to the Orissa Kingdom as a fief of the Mughul Empire, after the anarchy which followed the extinction of the Gangavansa dynasty....—W.W.H.”

OWK, OR AVUKU,¹ ZEMINDARS OF—.

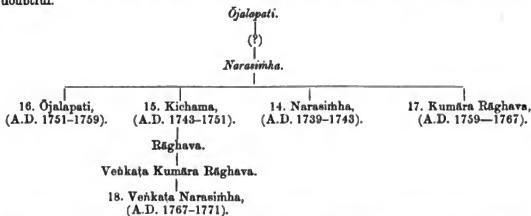
This table is taken entirely from information supplied to me from private sources. It may or may not be accurate. The family were locally powerful at one period. I insert the pedigree because information regarding any old family is of value when our sources of knowledge are so scanty. The dates are probably more or less accurate, as they tally with those of known historical events. All the Zemindars called themselves Rajas.



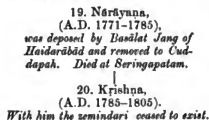
¹ See Vol. I, p. 100.



Appa Narasimha was succeeded by Narasimha, who is described by my informant as great-grandson of Ōjalapati, youngest brother of the fourth Zemindar, Nalla Timma; but this seems impossible on account of the dates. The pedigree is therefore given with the next Zemindar's ancestors printed in italics, as doubtful.



(13) Chellamma, widow of (12) Appa Narasimha, being still alive, and the direct line being extinct with (18) Vēṅkata Narasimha, she was called on to select a successor. She selected Nārāyaṇa of Nandyala, a descendant of Tirunnātha, brother of the fourth Zemindar.



PALLAVAS, THE—.

The Pallavas were at one time the possessors of an extensive kingdom lying mostly along the East Coast of the peninsula, but at one period extending apparently over the whole or almost the whole of the

Dakṣiṇ. Their southern boundary was the Chola country, and their territory extended far north, at one period at least as far as the Godāvāri river. Their capital was Kañchi or Conjeeveram. As usual with the other kingdoms of ancient India, their possessions greatly varied at different periods. It is abundantly clear that at one time they were very powerful, while we know from the account given by Hiwen-Thsang that, at the beginning of the seventh century, the kingdom then known as *Drāviḍa* was a very small one.

The device of the ruling house was a tiger.¹

What little is known as yet regarding the Pallavas will be found detailed in Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Palaeography*, pp. 36–39, Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 14–16, and Mr. Foulkes' Historical Paper in the *Salem District Manual*, pp. 1–11 and App. 349–365. (See also Mr. Foulkes' papers in *Ind. Ant.* VII, 1; and VIII, 1.)

Very few kings can be mentioned by name, and their dates are only to be approximately gathered from the characters used in their inscriptions.

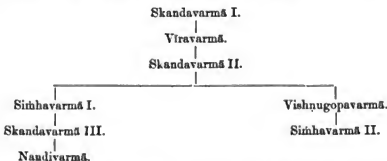
In one inscription which was found near Guṅṭūr, and is "probably the earliest Pallava grant that has as yet come to light," (about the fourth century A.D.—Burnell) two kings are mentioned, father and son;—

Vijaya Skandavarmā.

Vijaya Buddhavarmā.

The grant is made by the queen-consort of the latter, in the former's reign. The grantor is a Pallava of the *Bhradrāja gotra*, and is therefore no relation of the Vijayanandivarmā mentioned in the grant published by Dr. Burnell (*South-Ind. Palaeography*, p. 135 and plate xxiv) and by Mr. Fleet in *Ind. Ant.* V, 175, who was of the *Sātanakāyana gotra*. Yet this latter grant came from the Kōler lake, just north of the Krishnā river, i.e., both from the same locality. The latter is referred to the fifth century.²

In another, Attivarmā of the family of King Kandara is mentioned. This also was found in the neighbourhood of Guṅṭūr. Some grants of the fifth or sixth century (Dr. Burnell) fix the following genealogy:—



An inscription of this Nandivarmā is published in *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 167. On the back of it is a Tamil endorsement dated in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Rājendra Kulottuṅga Chōla, i.e., A.D. 1090. Another of Vishnugopavarmā is published in *Ind. Ant.* V, 50. It dates from about the fifth century.

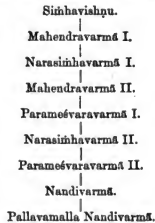
It appears that Bādāmi in the Kulaḍgi District was an ancient Pallava stronghold, and that the Chalukyas wrested it from the Pallavas. Mr. Fleet publishes (*Ind. Ant.* IX, 99) a Pallava inscription on a rock at Bādāmi. It is only a fragment, but in it the Pallavas are mentioned as "the foremost of kings." The date is doubtful, but Mr. Fleet considers it to be older than the oldest Chalukyan inscription at Bādāmi, which is dated A.D. 578. It has in it the name of either *Vishnu*, *Sivhavishnu*, or *Narasivhavishnu*, and it is possible that this may be the Narasivhavarmā mentioned as the third of the line of nine sovereigns in the list given below, since that sovereign is stated in Mr. Foulkes' inscription to have been "the crusher of Vatāpi (Bādāmi), who frequently conquered Vallabharāja (the Chalukya ?)..."

This inscription is published by Mr. Foulkes in the *Ind. Ant.* (VIII, 273), and gives the following list of Pallavas, ending with Nandivarmā, who confers a grant in the twenty-first year of his reign. A Tamil endorsement which is appended to the inscription is dated, similarly to the above, in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Koppāra-Kesarivarmā, which, according to present lights, must be Kulottuṅga

¹ Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Palaeography*, p. 106 and note 4.

² See below, V, 261, p. 239.

Chola I and the date A.D. 1090, but nothing can be gathered from this as to the date of the donor. Mr. Foulkes thinks that the grant dates from the ninth century, but gives no reasons for his opinion.



The Pallavas were perpetually at feud with their neighbours, and are constantly mentioned in inscriptions of other dynasties as having been conquered or checked.

In the later (Chola-Chalukya) Eastern Chalukya grants the history of the rise of the Chalukyas is given, but it cannot be depended upon, except as showing that in the early part of the eleventh century the tradition was current that the first Chalukya had gained his hold of that portion of the Dakhan which his family afterwards ruled, by defeating and afterwards intermarrying with the ruling family of the Pallavas who then governed that territory. It is said that a Chalukyan army from the north crossed the Narbadda in the reign of Trilochana Pallava, under the command of the Chalukya, Jayasinha *alias* Vijayāditya. The Chalukya king lost his life in battle against the Pallavas, and his widow fled. She gave birth to a posthumous son, who defeated the Pallavas and married a Pallava princess. If true, this would have taken place in the early part of the fourth century A.D. There seems reason to suppose, as Mr. Foulkes has pointed out (*Ind. Ant.* VII, 1) that Fah Hian's "Kingdom of the Dakshina" was a Pallava kingdom. The early Kadamba sovereigns "seem to have established their power originally by defeating either the Gaṅga or Pallava kings, or both combined. Subsequently, Mṛigośavarmā again conquered both of them, and Ravivarmā (his eldest son) established himself and re-established his family at Palāśikā by overthrowing Chanḍaḍaṇḍa, the Lord of Kañchi, who was undoubtedly of the Pallava dynasty." (*Mr. Fleet.*) Unfortunately the precise date of these Kadambas is not yet definitely fixed, but Mr. Fleet gives reasons for assigning this victory to the close of the fifth century A.D. According to the *Koṅgudēsa Rājakkal*, Durvaniti Raya, King of the Koṅgu country, conquered *Drāvidā*, and the fourth king in descent from him, Koṅgani Mahādhirāya III, again conquered it.¹ Early in the seventh century the Pallavas were driven out of their northern possessions, the Kingdom of Veṅgi, by Kubja Vishnuvardhana, the first of the Eastern Chalukyan dynasty, and about the same time Satyaśraya, or Pulakeśi II of the Western Chalukyas, states that he drove the Pallava sovereign behind the walls of Kañchi.² Vikramāditya I, his successor (A.D. 652—680), was, it seems, conquered by the Pallavas, but he afterwards overthrew them and stormed and captured their capital.³ The commander of his forces appears to have been his son Vinayāditya, who succeeded him. It is to this period that it would seem most reasonable to assign the construction of the great monolithic monuments at Mavalipuram, known as the "Seven Pagodas."⁴ In A.D. 640 Hiwen-Thsang visited Kañchi. He declares the city to have been six miles in circumference, and the people to be superior in bravery and piety, as well as in their love of justice and veneration for learning, to many others whom he met with on his travels. Jains were very numerous in his day; Buddhists and Brahmanical worshippers were about equal in strength. About this period (A.D. 650—700) flourished the great Śaiva reformer Śaṅkarachāryar (Dr. Burnell's *South Indian Palaeography*, p. 37, note 4), who, it is said, preached at Kañchi. It appears from Chalukyan records that, immediately after his coronation, the Western Chalukya king Vikramāditya II (A.D. 733 to 747)

¹ *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, 9.

² His elder brother, Sri Vallabhakya, *alias* Vijānda was his commander-in-chief.

³ *Indian Antiquary* V, 67.

⁴ *Indian Antiquary* VI, 78—85. See above, p. 150.

⁵ *Volume I*, pp. 189, 190.

made war on the Pallava king Nandi Potavarmā, killed him, and entered his capital Kañchi in triumph (see above, p. 151). Wilson states that in A.D. 788 the Buddhists were finally expelled from the neighbourhood of Kañchi to Ceylon by Prince Hemasitala, who became a Jain (*Maekensie Collection* I, lxx). King Dhruva of the dynasty of the Rāshtrakūṭas, is recorded to have "humbled the pride" of the Pallavas; while his successor, Govinda III, in an inscription dated A.D. 803-4, boasts of having conquered Dantiga, the ruler of Kañchi.¹ And somewhat later than that, the Koṅgu king, Gaṇḍadeva Mahārāya, claims to have subverted the Pallavas again, but states that he afterwards made an alliance with them. It is about to this period that Mr. Foulkes assigns the grant of Pallavamalla Nandivarmā mentioned above (*Indian Antiquary* VIII, 273—284), whose three wars with Udayana, King of the *Sabaras* (probably *Sauras*), "Prithiviyāghra," King of Nishāda (on the slopes of the Vindhya Mountains) and the Pāndiyan king are mentioned therein. In the eleventh century occurred, according to tradition, the conquest of the Pallavas by Āḍoṅḍai, son of the great Chola sovereign Rājendra Kulōtunga I. Āḍoṅḍai is said to have utterly defeated them, crushed for ever their power, and annexed the whole of their territories to the Chola kingdom. He is stated to have "founded" the city of Kañchi, and it seems quite possible that he improved it. Kañchi then became the capital of the Chola province called *Tōṇḍaimaṅḍalam* or *Tōṇḍaināḍu*. A number of Pallava sculptures are still to be seen in the old city.

PĀNDIYANS, THE—.

The following lists of seventy-four and forty-one kings of the Pāndiyan country² can in no sense be considered historically reliable. They are taken from Mr. Nelson's "*Manual of the Madura District*," and in a work of that class the author was no doubt right to publish everything on record regarding the Pāndiyan dynasty, whether authentic or mythological. But in such a work as the present it may well be argued that unauthenticated lists ought to find no place. On the other hand it must be remembered that the present compilation is not intended to record the results of a completed archaeological survey so much as to precede such a survey. And, therefore, though the lists may be absolutely useless for historical purposes, they will be of interest, first, as showing the beliefs of native writers regarding the Pāndiyan dynasty, and, secondly, because I think there is reason to believe that the names may possibly be more or less authentic. They differ much from those in use amongst the Chōlas, and the list of names alone may, therefore, sometimes serve as a guide when in doubt. I have, therefore, determined to reprint the lists and at the same time to prefix to them the following extract from the latest work of Bishop Caldwell (*History of Tinnevely*, pp. 26, 27):—

"The existence of a Pāndya kingdom and dynasty can be traced back . . . several centuries before the Christian era by means of the Asoka inscriptions and the notices contained in the *Mahā-wanso*, the *Mahā-bhārata*, and the writings of Megasthenes. The existence of the dynasty, however, is all that can be concluded with certainty from these notices; no name of any king has survived. We learn from the Greek geographers who wrote after the Christian era that the Pāndya dynasty not only survived till their time, but rose to special importance amongst the Indian States, but still no name of any Pāndya king appears. The next authentic reference to the Pāndyas after the visit of the Greeks and before the composition of the *Mahā-wanso*, is that which is contained in the *Brihat-samhita*, one of the astronomical, or rather astrological, works of Varāha-mihira, an Indian astronomer who lived in A.D. 404³. . . . He mentions incidentally "the Pāndya king," the river Tamraparni, and the chank and pearl fisheries. When the Dravīdas are mentioned as distinct from the Chōlas, as they sometimes are in the *Mahā-bhārata* and the *Purānas*, the Pāndyas must be meant. I should be delighted to be able to supplement the deficiencies of the Greeks and the early Indian authorities by supplying a list of the Pāndya kings

¹ Mr. Fleet's *Kanarese Dynasties*, p. 34; *Indian Antiquary* VI, 63; XI, 126.

² For notices of the Pāndiyan Kingdom see the following:—"Historical Sketch" by H. H. Wilson, in *J.R.A.S.* III, 199—242, with its annotated list of manuscripts consulted; Taylor's remarks on the above in *M.J.L.S.* VI, 192—176; Nelson's "*Madura Country, A Manual*," Part III, Caldwell's "*Dravidian Grammar*" and his "*History of Tinnevely*;" Wilson's Introduction to the *Descriptive Catalogue of the Maekensie MSS.*, p. 36. Prinsep's List ("Useful Tables," in Thomas' Edition, II, 286) is of little use. As to the name, Bishop Caldwell derives it from *Pāndu*, the father of the Pāṇḍavas, and considers "*Pāṇḍiyan*" to be a Tamil corruption. Dr. Burnell, however, thinks that *Pāndiyan* was the original, and *Pāṇḍya* a Sanskrit perversion. (For notes on this subject and others akin, see *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 146, 148, and note.)

³ The Bishop has wrongly quoted this date, which should be A.D. 504. The date is not yet certainly fixed. Kern, quoted by the Bishop, thinks that possibly A.D. 504 was the birth-year of Varāha-mihira (see Weber's *History of Indian Literature*, Trübner's 8vo. edition of 1878, Oriental Series, No. III, p. 261, note 293). The year of his death is given by Amarāja, a scholar on *Brahmagupta*, as 8 Ś. 509 (A.D. 687), and this is generally received as accurate.

from Pāṇḍyan sources, but I regret to say that I can place no confidence whatever in the lists of Pāṇḍya kings furnished by local poets and panegyrista. I should be happy to avail myself of any information respecting the Pāṇḍyas and their affairs coming from the outside, but I believe it is the greatest possible error to trust to home-made lists of kings, in the absence of reliable contemporary information from coins and inscriptions It seems better, therefore, that I should leave those lists for the present unnoticed. One name only in those lists has hitherto, so far as I am aware, been authenticated by a coin; that is Samara Kolahala (din of war, a title, rather than a name), which I found on a coin belonging to Sir Walter Elliot. The date, however, is unknown; this is a department of research in which very little has yet been done."

While entirely concurring in the learned Bishop's remarks, I may point to his last statement as furnishing an example to justify the present publication of the traditional lists. It is possible that other coins or inscriptions may be found from which light may be thrown on the subject, and the student should have the lists before him to refer to in case of need.¹

The capital of the Pāṇḍyan kingdom was at Madura. The device of their house was the fish.

The following list of kings, with the exception of the seventy-fourth, is taken from the *Madura Sthala Purāna*. The notes under the kings' names are compiled mostly from Mr. Nelson's work. I do not insert them as my own, or because I believe them to be authentic. They consist mainly of assertions made by native authors.

i. Kulasekhara.

Of the Lunar Race, the founder of Madura.

ii. Malaya Dhvaja.

Married Kānchanamālā, daughter of Śūrasena, a Choḷa Rāja.

(No sons.)

iii. (Daughter) Tatāstakai.

Married, according to legend, Śiva under the name of Sundara. Mr. Nelson suggests that this may be the Pāṇḍyan princess whom Vijaya of Ceylon married (see the Mahāvamsa). She and her husband were deified under the names "Sundara" and "Minākahi," and are still worshipped at Madura.

iv. Ugra Pāṇḍyan.

("Hara-dhāri"), married Kāntimālā, daughter of Somasekhara, the Choḷa king of Kāñchīpura(!) The Pāṇḍyan, Choḷa, and Chera kings were on friendly terms.

v. Vīra Pāṇḍyan.

vi. Abhisheka Pāṇḍyan.

vii. Vikrama Pāṇḍyan.
Attack on Madura by Choḷas, who had been converted to Jainism.

viii. Rājasekhara Pāṇḍyan.

A literary king; lived to a great age.

ix. Kulottuṅga Pāṇḍyan.

No. 1 of Prinsep's List ("Useful Tables," p. 280).

x. Anantaguna Pāṇḍyan.

Another attack on Madura by Jains. In this reign the legends say that Rāma marched southwards, past Madura, to conquer Rāveṇa.

¹ Mr. Scott of Madura was so good as to give me a few coins from his fine collection, which supply the names of *Koḅchi Yavangan Perumāl*, "the king who made a present of Kañchi," or the king who conquered the Pallavas (or Choḷas) and gave back the capital to its sovereign; *Koḅchi Aṇḍar*, "the prince of Korkai," a little common, Mr. Scott thinks, to the Pāṇḍyan "Yavaraja" or crown prince; *Sundara Pāṇḍyan*; *Bhuvanika Vīra*; *Kōṅṅri Rāyan*; and *Samara Kolahala*.

xi. Kulabhūshana Pāṇḍiyan.
"Kūlabhūshana" (Princep). Threatened attack on Madura by a huntsman king of the "Chēdi" country. He is killed by a "lion" and the siege raised. In this reign the Cholas were Saivas, but not on good terms with the Pāṇḍiyans. They, however, made friends.

Rājasiṅha.
Married a Chola princess, deceiving his brother.

xii. Rājendra Pāṇḍiyan.
The Cholas and Pāṇḍiyans were closely allied. But a feud arose when the Pāṇḍiyan king was cheated out of his alliance with the Chola king's daughter by Rājasiṅha, and the Chola king made war on the Pāṇḍiyan. Chola was defeated.

xiii. Rājēśa Pāṇḍiyan.
"Rājēśara" (Princep).

xiv. Rāja Gambhīra Pāṇḍiyan.
"Gambhīra" (Princep).

xv. Pāṇḍiyavaṁśa Pradīpa Pāṇḍiyan.
"Vansapradīpa" (Princep).

xvi. Pūruhuta Pāṇḍiyan.
"Pūruhutajit" (Princep).

xvii. Pāṇḍiyavaṁśa Patāka Pāṇḍiyan.
"Pāṇḍya Vamsapātākā" (Princep).

xviii. Sundarōśvara Pādāśekhara Pāṇḍiyan.
Built many temples and shrines; was attacked by Cholas, who drove the Pāṇḍiyan behind the walls of Madura, when the Chola king was drowned in the fort ditch and his army retired.

"Pādāśekhara."
This sovereign's name is inserted here by Princep.

xix. Varaguna Pāṇḍiyan.
Princep's list states that he united Chola and Tondra to Madura. Bhadra, the great musician, flourished. Chola was about to attack the Pāṇḍiyan, but Varaguna made a counter attack and drove him far into his own country. Bhadra was sent to the Chera king, who was directed to give him valuable presents, which was done; implying that Chera was subsidiary to the Pāṇḍiyan.

xx. Rājārāja Pāṇḍiyan.
"Rājendra" (Princep).

xxi. Suguna Pāṇḍiyan.

xxii. Chitravrata Pāṇḍiyan.
"Chitravatha" (Princep).

- xxiii. Chitrabhūshana Pāṇḍīyan.
 xxiv. Chitradhvaja Pāṇḍīyan.
 xxv. Chitravarma Pāṇḍīyan.
 xxvi. Chitrasōna Pāṇḍīyan.
 xxvii. Chitravikrama Pāṇḍīyan
 xxviii. Rāja Mārtāṇḍa Pāṇḍīyan.
 " *Udanta* " (*Princep*).
 xxix. Rāja Chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍīyan.
 " *Rāja Charāmaṇi* " (*Princep*).
 xxx. Rāja Śārdūla Pāṇḍīyan.
 " *Rāja Śārdūla* " (*Princep*).
 xxxi. Dvija Rāja Kulottuṅga Pāṇḍīyan.
 xxxii. Āyudha-pravīṇa Pāṇḍīyan.
 " *Yodhana pravīra* " (*Princep*).
 xxxiii. Rāja Kuṅjara Pāṇḍīyan.
 xxxiv. Pararāja Bhayaṅkara Pāṇḍīyan.
 xxxv. Ugrasena Pāṇḍīyan.
 xxxvi. Mahāsena Pāṇḍīyan.
 xxxvii. Satruṅjaya Pāṇḍīyan.
 xxxviii. Bhīmaratha Pāṇḍīyan.
 xxxix. Bhīmaparākrama Pāṇḍīyan.
 xl. Pratsapa Mārtāṇḍa Pāṇḍīyan.
 xli. Vikrama Kaṅchaka Pāṇḍīyan.
 " *Vikrama Kuṅjaka* " (*Princep*).
 xlii. Yuddha Kolāhala Pāṇḍīyan.
 xliii. Atula Vikrama Pāṇḍīyan.
 xliv. Atula Kīrti Pāṇḍīyan.
 xlv. Kīrtti-vibhūshana Pāṇḍīyan.

A deluge is said to have taken place which swept away the population. After this Śiva re-created all castes and nations just as before, and the new created king of Madura was of the race of the Moon and in all respects corresponding. Probably this is the commencement of a new dynasty, which, to establish itself, claimed to belong to the old one.

xlvi. Varisāsakchara Pāṇḍiyan.
Fortified Mahura and enlarged the city. The Chola king Vikrama invaded the country and was driven back with loss. The Tamil College of Poets was established.

xlvii. Varisā-chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍiyan.
 ("Champaka") "Vamaachurāmaṇi" (Princep).
This is the last of Princep's list.

xlviii. Pratāpa Śūrasena Pāṇḍiyan.

xliv. Varisā-dhvaja Pāṇḍiyan.

l. Ripumarjana Pāṇḍiyan.

li. Chola-varisāntaka Pāṇḍiyan.

lii. Chera-varisāntaka Pāṇḍiyan.

liii. Pāṇḍiya-varisāsa Pāṇḍiyan.

liv. Varisā-chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍiyan.

lv. Pāṇḍyēvara Pāṇḍiyan.

lvi. Kula-dhvaja Pāṇḍiyan.

lvii. Varisā-vibhāḥaṇa Pāṇḍiyan.

lviii. Soma-chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍiyan.

lix. Kula-chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍiyan.

lx. Rāja-chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍiyan.

lxi. Bhūpa-chūḍāmaṇi Pāṇḍiyan.

lxii. Kulōsa Pāṇḍiyan.

A very learned but very conceited king.

lxiii. Arimardana Pāṇḍiyan.

*The king's minister, a clever Brahman, Mānikya-
 vāchaka, confuted the Jains "who came from a
 certain island." The Chola (?) king of Kañchi, a
 Jain, was concerted by him, and he crushed the
 Chola Jains in oil-presses.*

lxiv. Jagannātha Pāṇḍiyan.

*It seems uncertain whether this persecution of
 Jains took place in his or his father's reign.*

lxv. Virabāhu Pāṇḍiyan.

lxvi. Vikrama Pāṇḍiyan.

lxvii. Surabhi Pāṇḍiyan.

xviii. Kuṅkuma Pāṇḍiyan.

lxix. Karpūra Pāṇḍiyan.

- |
 lxx. Kārūnya Pāṇḍīyan.
 |
 lxxi. Purushottama Pāṇḍīyan.
 |
 lxxii. Satruśāsana Pāṇḍīyan.

|
 lxxiii. Kubja, or Sundara, Pāṇḍīyan.
Known in Tamil as "Kūn" or "Kūna Pāṇḍīyan."
Conquered the Choḷa king and married his daughter,
Vaṇiśēvari. Appointed the Choḷa minister Prime
Minister of Madura. He became a Jain, but his queen
summoned Jñānasambandhamūrti, the celebrated
Priest of Śiva, and he cured the king of his illness
as well as his heresy. The Jains were all put to
death. He is said to have destroyed Choḷa and burnt
Tanjore and Uraiyūr. He made the Choḷa's son a
Pāṇḍīyan by title; but the son seems to have fled
and gone north on a raid. There were "Arabs"
at Madura in his day.

|
 lxxiv. Vīra Pāṇḍīya-Choḷa.
Kūn Pāṇḍīyan had a son, Vīra Pāṇḍīya-Choḷa,
who reigned in Choḷa. He is the seventy-fourth and
last of the Pāṇḍīyans of the old line.

Almost every writer on the Pāṇḍīyan dynasty varies in his estimates of the date of Kūn or Sundara Pāṇḍīyan, and it is not within the scope of the present summary to enter into a detailed criticism on the various theories raised. I shall content myself, therefore, with one or two remarks. There were several sovereigns known as "Sundara Pāṇḍīyan," and it is as unsafe to jump to conclusions regarding the date of a sovereign known by that name, purely by reason of his bearing it, as it would be for an uneducated student to assign a date to "King Henry" of England without any information as to which Henry is referred to. For instance, it is certain that Rājendra Kulottuṅga Chola's younger brother assumed the name of "Sundara Pāṇḍīyan," and lived at the close of the eleventh and beginning of the twelfth century A.D., while the Muhammadan writers, Amir Khusrū and others, speak of a "Sundara Pāṇḍīyan" at Madura in A.D. 1311. Several other monarchs seem have been known by that name, and we know of one being on the throne at the date of Marco Polo's voyage. I am not, therefore, inclined to assume that the "Sender Bundi" of the latter author was necessarily identical with the Kūn, *alias* Sundara, Pāṇḍīyan abovementioned. It would seem more probable that Kūn Pāṇḍīyan was the father of the Vīra Pāṇḍīyan who was conquered by Rājendra Kulottuṅga Chola in 1064 A.D., and therefore that he bore another name, "Vikrama," by which he was known to the writer of the inscription at Chidambaram mentioned by Dr. Burnell. (*South Indian Palaeography*, p. 43, n.) According to that inscription, Rājendra, *alias* Koppara Keśarivarma,¹ established his younger brother Gaṅgaikondān Chola on the throne of the conquered country, naming him "Sundara Pāṇḍīya-Choḷa." This would seem far more likely than that the real king of Madura should confer on a conquered Chola the name of "Pāṇḍīyan" as boastfully stated in the inscription quoted by Mr. Nelson at p. 56, &c. of his work. If it be so, the entire subversion of the old line of Pāṇḍīyans is at once accounted for. But, as before stated, at present all theories are dangerous.

After the last king's death without legitimate issue, it is said that his illegitimate sons fought with one another for the supremacy, and each reigned where he could and as long as he could.

Mr. Nelson gives the following list of forty-one princes. A comparison of the "*Śrī-Tāla*" book with Taylor's *Supplementary Manuscripts* would seem to show that the first twenty-four and the last may be accurately given, the intermediate ones, Nos. 25 to 40, being doubtful. The notes under the kings' names are from Taylor's Manuscript, but as he does not give the names, but only the consecutive number of the reign, it is possible that there may be errors. And it must be clearly understood that the whole line may be purely apocryphal. The evidence of the few inscriptions yet known to me does not serve to corroborate the list.

¹ That Rājendra, *alias* Kulottuṅga I, was also called "Koppakeśari" or "Kopparakēśari" is proved by a number of inscriptions at different places (see the list, pp 102—109 above).

1. Somaśekhara Pāṇḍiyan.
(About 1100 A.D. ?)
*All agree that this was the prince who at last secured the throne.
Reigned 20 years.*
2. Karpūra Sundara Pāṇḍiyan.
3. Kumāra-śekhara Pāṇḍiyan.
4. Kumāra Sundara Pāṇḍiyan.
6. Sundara Rāja Pāṇḍiyan.
6. Śaṅmukha Rāja Pāṇḍiyan.
7. Meru Sundara Pāṇḍiyan.
This king is said to have ruled over Chōḷa and Chera as well as the Pāṇḍiyan Kingdom.
8. Indravarmā Pāṇḍiyan.
Son of the last. He is declared to have released the Chōḷa king from imprisonment, placed him on the Chōḷa throne, and married his daughter.
9. Chandrakula Dīpa Pāṇḍiyan.
10. Mīna-ketana Pāṇḍiyan.
11. Mīna-dhvaja Pāṇḍiyan.
Taylor's Manuscript says that he married the daughter of the Chōḷa king, and, as the Chōḷa had no issue, this king's younger son ruled over Chōḷa.
12. Makara-dhvaja Pāṇḍiyan.
Taylor's Manuscript states he was a great conqueror.
13. Mārtāṇḍa Pāṇḍiyan.
14. Kuvalayānanda Pāṇḍiyan.
He carried on commerce by sea to a considerable extent. Reigned four years, and amassed much wealth. Was drowned at sea in a storm. (Taylor's Manuscript.)
(A daughter)
married
15. Kundaḷa Pāṇḍiyan.
He grieved much and would not reign in Madura." (Taylor.)
16. Śatru Bhīkara Pāṇḍiyan.
17. Śatru Samhāra Pāṇḍiyan.

18. Viravarmā Pāṇḍiyan.
He conquered the Malayāsa country.
(Taylor.)
19. Virabdhū Pāṇḍiyan.
20. Makutavardhana Pāṇḍiyan.
He was killed in battle against the Chōja. (Taylor.)
21. Vajra-simha Pāṇḍiyan.
22. Varma Kulottuṅga Pāṇḍiyan.
He conquered the Chōja. (Taylor.)
23. Ati Vira Rāma Pāṇḍiyan.
Taylor's Manuscript makes him a close ally of the Chōlas, with whose aid he conquered many countries.
24. Kula-varadhana Pāṇḍiyan.
25. Soma-śekhara Pāṇḍiyan.
26. Soma-sundara Pāṇḍiyan.
27. Rājarsja Pāṇḍiyan.
28. Rāja-kuṅjara Pāṇḍiyan.
29. Rāja-śekhara Pāṇḍiyan.
30. Rājavarmā Pāṇḍiyan.
31. Rāmavarmā Pāṇḍiyan.
32. Varadarāja Pāṇḍiyan.
33. Kumārasimha Pāṇḍiyan.
34. Virasena Pāṇḍiyan.
35. Pratāpa Rāja Pāṇḍiyan.
36. Viraḡuna Rāja Pāṇḍiyan.
37. Kumāra Chandra Pāṇḍiyan.
38. Varatuṅga Pāṇḍiyan.
39. Chandrasekhara Pāṇḍiyan.
40. Somasekhara Pāṇḍiyan.
41. Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan.
This king is said to have obtained the throne by fighting against and driving out "some foreigners." Before him there was a period of anarchy. He was driven out by the Musalmān chief "Adi Sultān Malik Nēmi" or Malik Nāib (= Malik Kōfir).

As to this last list of forty-one kings, it will suffice to say that it may possibly not be entirely inaccurate. On the arbitrary assumption that the last king of the original line was ejected by Kulottuṅga Chola in A.D. 1064, and that the forty-first king of the second line, whatever his name may have been, was subverted by Malik Kafur in A.D. 1311, the question arises whether it is possible for the interval between the two dates to be covered by the reign of forty-one sovereigns. The interval consists of 246 years, or six years to a reign, and therefore there is no reason for discrediting *prima facie* the assertion that a dynasty of forty-one kings succeeded him whom the Chola conquered, though, if their reigns only occupied a period of 246 years, each could not have been the son of his predecessor.

Turning now from these doubtful and possibly fanciful lists, let us direct our attention to the more solid basis of inscriptions and contemporary records.

The earliest notice of the Pāṇḍiyan kingdom as yet extant is to be found in the writings of Megasthenes (B.C. 302) who speaks of a country called *Pandunia*; the next is in one of Aśoka's inscriptions (B.C. 250) in Northern India. Pliny (A.D. 77) mentions both the country and the city. Bishop Caldwell thinks that the Indian king who sent an embassy to Augustus at Rome was the then Pāṇḍiyan sovereign. "The name, as written by Eusebius, appears in the Chronographia of Georgius Syncellus (A.D. 800), whose work has been used to restore or complete the Greek text of the Chronicon, and who says, under the head of the 185th olympiad, 'Pandian, King of the Indians, sends an embassy to Augustus, desiring to become his friend and ally.'" (Bishop Caldwell's *History of Tinnevely*, p. 17.) In the *Periplus Maris Erythraei* (third century A.D.)¹ its capital Madura (*Mādoupa*) is mentioned, and the king is called *ὁ Πανδιών*. It seems probable that there was at one time a Roman colony settled at Madura, as Roman copper coins in considerable numbers have been found in the sandy bed of the river there. Silver or gold coins would simply indicate commerce, but copper coins seem to imply the residence of the traders. However this may be, there is abundant evidence of an extensive trade between Rome and the western coast (at least) of the peninsula of India in those days. Kolka ("Kolkhoi Emporium") was one of the principal trading cities of the Pāṇḍiyans.

The great age of the Pāṇḍiyan kingdom is amply attested by the Singhalese epic, the *Mahāvamsa*, which professes to be a historical record, and the first part of which was written by Mahānāma between the years A.D. 459 and 477. According to that poem (*Tarnour's translation*, pp. 47—53) Vijaya, first King of Ceylon, who landed in that island at the date of Buddha's *Nirvāna* (B.C. 477 ?), married the daughter of the Pāṇḍiyan king. If this story proves nothing else, it proves that the Singhalese, in the fifth century A.D., believed that the Pāṇḍiyan kingdom was older than their own.

According to Singhalese chronicles the Pāṇḍiyan king about the year A.D. 840 attacked the capital of Ceylon, and was bought off with a large ransom, while a little later the Singhalese king invaded the Pāṇḍiyan country to aid the Pāṇḍiyan king's son in an insurrection against his father. Madura was then captured and plundered.

During the reigns of the Chola kings Rājārāja (1023—1064) and Rājendra Kulottuṅga I (1064—1113), the Singhalese were constantly at war with the Cholas, and the silence of the Singhalese chronicles regarding the Pāṇḍiyans at that period affords additional proof of the complete subversion of the latter kingdom by the conquering Chola. As before stated, this (A.D. 1064) is the date to which some writers have assigned the last Pāṇḍiyan sovereign of the old stock. Whatever be the truth regarding the date of Kūn, or Sundara, Pāṇḍiyan, there seems little doubt that the name of the Pāṇḍiyan conquered by Rājendra Chola was Vira, son of Vikrama Pāṇḍiyan, for there is an inscription extant to that effect at Chidambaram,² wherein Rājendra is known by his name "Kopparakēsarī" (or "Koppakēsarī"). The Chola's son, Gaṅgaikondān Chola, was placed on the throne under the name of "Sundara Pāṇḍiya-Chola" (*Inscription at Karuvūr*).³ A number of inscriptions of Rājendra's reign are extant, even to the furthest confines of the Pāṇḍiyan country, in an old temple near Cape Comorin,⁴ proving how complete was his conquest.

The affairs of Ceylon⁵ had been for some years previous to Rājendra's date in a very confused state. Mihindu 4th ascended the throne at his capital, Anurādhapura, in A.D. 1023, the year of the accession of Rājārāja to the throne of the Cholas. The immigrants from the continent had become so numerous that in 1033 they acquired the ascendancy, and Mihindu fled. Twenty-six years later, *i.e.*, in A.D. 1059, the Cholas captured King Mihindu, carried him prisoner to the mainland, and placed a Chola viceroy to govern the island. The Pāṇḍiyan kingdom was, as stated above, conquered by Rājārāja's successor,

¹ Reinand's date for the *Periplus* is A.D. 246 or 247 (*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 331, 334, 337). Translation, notes and commentary were published by Mr. McCrindle in *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 107—161.

² Dr. Burnell's *South Indian Paleography*, p. 45, note 1.

³ Bishop Caldwell's *History of Tinnevely*, p. 27 et seq.

⁴ Bishop Caldwell's *History of Tinnevely*, p. 28.

⁵ Tarnour's *Mahāvamsa*, Introd., lxxv.

Rajendra, in A.D. 1064, and in 1071 the ancient kingdom of Ceylon was restored in the person of Vijaya Bāhu, who succeeded, though with great difficulty, in driving out the Chōla usurpers after an anarchical interregnum of twelve years. During this period we find three names of Pāndiyan princes as governing in Ceylon, "Vikrama Pāndiyan," "Jagat Pāndiyan," and "Parākrama Pāndiyan." The statement needs explanation.

Rajendra Chōla died in A.D. 1113 and was succeeded by Vikrama Chōla (1113—1128). Kulotunga II succeeded in 1128. The length of his reign is not yet accurately known, but it was more than 30, and Bishop Caldwell thinks at least 44, years (*History of Tinnevely*, p. 29). All these ruled over the Pāndiyan country.

"The Chōla or Chōla-Pāndiya kings that followed appear to have been Karikāla Chōla, Vira Chōla, Vikrama Chōla. Each of these is in some inscriptions styled Chōla-Pāndiya." (*Id.*) This latter statement needs proof.

The next allusion to Pāndiyan affairs that I can trace is to be found in the Singhalese annals of the reign of Parākrama Bāhu I (1153—1186 A.D.). After recording an expedition "in the sixteenth year of his reign" against another king (*i.e.*, in 1169), the summary given in Turnour's *Mahāwanso* (p. lxi) goes on to say that the king next turned his attention to the chastisement of Kulāsekharā, the Pāndiyan king, "for the countenance and aid he had always afforded to all invaders of Ceylon." An expedition was despatched, Rāmeśvaram was captured, and six neighbouring provinces; the Pāndiyan was driven from his throne, and his son Vira Pāndiyan installed in his place. The names of the chiefs are given. Kulāsekharā, aided by the Chōla king, made three attempts to recover his throne, but in vain. He was defeated at all points and surrendered. The invaders restored him to his kingdom, and Vira Pāndiyan was solaced for this reversal of his fortunes by the gift as a principality of a portion of the Chōla country which had been captured by the Singhalese. This affair is generally placed in the year A.D. 1171 or 1173. The account is confirmed by an inscription at Dambula in Ceylon (*Ind. Ant.* I, 196), which states that Parākrama Bāhu built a temple at Rāmeśvaram dedicated to *Nisankāśikara*, and resided in that city.

Dr. Burgess has lately made a most valuable discovery in the shape of several inscriptions at Vikramañjalām, in the Tirumañjalām Taluk of the Madura District, which may perhaps fix the fact of a king named "Kulāsekharā" having ascended the Pāndiyan throne about A.D. 1200 and ruled till at least 1213. If the dates given above for the period of Parākrama Bāhu of Ceylon are accurate, this Kulāsekharā must have been a successor of the king of the same name who was conquered and then restored by Parākrama.

In 1292 A.D. we have the account given by Marco Polo, the traveller, of the kingdom of Madura being ruled over by "Sundara Pāndiyadera," one of five brothers; and by the evidence of the Muhammadan historian Wassaf it would appear that this Sundara Pāndiyan died A.D. 1293. Wassaf and Amir Khusrū, writing of the capture of Madura by Malik Kafūr the general of 'Alā-ud-dīn Khilji of Delhi in A.D. 1311, both speak of the king of Madura at that date as being "Sundara Pāndiyan," and they detail his adventures, his expulsion at the hands of his half-brother (illegitimate) "Tira" or "Vira" Pāndiyan, and his flight to Delhi. I do not see any necessity for supposing that Wassaf is in error in relating the death of Sundara Pāndiyan in 1293, or that there was not a successor of his of the same name at the date of the Muhammadan conquest in 1310-11. As to the identity of either of these with the Kūn or Sundara Pāndiyan whose name closes the first list of seventy-three Pāndiyan kings, the discussion is summarized in Mr. Lewis Moore's *Manual of the Trichinopoly District* (pp. 116, 120). My own impression is that Kūn Pāndiyan belongs altogether to an earlier date than the period 1292—1311 A.D.

According to Wassaf ("*Tazjyatul amār wa Tajrijyatul dīnār*," Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India* III, 49—54) and Amir Khusrū (*Id.* 91) we have for the last real Pāndiyan sovereigns, (1) "Kales Devar" (Kulāsekharādeva?), who lived a prosperous life, ruled for 40 odd years, and was murdered (1310) by his own son Sundara; (2) Sundara, the parricide, who gained the throne in 1310, defeated his brother Vira (Tira) at first, but was afterwards defeated by him by the help of "Manār Barnal," son of the daughter of "Kales Devar," and fled to Delhi; and (3) Vira, who succeeded and was firmly established on the throne when he was attacked, defeated, and the city of Madura sacked by the Muhammadans under Malik Kafūr. Sundara gave up the country of 'Arikanna (?) to the Muhammadans.

There can be no doubt of the fact that this invasion of the Muhammadans actually, if not nominally, effected the entire subversion of the ancient kingdom of the Pāndiyans. It convulsed the whole of Southern India. The Chōla kingdom went to pieces at the same time, and all over the peninsula there was a period of anarchy and confusion till the rise of Vijayanagar a few years later. During this period it seems that there was a succession of Muhammadan chiefs ruling over their Pāndiyan conquests. Mr.

Nelson gives a list of eight of these, who governed Madura for forty-eight years from A.D. 1310. Their names are—

		A.D.
Malik Naib Kafur	... ..	3 years, 1310—1313
'Ala-ud-din Khan	... ..	6 ,, 1313—1319
Uttum-ud-din Khan	... ..	3 ,, 1319—1322
(His son-in-law) Qutb-ud-din Khan	.. ..	5 ,, 1322—1327
Nakal-ud-din Khan	... ..	7 ,, 1327—1334
Savāda Malik	} together	... .. 12 ,, 1334—1346
Ahad Malik		
Fandahk Malik	... ..	12 ,, 1346—1358

Mr. Nelson then gives us the usurpation of Kampana Udayar, which he dates about the year 1372. (He does not bridge the fourteen years' interval). From the evidence of the inscriptions at Conjeeveram it would appear that this conqueror quitted that place or neighbourhood in order to fight the Musalmāns at Madura. He may have been an agent of Bukka Rāya of Vijayanagar (1350—1379).¹ From this time (1370) forward, till about the year A. D. 1623, we have conflicting Pāndiyan inscriptions, clashing, from an historical point of view, with the various usurping rulers, who will now be mentioned in order as given by Mr. Nelson. The contemporary Pāndiyan line is noted afterwards.

Mr. Nelson mentions the Udayārs of Madura as being (1) Kampana, (2) Embāna his son, (3) the latter's brother-in-law Porkāsa (Prakāsa?), who ceased to reign in A. D. 1404. The Conjeeveram and other inscriptions give us a different list (see the list as given under the Chola Kings, *supra*, p. 160).

After this comes the first mention of any "Nayakka." This is:—

		A.D.
Lakkana Nayakka	... ..	} jointly. 1404—1451
Mattanan Nayakka	... ..

In 1451 one Lakkana Nayakka brought four persons to Madura as belonging to the old Pāndiyan stock. The first was son of a dancing-girl "by a (or the) Pāndiya Rāja." They were crowned, and ruled for 48 years. Their names are—

		A.D.
Sundara Tōl Mahā Vilivānāthi Rāyar	} 1451—1499
Kalaiyār Somanār	... ..
Anjāda Perumāl	... ..
Muttarasā Tirumalai Mahā Vilivānāthi Rāyar	... ..

Mr. Nelson thinks that it is possible that these were the kings who rebuilt the four lofty *gopuras* which had been destroyed by the Musalmāns, and which, by tradition, were built "by the Pāndiyans"? The chronicles appear to be silent regarding the great progress in the acquirement of power by the Vijayanagar sovereign Narasimha at this period, who is stated to have extended his conquests over the Pāndiyan and Chola countries. He reigned from A. D. 1487—1509. After these 48 years a Nayakka came and "got possession."

		A.D.
Narasa Nayakka	... ..	1499—1500
Tonna Nayakka	... ..	1500—1515
Narasa Pillai	... ..	1515—1519

Inscriptions call this chief "Narasa Ayyar," "Narasa Pillai," or "Narasa Nayakka." It is not known how he became king. Two inscriptions have been found of 1515 and 1516. Both of these call him a servant of the Rāyar of Vijayanagara, *i.e.*, the great Krishnadeva Rāya. He was succeeded according to Mr. Nelson by—

		A.D.
Kuru Kuru Timmappa Nayakkan	... ..	1519—1524
Kattiyama Kamāya Nayakkan	... ..	1524—1526
Chinnappa Nayakkan	... ..	1526—1530
Ayyakārai Veyyappa Nayakkan	... ..	1530—1535

¹ The idea of his having been a relative of the "then king of Mysore" is probably apocryphal, arising simply from the coincidence of the title *Udayar* with that of the more modern Maistr dynasty. In those days there was no "King of Maistr," and what *Udayars* there were were petty chiefs, lords of twenty or thirty villages. Kampana may have been one of the latter.

	A.D.
Viṣvanātha Nāyakkān Ayyar	1535—1544
Varadappa Nāyakkān	1544—1545
Dumbichechi Nāyakkān	1545—1546
Viṣvanātha Nāyakkān	1546—1547
Viṭṭhala Rāja	1547—1558

This last Mr. Nelson believes to have been Rāma Rāja of Vijayanagar. A Madura inscription calls him "Rāma Rāja Viṭṭhala-deva Mahārāyar."

After this the names of three Nāyakkas are given as rulers, but a Pāṇḍiyan also was crowned, and the Rāja of Tanjore drove him out, while a Vijayanagar general drove out the Tanjore conqueror. All this took place in a very short time. The Vijayanagar general's son, after defeating his father's army, assumed the sovereignty. This was the great Viṣvanātha Nāyakkā, A.D. 1559.¹ (For subsequent history of the dynasty founded by him, see the NĀYAKKAS OF MADURA, *supra*, p. 199.)

I have stated above that, contemporary with the above list of rulers of Madura, we have from inscriptions a list of Pāṇḍiyan kings or chiefs from A.D. 1365 to 1623 (about), and I now proceed to give their names and dates as given by Bishop Caldwell,² to whom we are indebted for the information. It is quite possible that the Pāṇḍiyans really held the country, or it may be only the south, while the usurpers occupied the city and neighbourhood of Madura. On the other hand, it is equally possible that the inscriptions may record the names of the descendants of the ancient Pāṇḍiyans, living, but entirely devoid of any real sovereignty, in the period in question. Time and study of the existing inscriptions will alone settle these doubtful points. The line is as follows:—

PARĀKRAMA PĀNDIYAN commenced to reign in A.D. 1365. An inscription at Kōṭṭār in South Travancore, in the fifth year of his reign, is dated in the *Śaka* year corresponding to A.D. 1370. Bishop Caldwell notes the conquest of Kampana Uḍaiyar, referred to above, in A.D. 1372, and a statement by Muḥammadāns (authority not quoted) that in A.D. 1374 Mujahid Shāh of the Bahmani dynasty "overran the countries between Vijayanagara and Cape Comorin, and advanced, like Malik Kafur, to Rāmōṣavaram." This, was the Bishop thinks, probably a "mere plundering expedition."

From 1374 to 1431 Dr. Caldwell is unable to assist us, but I may point to an inscription at Tiruttarākōṣamānāḷ near Rāmnād (*Vol. I*, p. 302), which, if the copy sent to me be accurate, gives us a VIRA PĀNDIYAN reigning in A.D. 1383; and to the inscription at Karivalam Vandanallūr in the Śāṅkaranaṅṅūr Taluk of the Tinnevely District, which mentions a Kulāśekhara Pāṇḍiyan as ruling in A.D. 1402 (*Vol. I*, p. 306).

PONNAN PERUMĀL PARĀKRAMA PĀNDIYAN began to reign A.D. 1431. (Inscription at Tenkāsi in Tinnevely.) Local tradition asserts that this Pāṇḍiyan was preceded by his father KĀṢI KAṆḌA PARĀKRAMA PĀNDIYAN. This may help to bridge the interval.³

VIRA PĀNDIYAN began to reign A.D. 1437. (Two inscriptions at Śrīvaikūptam in Tinnevely.)

VIRA PĀNDIYAN. Began to reign, according to the Mackenzie MSS., in 1475. He is mentioned in an inscription as reigning in 1490.

PARĀKRAMA PĀNDIYAN began to reign in A.D. 1516. (Inscription at Kuttālam.)

VIKRAMA PĀNDIYAN began to reign in 1543 (authority not given).

Dr. Caldwell thinks that no interval elapsed between this king and Ati Vira Rāma, but Mr. Nelson (*Madura Country*, p. 95) mentions an inscription at Śrīvilliputtūr (see *Vol. I*, p. 305), which records a grant in A.D. 1546 by a PARĀKRAMA PĀNDIYAN.

VALLABHA DEVA *alias* ATI VIRA RĀMA PĀNDIYAN began to reign A.D. 1565. (Inscription at Kuttālam, dated in his fortieth year, A.D. 1605.) An inscription of his in Tenkāsi gives the date of the commencement of the reign as 1562. Dr. Burnell informed Bishop Caldwell that he had seen a copper-plate grant belonging to "a maṭha in the Tanjore District" (it would be of great assistance if

¹ According to the Nāyakkā History of Madura we have an anarchy following the decease, or at least the close of the reign, of a Viṭṭhala Rāja in 1557 A.D., and a Chāndrāśekhara (Bishop Caldwell thinks the name "quite uncertain") gaining the crown in 1558 or thereabouts, only to be ejected by a Tanjore Rāja, who, in his turn, was overthrown by the Vijayanagar general Kōṭiya Nāgama Nāyakkā in 1559. The latter seized the country for himself and threw off his allegiance to his sovereign, but Viṣvanātha Nāyakkā, Nāgama's own son, being sent to chastise the rebel, fought him and defeated him. This Viṣvanātha founded the Nāyakkā dynasty, but seems all his life to have acknowledged as his own sovereign the Rāyar of Vijayanagar (all the Nāyakkas did so), and, as lord of the country he was governing, the Pāṇḍiyan king.

² *Comparative Grammar*, Introd., 145: *History of Tinnevely*, pp. 52 *et seq.*

³ According to the information given me there is at Tenkāsi an inscription on a stone (I, 309) which mentions the name of Kāśi Kaṇḍa Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan and is dated in A.D. 1248. It is probable that the date has been wrongly quoted, or else that no king of that name reigned in the fifteenth century, as it is difficult to believe that the title *Kāśi Kaṇḍa* would have been prefixed to two sovereigns named *Parākrama*.

the Bishop could tell us which), by which it is clear that Ati Vira Rama died in A.D. 1610 and was succeeded by a SUNDARA PĀṆDIYAN, of whom Dr. Burnell possessed a grant dated in his thirteenth year (A.D. 1623). Ati Vira Rāma's name is one of those best known in the south of India, especially amongst the Tamil races. He has immortalized himself as the greatest patron of Tamil learning that ever lived, and his own poems are much quoted and admired.

Clashing with the above account, if the dates given me are accurate, are some inscriptions at Karivalam Vandanallūr (*see above*), whereby grants are recorded of VARATUNGA RĀMA VĪRA PĀṆDIYAN in A.D. 1578, 1589, and 1595 (Vol. I, p. 306).

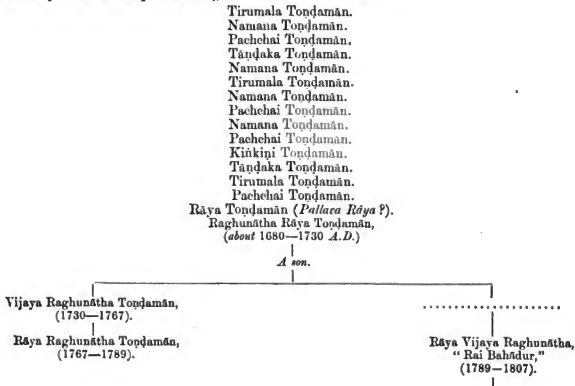
According to a copper-plate inscription sent to me by the Collector of Madura (*see above*, p. 31, No. 211), which records a grant by one of the early Nayakkas in A.D. 1596, Ati Vira Rāma Pāṇḍiyan had a son RĀMĀBHĪ RĀMA.

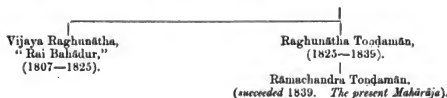
Dr. Burnell's grant quoted above, however, mentions a son SUNDARA PĀṆDIYAN as succeeding his father in A.D. 1610, and ruling till at least 1623.

It remains to be seen whether Pāṇḍiyan history can be continued further than this date. It would seem improbable, because the last semblance of royalty must have passed away from the ancient dynasty in the time of Tirumala Nayakka of Madura (1623-1659) and his successors. But a great deal remains to be done, and for this purpose all the inscriptions must be examined and recorded with the most scientific exactitude. We do not yet know, for instance, whether the names above quoted refer to a continuous dynasty, or to chiefs claiming in various parts of the country as Pāṇḍiyans of the old stock, and possibly maintaining their local authority precariously by internecine struggles amongst themselves.

PUDUKÓTTAI, THE TOṆḌAMĀN MAHĀRĀJAS OF—

This State was created by Raghunātha Kilavan Setupati of Rāmnād (1673-1708 A.D.). He fell in love with a girl of the Kallan caste, married her, and appointed her brother chief of the district of Pudukóttai, with the title of Raghunātha Toṇḍamān, in lieu of one Pallavarāyan Toṇḍamān, the former chief, who had attempted to transfer the estate from the Rāmnād territories to those of Tanjore. Pallavarāyan's predecessor was Śervai. (Mr. Nelson's *Madura Country*, p. 206.) The following pedigree was kindly supplied to me by the Honorable A. Śeshayya Śāstri, c.s.i., who says that he cannot guarantee the accuracy of the earlier portion. I give it for what it is worth.





PUNGANŪR ZEMINDĀRI, THE—.

The following slight sketch of this family is taken from the *North Arcot District Manual*, by Mr. A. F. Cox, pages 235-6:—

The earliest known member of the family was one Sitappa Gaunivāru, who, in the thirteenth century, settled in this part of the country and acquired large estates. In A.D. 1249 he built the town and fort of Suṅgātūr. In 1479 the head of the family, Timmappa Gaunivāru, built the town and fort of Kōlār. His son Immaḍi Timmayya succeeded, and, under Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar, fought against the 'Adil Shāhi Muḥammadans. In 1510 he built three more forts. His son was Chikkarāya Timmayya. He was honored by his sovereign and extended his possessions. He built Punganūr. His son Chikkarāya Basava was an infant when he succeeded. In 1639 the Muḥammadans captured the estate and seized a portion of it, but confirmed the Zemindar in the possession of the remainder, and gave him a sanad. His son Vira Chikka Rāya was well-treated by the Muḥammadans, but the next Zemindar, Immaḍi Chikkarāya, was deprived of part of his estate for arrears of tribute. His son fought, under his liege lord the Navāb of Cuddapah, against the Mahrattas and was killed in battle. This was in 1757. The Mahrattas were victorious, and the zemindari passed into their hands. In 1775 it fell under Haider 'Alī. In 1780 the Zemindar fought on the side of his new sovereign, but died during the campaign. His son succeeded, but fled on being unable to pay his tribute. He then sided with the English, and proved of great assistance to them in their war against Tipū Shāhān. He and his successors were allowed, after Tipū's fall, to hold their ancestral estate, but only as lessees. In 1832 the Zemindar died, and was succeeded by his brother, whose son is the present Zemindar.

PUNNĀDU, RĀJAS OF—.

In his paper on a Rāshtrakūṭa grant from Maistūr, published in *Indian Antiquary* XII, 11, Mr. Rice notices the mention, in the Markāra Plates, of the "Punād Ten Thousand," forming part of the Rāshtrakūṭa dominions. He writes as follows:—

"With regard to the Punādu Ten Thousand, it may be pointed out that it corresponds with the Padi-nād, or Ten Nād country of the sixteenth century (*Mysore Inscriptions, Yelandur Inscription, No. 175*). The name survives in the existing Hadināru, now corrupted into Hadināru, a village on the Kabbani river not far from its junction with the Kāveri, and the scene of the romantic adventure to which the royal family of Maistūr trace their origin. (*Wilks; also Mysore Gazetteer, Vol. I, p. 239.*)

"Punādu, Punnādu or Punnāṭa, as it is variously written, seems also to be indicated by the Pannata in Lassen's Map of Ancient India according to Ptolemy (*Indische Alterthumskunde, Vol. III*); and by the Pannata of Colonel Yule's Map of Ancient India, 'ubi beryllus.' (*Dr. Smith's Atlas of Ancient Geography.*)¹

"Since writing the above, I have through the kindness of Mr. R. Sewell seen a grant of the Punnāṭa Rājas, which must belong to early in the sixth century. In it their succession is thus given:—

1. Kāśyappa Rāshtravarma.
2. Nāgadatta, his son.
3. Siṅga Varmma, son of the last.
4. His son, not named.
5. Skandavarmma, son of the last.
6. Ravidatta, his son.

"The addition to the first name may point to a suzerainty of the Rāshtrakūṭas. But from other inscriptions (*Indian Antiquary, Vol. V, p. 140, Vol. VII, p. 175; Mysore Inscriptions, pp. 262, 295*) we

¹ See Vol. I of this publication, p. 220, s.e. PADYŪR.

know that in the time of Skandavarma the Punnâd kingdom was annexed to the Gaᅅga dominions by Avinita, who married the king's daughter."

QUTB SHÂHI DYNASTY OF GOLKONᅇA.

(See DAKHAᅆ, Muhammadan Kings of the—.)

RÂMNÂD,¹ SETUPATIS OF—.

The Setupatis claim to belong to the ancient Marava race and to have been rulers of the whole of the south of India before the immigration of the Kurumbas, by whom the Maravas were defeated and driven back to the extreme south. Their chiefs lost all semblance of power, till the descendant of the old ruling family was, in the seventeenth century, reinstated in a portion of his ancient patrimony by Muttu Krishnappa, the Nayakka of Madura, and installed at Râmnâd. Mr. Nelson (*Madura Country*, pp. 110—115) discusses the former history of the Setupatis, and his remarks should be studied. He concludes that there were certainly lords of Râmnâd from a very remote period, and that the Setupati created by Muttu Krishnappa was probably grandson of the last Setupati, who had been murdered by "one of the last of the Paᅇᅇiyas, who preceded Viᅇvanâtha Nayakkan." I have Dr. Burgess' authority for the statement that there was an Uᅇaiyan Setupati in S.S. 1336 (A.D. 1414-15), who built the shrines of the inner temples at Râmesvaram and gave four villages in the Tinnevely District to the temple there; also a Chinna Uᅇaiyan Setupati, who in S.S. 1411 (A.D. 1489-90) made additions to the temple; and a Tirumala Setupati, who in S.S. 1422 (A.D. 1500-1) built part of the second *prakāra* and had a son named Raghunâtha Tirumala, who was alive in S.S. 1461 (A.D. 1539-40).

Pharoah's *Gazetteer*, published in 1855, contains (pp. 392—396) an account of the later dynasty of Setupatis, varying in some degree from what follows, but I do not detail the differences, since the whole needs thorough examination.

Abandoning all attempt to trace their earlier history, the following genealogy gives a sketch of the family from the Setupati who was first created chief of Râmnâd by the Nayakka of Madura in A.D. 1604. It is taken from various sources, principally from information given to other writers by native officials of the zemindari, and needs authentication.

The Setupatis had a coinage of their own.

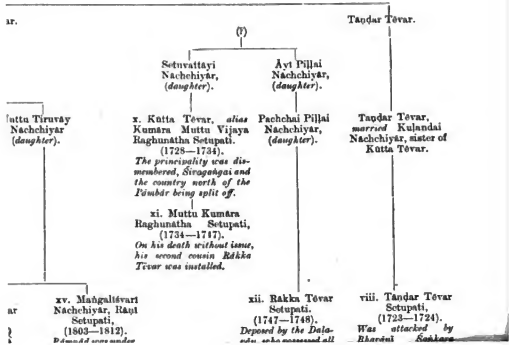
¹ For an account of the province of Râmnâd, see *Madras Journal* V, 371.

RĀMNĀD SETUPĀTIS.

Tēvar Uđaiyan Setupati,
D. 1604—1621).
*First Setupati by Muttu-
Nāyakkā of Madura. He
ruled and Pōnjūr.*

iii. Śudayaka Tēvar Dalavay Setupati,
(1635—1645).
*Deposed by the Chief of Madura on his
attempting to proclaim his adopted son
(nephew), Raghunātha, his successor.
Restored 1640. Murdered by Tambi Tēvar
1646.*

(*Illegitimate*).
"Tambi" Tēvar.
*In Pharaoh's Gazetteer
this man is called "Be-
tansa Nairor, generally
called Tambi."*



I append extracts from the notes on the Setupatis, kindly sent to me by the manager of the estate, T. Raja Rāma Rāu Avargal. Mr. Nelson, in writing his "Madura Country," was indebted, it seems, to another native in high official position in Rāmnād for the statements he makes. And it must, therefore, be strongly pointed out that this list should be accepted with reservation. I do not know the authority on which my informant rests his assertions, nor does Mr. Nelson supply this vital deficiency. Dr. Burgess, who is at work at the inscriptions in the Rāmnād country, tells me that he believes the dates to be erroneous.

"It is observed that at the beginning of the sixteenth century there was no Setupati in existence. The cultivation had become very limited. Thick jungles had sprung up in every direction. The roads were infested with gangs of robbers. Every village was under a petty ruler, who acted with free independence and oppressed and harassed the pilgrims who resorted to Rāmēśvaram. Muttu Krishnappa, the then ruler of Madura, was earnestly exhorted by the pilgrims to appoint a ruler, whose authority could conduce to their safe travel to and from Rāmēśvaram. Further, there was also the cessation of revenue collection from these petty chiefs to be attended to. Muttu Krishnappa therefore thought it expedient to re-establish the ancient Marava dynasty of the Setupatis or the Guardians of Rāmēśvaram.¹ Accordingly he had Śadayaka Tēvar, a descendant of the ancient Setupati, crowned at Pogalūr, a village ten miles to the west of Rāmnād, in the year 1604. He was further created chief of the seventy-two Polegars. It is from this period that we have got some authentic history of the Setupatis."

1. ŚADAYAKA TĒVAR UPADĪYĀN SETUPATI (1604—1621).—"He amply satisfied the expectations of Muttu Krishnappa, to whom an annual tribute was sent. Peace was restored to the country. Cultivation was encouraged. The towns of Rāmnād and Pogalūr were fortified and improved. He further made some conquests by subduing the important villages of Vadakku-vattagai, Kālaiyarkōvil and Pattamaṅgalam. After a useful reign of seventeen years this prince died in 1621. His son, Kūttan Setupati, succeeded him."

2. KŪTTAN SETUPATI (1621—1635).—"This prince quietly enjoyed the fruits of his father's labour. The country was prosperous and peaceful during the fourteen years that he ruled over it. He died in 1635, leaving his brother Śadayaka Tēvar to succeed him. He left a sister named Gaṅgai Nāchehiyār." (*Mr. Nelson's "Madura Country,"* p. 128.)

3. ŚADAYAKA TĒVAR *alias* DALAVĪY SETUPATI (1635—1645).—"Nothing of importance transpired during the first three years of this prince's reign. But in the fourth year the prince announced his intention of appointing his adopted son, Rāghunātha Tēvar, as his successor. This disclosure enraged his illegitimate brother, Tambi Tēvar, who ruled over Kālaiyarkōvil as governor. Tambi was not inactive. He gained over to his side the King of Madura, who, besides creating him "Tambi Setupati," supplied him with funds and forces to dethrone the prince. Rāmnād fell into the hands of the King of Madura's forces, and the Dalavāy Setupati retreated to Pāmban, where he was finally defeated and taken captive. He was sent to Madura and thrown into a dungeon.

"Tambi had now a very difficult task before him. The Dalavāy Setupati's nephews, Rāghunātha Tēvar and Nārāyaṇa Tēvar, were in arms against him, and at last, finding no one to befriend him among the relatives of the Setupati, Tambi was obliged to flee to the court of Madura." Tirumalai Nāyaka, however, now discovered his mistake, and in order to quiet the country released the Dalavāy Setupati and restored him.

"The Setupati was set at liberty to the satisfaction of all parties in 1640. After his restoration he reigned for four or five years in peace, when he was murdered in cold blood by Tambi Tēvar in 1645.

"Then followed anarchy and confusion at Rāmnād. The principal Marava chiefs were preparing for war: but this was opportunely averted by the interference of Tirumalai Nāyaka, who partitioned the Rāmnād kingdom into three portions in 1646. Rāghunātha Tēvar, the nephew of the Dalavāy Setupati, was placed on the hereditary throne of the Rāmnād Setupati. His brothers, Tanaka Tēvar and Nārāyaṇa Tēvar, were made to rule jointly at Tiruvāḍānai. Sivagaṅgai was placed under the sovereignty of Tambi Tēvar."

4. RĀGHUNĀTHA SETUPATI *alias* TIRUMALAI SETUPATI (1645—1670).—"This Setupati's reign was remarkable for territorial aggrandisement. The partitioned countries became again incorporated owing to the early deaths of Tanaka Tēvar and Tambi Tēvar. When Tambi Tēvar was alive, the Setupati, in alliance with him, defeated the forces of Tanjore in a pitched battle, and the Setupati annexed the towns of Mannārkōvil, Pattukkōttai, Devakottai, Arundāngi and Tiruvālūr.

"At this time the King of Māisor invaded Madura, and, at the request of the King of Madura, the Setupati went in command of a large army and defeated the enemy in two very severely contested

¹ Mr. Nelson's account ("Madura Country," 109-110) is similar to this.

engagements. The King of Madura, in gratitude for the services rendered, ceded to the Setupati the villages of Tiruppannam, Tirucholai and Pallimadai. On the whole this Setupati became very powerful. It was he who introduced the celebration of the Navaratri festival at Rāmnād. After a quiet and beneficent reign of thirty years he died in 1670, leaving his nephew Rāja Śūrya Tēvar to succeed him."

Mr. Rāja Rāma Rāu omits to notice that this Setupati refused to aid his suzerain against the Muḥammadan invasion, and that, consequently, the Nayakka invaded his territories to punish him for treason (*op. cit.* p. 187). The war was conducted with varying fortunes and seems to have died a natural death. The Setupati joined in the war, which ended in the downfall of the Nayakkas of Tanjore and the sack of the city, but according to Mr. Nelson, the Marava army was little more than a marauding mob.

5. ŚŪRYA TĒVAR (1670).—This Setupati compromised himself in some way in the Tanjore war, and was seized shortly after his accession by Veṅkaṭa Kriṣṇappa, the Madura Dalavāy, and was imprisoned at Trichinopoly, where he was secretly put to death.

"Śūrya Tēvar left no immediate heir to succeed him. Consequently the task of nominating a successor devolved on the principal Marava chiefs, who came to no definite understanding. For a time the country was without a Setupati, but Attana, and after him Chaudrappa Śarvaikāran, managed the affairs of the kingdom. Finally Raghunātha Tēvar Kīlavan, illegitimate son of the last Setupati, was installed."

6. RĀGHUNĀTHA TĒVAR KĪLAVAN SETUPĀTI (1673—1708).—"The reign of this ruler was very remarkable for several important events. The commencement of his reign was marked by his assassination of the two principal men who had assisted him in coming to the throne. His whole reign was further remarkable for the way in which he persecuted the Christians." The revolting circumstances attending the murder of the Missionary John DeBritto—a murder consummated under the express orders of the Setupati—are fully narrated by Mr. Nelson (*id.*, p. 217—224). "He appointed his brother-in-law Raghunātha (belonging to the Kalla family), whose sister Kattāri he had married, Tondaman of Pudukōṭṭai.

"It was in this reign that the capital of the territory was removed from Pogaḷūr to Rāmnād, the present seat of Government. This prince was also famous for his bravery in war. He rescued the Nayakka of Madura from the tyrannical Rustam-Khān, and successfully prosecuted a war against the King of Tanjore, who was obliged to cede all the territories south of the Āmbori river."

Intrigues seem to have been the order of the day during this reign, and the history is a succession of plots and rebellions, resulting in constant disturbance and warfare. There was a desultory war with Tanjore in A.D. 1700, and in 1702 on one occasion an army from Madura, aided by a force from Tanjore, was defeated by the Setupati and driven back. Another signal victory was obtained over Tanjore in 1709, a year which was also signalized by a most appalling famine, aggravated by a desolating flood. "Raghunātha Tēvar Kīlavan Setupati breathed his last in 1708 and his numerous wives burned themselves alive with the dead body of their husband. He was succeeded by his adopted son¹ Tiruvudaiya Tēvar *alias* Vijaya Raghunātha Tēvar, son of Kadamba Tēvar."

7. VIJAYA RĀGHUNĀTHA TĒVAR *alias* TIRUVUDAIYA TĒVAR (1709—1723).—"The King of Tanjore was not inactive during this reign. He gained over the Rāja of Pudukōṭṭai to his side, and declared war against the Setupati, who went out to meet the allied forces at Arundāṅgi. Some indecisive actions were fought. An epidemic broke out in the camp of the Setupati which carried off many of his sons and wives, and he himself contracted the disease, which proved fatal shortly after he was brought to Rāmnād. He nominated one Tanḍar Tēvar, a great grandson of the father of the late Kīlavan Setupati, to be his successor."

8. TĀNḌA TĒVAR (1723-1724).—"The accession of this Setupati to the throne was contested by Bhavāni Śaṅkara Tēvar, an illegitimate son of Kīlavan Setupati. He got the assistance of the King of Tanjore by promising to cede him some territory, and invaded Rāmnād with the Tanjore forces within four months of the accession of the Setupati. The allied forces of the Setupati, Tondaman and the King of Madura were unable to arrest the advance of the Tanjore army, which finally captured Rāmnād and took the Setupati prisoner. He was shortly after put to death and Bhavāni Śaṅkara Tēvar proclaimed himself Setupati."

9. BHAVĀNĪ ŚAṅKARA SETUPĀTI (1724—1728).—"He was very injudicious in his treatment of the Poligars under him. One Śaṣivārṇa Periya Udaiya Tēvar was deprived of his *Pāḷaiyam*. He therefore fled to the court of Tanjore. Śaṣivārṇa gained the favour of the King of Tanjore by the extraordinary bravery he showed in fighting with a large tiger. Kāṭṭa Tēvar,² the maternal uncle of the late Setupati and the legal heir, who had escaped from Rāmnād at the time of its capture by Bhavāni

¹ The relationship is somewhat doubtful (*Madura Country*, p. 247).

² Mr. Nelson calls him "Kattayadera" (*Madura Country*, p. 249).

Śaṅkara, was also at this time at Tanjore. Kōtta and Śāsivārṇa became close friends, and by their joint inducement got the King of Tanjore to entrust them with a large force, with which they defeated the Setupati at a battle fought at Uraiyur in which the Setupati was taken prisoner. After this success Kōtta Tēvar was proclaimed Setupati.¹

10. KŪTTA TĒVAR, *alias* KUMĀRA MUTTU VIJAYA RAGHUNĀTHA SETUPATI (1728—1734).—"Kōtta Tēvar was not destined to rule over the extensive territories of Rāmnād. For it was arranged, before the success which gained him the throne, that the territory should be parcelled out between the confederates. Accordingly the King of Tanjore took all the lands north of the Pambār. The remainder was divided into five parts, of which two went to the share of Rāja Muttu Vijaya Raghunātha Periya Uḍaiya Tēvar, who made Śivagaṅgai his capital. (He married Akhilāṇḍiśvari Nāchchiyār, the illegitimate daughter of the Setupati. His territory is also called *Śinnarādāgai*). Over the remaining three parts called *Periyavāḍagai*, which form the present Rāmnād territory, the Setupati Kōtta Tēvar ruled. He was succeeded by his son Muttu Kumāra Vijaya Raghunātha Tēvar."¹

11. MUTTU KUMĀRA VIJAYA RAGHUNĀTHA SETUPATI (1734—1747).—"During the reign of this prince the Dalavāy was all-powerful. The prince dying in the prime of his life without any issue, the Dalavāy nominated Rākka Tēvar, a cousin of the deceased Kōtta Tēvar, to the rule."

12. RĀKKA TĒVAR SETUPATI (1747-1748).—"This reign was remarkable for the repulsion of an invasion by the Rāja of Tanjore by the Dalavāy Vellaiyan Śervaikāran, who also commanded several military expeditions and subjugated several insubordinate Pōlegars in the Tinnevely District. The Setupati grew afraid of the Dalavāy's power and recalled him from Tinnevely. This step proved fatal to him. On his return the Dalavāy openly rebelled, and the Setupati was therefore obliged to flee for his safety to Pamban. Thither he was pursued and taken prisoner and was deposed. One Śella Tēvar, *alias* Vijaya Raghunātha Tēvar, a member of the Kijavan family, was placed on the throne by the Dalavāy."

13. ŚELLA TĒVAR, *alias* VIJAYA RAGHUNĀTHA SETUPATI (1748—1760).—"This prince ruled for twelve years, during which another invasion by the Tanjore Rāja was firmly met with and defeated by the Dalavāy. Śella Tēvar died in 1760 and was succeeded by his sister's son Muttu Rāmalinga Tēvar, a child two months' old."

Dr. Burgess informs me, on the authority of the best informed men at Rāmesvaram, that Śella Tēvar's sister Muttu Tiruvāy Nāchchiyār, married Neraiji Tēvar of Yelambāḍu, and had a son born in Ś.S. 1647 (A.D. 1725-6). He adds that she is stated to have ruled from Ś.S. 1643 (A.D. 1721-2).

14. MUTTU RĀMALIṄGA SETUPATI (1760—1772, 1780—1794).—"Vellaiyan Śervaikāran, the powerful Dalavāy, died at the commencement of this reign. He was succeeded by Dāṁḍaram Piḷḷai in his Dalavāyship. Muttu Tiruvāy Nāchchiyār, the mother of the infant prince, acted as regent."

Mr. Nelson adds, "In 1770 the Rāja of Tanjore was again defeated, this time most decisively, by an army under the command of Thomōtharam (*Dimōḍaram*) Piḷḷai: and this was the last occasion on which the troops of Rāmnād were permitted to distinguish themselves."

"In the year 1773 the army of the Setupati was defeated by an English force under general Joseph Smith, who subdued the territory on behalf of the Navāb of Trichinopoly. The infant Setupati, his mother Muttu Tiruvāy Nāchchiyār and his sister Maṅgalīśvari Nāchchiyār were removed from Rāmnād and kept at Trichinopoly under surveillance."

"The territory was for a period of eight years, *i.e.*, from 1773—1780, under the direct management of the Navāb.

"The petty chiefs who had respected the power of the Setupati raised an army and threatened to capture Rāmnād and drive away the Navāb's managers. This circumstance alarmed the Navāb, who deemed it prudent to set the Setupati at liberty and to despatch him to Rāmnād at the head of an army: this arrangement had the desired effect. The country became tranquil and the chiefs were defeated.

"The Setupati resumed again the reins of government. He continued to rule for fourteen years until 1794. His acts at the end of this period became very suspicious, verging on rebellion, so that at the instance of Maṅgalīśvari Nāchchiyār, the sister, the Setupati was deposed and carried away as prisoner to Trichinopoly under the orders of the Navāb.

"The English at this time became the virtual rulers of the Carnatic, and they sent the Setupati to Madras as a State prisoner. The Rāmnād territory was taken under the British rule and continued for seven years up to 1802. In 1803 the English Government placed Rāṇi Maṅgalīśvari Nāchchiyār, the sister of the Setupati, on the throne."

¹ Mr. Nelson gives different dates for the death of Kōtta Tēvar and the reigns of his successors. According to him Kōtta Tēvar died in 1752, his son died after a reign of a few days or weeks, and Rākka Tēvar succeeded.

15. MAṄGALĪŚVARĪ NĀCHCHĪYĀR (1803—1812).—“ In the year 1803 the permanent settlement was made, by which the Rāṇi Setupati bound herself and her successors to pay to the English Government the annual pēshkash of Rs. 3,24,387-1-2. She ruled the estate for ten years. She was called the Istimrari Zamindārni in remembrance of the settlement. This reign is particularly remarkable for the charitable endowments she made out of the permanently settled villages of the estate. Her adopted son, Annāsvāmi Setupati, *alias* Muttu Vijaya Raghunātha Setupati, succeeded her.”

16. ANNĀSVĀMI SETUPATI, *alias* MUTTU VIJAYA RAGHUNĀTHA SETUPATI (1812—1815).—“ This prince was a minor when his adoptive mother died. Pradhāni Tyāga Raja Pillai carried on the administration of the country. This prince's title, in other words the adoption, was not undisputed. Śivakāmi Nāchchīyār, the daughter of Muttu Rāmalinga Setupati, sued in the Company's courts to have her claim to become Rāṇi Setupati in preference to Annāsvāmi recognised. She succeeded in her suit and was legally appointed the ruler of the estate in the room of Annāsvāmi in the year 1815.”

17. ŚIVAKĀMI NĀCHCHĪYĀR (1815—1829).—“ This princess enjoyed the kingdom for one full year while she allowed the pēshkash to fall in arrears. The estate, therefore, was placed under the management of the Court of the Sadar Adālat for fourteen years on her behalf. In the interval the law suit between the Rāṇi Zemindar and Annāsvāmi Setupati was prosecuted with the utmost vigour in the Appellate Court, which finally directed the restoration of the estate to Annāsvāmi Setupati. This prince having died in the meanwhile, his widow Muttu Virāyi Nāchchīyār, who successfully conducted the suit to the end, had adopted one Rāmasvāmi Tēvar as her son, in whose favour she resigned her right to become Setupati.”

18. RĀMASVĀMI TĒVAR, *alias* VIJAYA RAGHUNĀTHA RĀMASVĀMI SETUPATI (1829).—“ This prince died in the same year in which he commenced to reign and was succeeded by his infant daughter Maṅgalīśvari Nāchchīyār.”

19. MAṄGALĪŚVARĪ NĀCHCHĪYĀR (1829—1838).—“ Muttu Virāyi Nāchchīyār, the Rāṇi's grandmother, and Muttu Sella Tēvar managed the affairs of the State on behalf of the Rāṇi Setupati, who met with an early death. She was succeeded by her infant sister Dorai Rāja Nāchchīyār.”

20. DORAI RĀJA NĀCHCHĪYĀR (1838—1845).—“ Muttu Sella continued to act as manager, but his management was not approved by the East India Company, to whom several charges against the manager were preferred. The estate was placed under the Court of Wards, and although the manager was declared innocent after a thorough inquiry, he was not entrusted with the control of the estate, which continued under the management of the Court of Wards. Dorai Rāja Nāchchīyār died in 1845. Even after the death of the Rāṇi the Court of Wards continued to govern the estate until Parvatavardhini Nāchchīyār, the wife of Rāmasvāmi Setupati, was declared to be the lawful proprietress to the estate.”

21. PARVATAVARDHINĪ NĀCHCHĪYĀR (1845—1868).—“ She assumed the management of the estate in 1846. She died in 1868, leaving her adopted son, Muttu Rāmalinga Setupati, to succeed her. During her management there were several protracted litigations which necessarily involved the estate in heavy debt. Even the pēshkash fell into arrears and accumulated. Ponnusvāmi Tēvar, the son of the adopted Setupati, managed the estate.”

22. MUTTU RĀMALINGA SETUPATI (1868—1873).—“ When this prince assumed the management of the estate, he found the debts of the estate had alarmingly increased. But he could devise no means to get himself out of it. The estate was in danger. The English Government, therefore, was compelled to interfere. The estate was placed under the attachment of a Special Assistant Collector. In the year 1873 the Setupati died suddenly, leaving two minor sons, Bhāskara Setupati and Dinakarasvāmi Tēvar. The former in now recognised as the proprietor of the estate.”

23. BHĀSKARA SETUPATI (1873).—“ This prince being a minor, the estate is under the management of the Court of Wards.

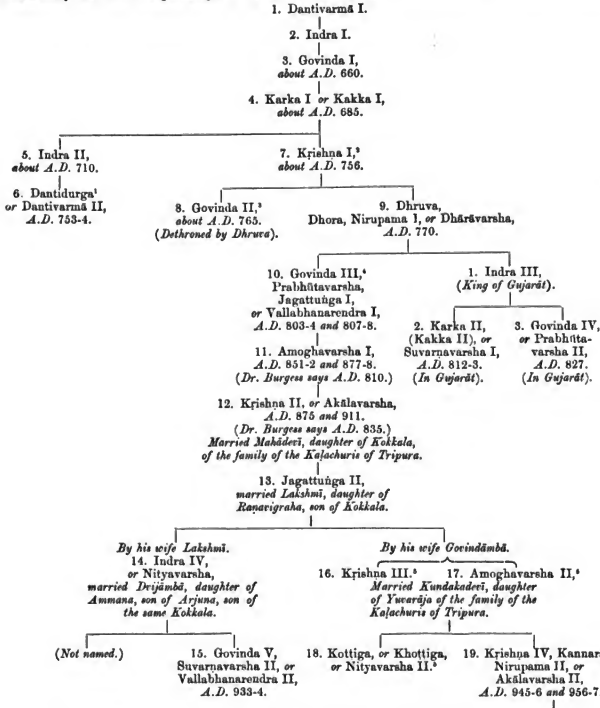
RĀSHTRAKŪṬAS, THE—

The latest and best account of this dynasty yet published is by Mr. Fleet at pages 31—38 of his *Dynasties of the Kanarese District*. From it I extract most of what follows. Dr. Bühler (see especially *Ind. Ant.* VI, p. 59, &c.) has carefully studied the records of this family; and Dr. Burgess gives an account of them in his Third Archeological Report for Bombay, published in 1878. A paper by Professor Shaṅkar Pandurang Paṇḍit published in *Ind. Ant.* I, 205, may be studied with advantage.

The Rāshtrakūṭas, coming from the north, subverted the older dynasty of the Chalukyas in the Kanarese districts of the Bombay Presidency in the early part or middle of the eighth century A.D.

¹ Sometimes called “*Tēvaras of Mānyakheta*” (*Ind. Ant.* I, 205).

The kings of this dynasty did not come much into contact with those of the south, but, as they are occasionally met with, the genealogy of the family is here given :—



|
20. Kakka III,
(Karka III), Kakkala, Karkara,
Amoghavarsha III,
or Vallabhanarendra III,
A.D. 972-3.

|
(Daughter)
21. Jakkabbe
or Jakkasdevi,
(married to the Western
Chalukya king, Taila II).

Dantivarma II is said to have conquered, amongst other kings and countries, the kings of Kañchi and Kalinga, and the Śrīsaīla country (*Ind. Ant.* XI, 111).

King Dhruva is said to have humbled the pride of the Pallavas.

His successor, Govinda III, in an inscription of A.D. 803-4, boasts of having conquered Dantiga, the ruler of Kañchi (Conjeeveram). The boast is repeated in other inscriptions, "which tell us also that the ruler of Veñgi, *i.e.*, his contemporary of the Eastern Chalukya family, was one of his vassals, and was employed to build for him the high walls of a town or fortress." The Chalukyan sovereign would seem to be Vijayāditya, *alias* "Narendra Mrigarāja." The inscription of A.D. 803-4 contains the earliest known instance of the use of the cycle of 60 years, which grew into common use from the fourteenth century downwards. The inscription is dated in the year *Sabbānu*.

The twentieth sovereign Kakka III claims to have subdued the Chola and Pāñḍiyan kings, but this is probably mere empty boasting, as in A.D. 973-4 he himself was defeated and probably slain by Taila II of the Western Chalukyas. The Rāshtrakūṭa dynasty ceased with him.

RATTAS, THE—.

The Ratta *Mahāmāndalesvaras*, or great feudatory lords, are often alluded to in inscriptions of the Kanarese districts of the Bombay Presidency, but do not appear to have come much in contact with the southern chiefs. Their capital was first Saundatti, then called *Sugandharearti* in the Belgaum District, and afterwards *Yenugrāma* or *Velugrāma*, the modern Belgaum itself. They were at first feudatories of the Rāshtrakūṭas, but afterwards raised themselves into the condition of independent chiefs. They were of the Jain religion. Grants of the family are found dated between the years A.D. 875-6 and A.D. 1228-9. They seem to have succumbed to the rising power of the Yādavas of Devagiri, as recorded in the Behatti grant of Krishna of that dynasty, dated S.S. 1175 (A.D. 1253-4). (For genealogy and account of the family, see Mr. J. F. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 79—83, and Dr. Burgess' Second Bombay Archaeological Report, 1876, *Kāthiāwad and Kachh*, p. 232.)

REDḌI, THE — DYNASTY OF KOṆḌAVIḌU.

(See KOṆḌAVIḌU.)

ŚĀLAṆKĀYANA, THE — DYNASTY OF VENḠI.

(See VEṢḠI.)

SANGA, THE — DYNASTY.

(See the ANDHRA Dynasty.)

THE ŚĀNTARA KINGS IN MAISŪR.

This was a family of chiefs, apparently feudatories of the Chalukyas, who lived at Hombucha or Humcha (*Paffi Pombuchchapura*) in the Nagar Country of Maisūr. They were Jains. Mr. Lewis Rice gives the following list in his "*Mysore Inscriptions*" (*Introduction*, p. lxix):—

Śāntara, Śāntarāśvara, several kings of this name.

Kāmana.

Siṅgideva.

Taila.

Kāma (married Bijjaladevi. Her sister Chaṭṭaladevi was married to Vijayādityadeva of the Kādamba family of Goa).

Jagadeva, Jagaddeva, Tribhuvana Malla (*son*), A. D. 1149.

Siṅgideva, *his brother*.

Bammarasa, *his son*.

An inscription of A. D. 1162-3 at Anumakoṇḍa, close to Oraṅgal, of the Ganapati sovereign Kākatiya Rudradeva, records that in the time of the Ganapati sovereign Prōlo, Jagaddeva besieged that place, but was repulsed and put to flight. Mr. Fleet (*Ind. Ant.* XI, 10) thinks that this is evidently the Śāntara king Jagaddeva, and that it was as a feudatory of Taila of the Western Chālukyas that he laid siege to Anumakoṇḍa.

SENDERAKAS, THE—.

"One of the Kādamba inscriptions mentions incidentally" the dynasty of the Sendorakas, "the representative of which in the time of the Kādamba King Harivarma,¹ was Bhānuśakti. But all else that we at present know for certain about this dynasty is that, in the time of the Western Chalukya king Vikramāditya I, the representative of it was Devasakti, who seems to have been a feudatory of the Chalukya monarch,² and that in the time of Vinayāditya, the son of Vikramāditya I, the representative of it was Pogili, who again appears to have been a feudatory of the Chalukyas."³ (*Mr. Fleet's Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, p. 10.)

The dates of these Sendoraka kings would be about the close of the fifth century and the close of the sixth century.

SETUPATIS OF RĀMNĀD, THE—.

(See RĀMNĀD.)

THE ŚILĀHĀRAS OF KOLHĀPUR.

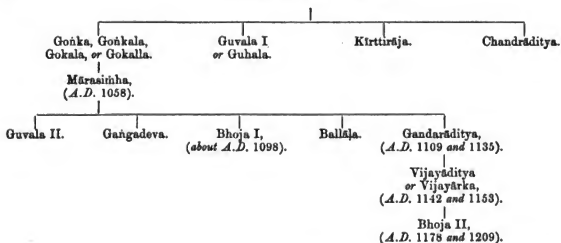
From Mr. Fleet's sketch of the history of this family (*Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 98—106) I do not gather that, so far as is yet known, they ever came in contact with the powers in the south; but as it is quite possible that they may have done so, and that some reference to them may yet be discovered in some inscriptions of the Southern Dakhan, I give the genealogy as given by Mr. Fleet. His work should be consulted for a fuller notice of the family and an able discussion as to the site of the ancient city of *Tagara* mentioned in Ptolemy and the *Periplus*. (See also *Ind. Ant.* V, 276.)

Jatiga I.
 ↓
 Nāyivarma
 or Nāyimma.
 ↓
 Chandrarāja.
 ↓
 Jatiga II.
 ↓

¹ His date is not yet conclusively settled (see above, p. 179).

² *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. X, p. 244, "No. 12." See also above, p. 16, No. 100, Copper-plate Grant from Kurnool.

³ *Pali, Sanskrit and Old Canarese Inscriptions*, No. 152.

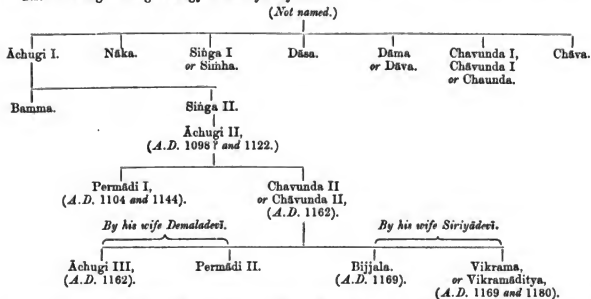


SINDAS OF ERAMBARAGE, THE—.

The information which follows is also taken from Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, (pp. 95—97).

Inscriptions of the Sinda dynasty are found in the Kalādgi and Dharwad Districts. Their capital was Erambarage or Erambarige, probably 'Yelburga' in the Nigam's Dominions. Their territory embraced a small portion of the country in that neighbourhood.

The following is the genealogy of the dynasty:—



Āchugi II made war on the Hoysāla Ballālas under orders of his suzerain, Vikramāditya VI of the Western Chālukyas. He was victorious and took Goa ("Gove"). He "caused the Pāndyas to retreat, dispersed the Malapas, or people of the Western Ghauts, and seized upon the Konkana." He burnt Goa and "Uppinakatti" (Uppinaṅgaḍi in South Canara).

Permādi I is recorded to have "pursued Jayakesi, who must be the second of that name of the family of the Kādambas of Goa, and seized upon the royal power of the Hoysālas." He seems to have defeated King Bittiga or Vishṇuvaradhana of the latter dynasty, and besieged his capital city, Dvārasamudra.

ŚIVAGAṄGAI ZEMINDARS.

The Śivagaṅgai Zemindari was originally part and parcel of the territories of the Setupatis of Rāmnād, for a sketch of whose dynasty see above (p. 227). It will there be found that in the reign of Kūṭṭa Tēvar, *alias* Kumāra Muttu Vijaya Raghunātha Setupati (1728—1734), the territories of Rāmnād were divided into five parts, two of which went to Śaśivarna, *alias* Muttu Vijaya Raghunātha Periya Udaiyar Tēvar. This became the Śivagaṅgai Zemindari. It is called the *Sinna Vāḍagai* by the natives, and the "Lesser Maravar" by some European writers.

The zemindari being quite of modern origin, it is useless to give a sketch of its ruling family here. Readers are referred for information to pages 423—427 of "Pharoah's Gazetteer."

TANJORE, THE MAHRATTA DYNASTY OF—.

(See MAHRATTAS.)

TRAVANCORE (TIRUVARAṅKŌḌU), RĀJAS OF—.

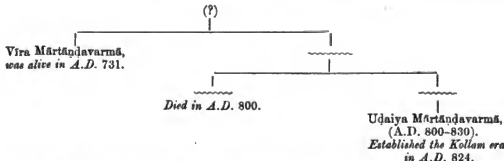
(The following list is taken mostly from Mr. P. Shungoony Menon's "*History of Travancore.*")

The family are said to be descendants of the old Chera Rājas, who owned the south and west of the peninsula. Other accounts make them descendants of Chēramān Perumāl.

Mr. Shungoony Menon's history traces the family from a Chera king, Bhānu Vikrama, whom the mythological *Parasū Rāma* placed on the throne of South Kerala after it had been recovered from the sea.¹ *Parasū Rāma* is said to have crowned Bhānu Vikrama's nephew, Āḍitya Vikrama, in succession to his uncle, and to have made Udaiyavarmā king of North Kerala. This was in the *Tretāyuga*. In the *Kaliyuga* a list of forty-eight kings is given who reigned over South Kerala during the first ten centuries, *i.e.*, up to 2102 B.C. Mention is made of a sovereign, by name Kulāsekharā Ārvār, in *Kaliyuga* 1860 (1242 B.C.), who became an ascetic, and has since been worshipped as a saint; and coming to comparatively modern times, Viravarmā Paṇḍiyan of Madura is said to have conquered and ruled over the Chera country at the time of the reign of Śālivahana (A.D. 78). The Chera country was afterwards overrun by the Koṅgu chiefs² and the Chera royal family retired to their original home in Travancore (South Kerala), giving up their extensive acquisitions in Madura and Tinnevely.

The Perumāls ruled over most of the Kerala country for about 200 years, during which period the Syrian Christians and Jews settled in Cochin. The last Perumāl is said to have disappeared from his residence after having handed over his insignia of office to two dependents, whom he constituted respectively RĀja of Cochin and Zamorin of Calicut. (See *above*, p. 197.)

All the above is purely traditionary. Now commences a list, seemingly more reliable, but requiring proof.

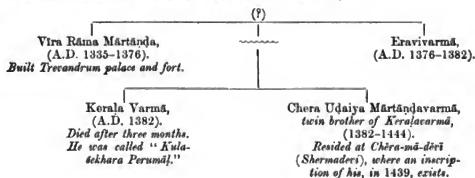


Little more is known for five centuries, and the author's remarks, as he attempts to bridge the interval, show a lamentable want of historical knowledge. A king named Āḍityavarmā is mentioned as living in A.D. 1189, and another of the same name in A.D. 1330.

¹ Probably the Itana Perumāl of the *Keralapati* (see above, p. 196).

² All Chera grants of any age commence with the phrase "Śri Vira Kerala Chakravarti" or "Chera Maravan Tribhuvana Chakravarti," while the Koṅgu grants commence "Śri Vira Ēḍya Chakravarti." (*History of Travancore*, 31.)

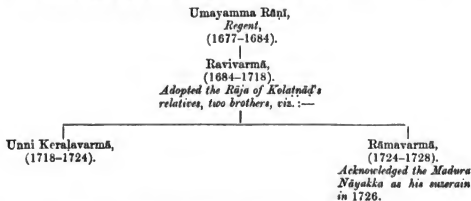
Then come the following, belonging to a branch of the family :—



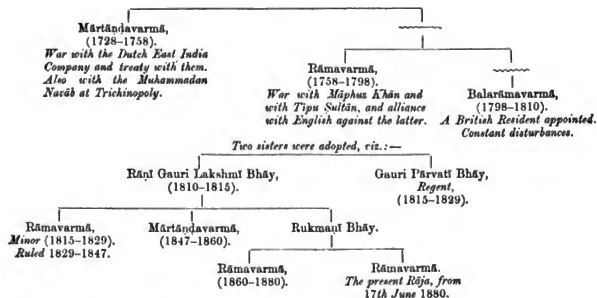
Now follows a list of kings, without any relationship given :—

	A.D.
Vanavanāḍ Mōṭṭa Rāja	1444—1458
Vira Mārtāṇḍavarmā	1458—1471
Ādityavarmā	1471—1478
Eravivarmā	1478—1504
Mārtāṇḍavarmā	1504
Vira Eravivarmā	1504—1528
Mārtāṇḍavarmā	1528—1537
Uḍaiya Mārtāṇḍavarmā	1537—1560
Keralavarmā	1560—1563
Ādityavarmā	1563—1567
Uḍaiya Mārtāṇḍavarmā	1567—1594
Vira Eravivarmā	1594—1604
Viravarmā	1604—1606
Ravivarmā	1606—1619
Unni Keralavarmā	1619—1625
Ravivarmā	1625—1631
Unni Keralavarmā	1631—1661
Ādityavarmā	1661—1677

The last Ādityavarmā and his male relatives were murdered, and his niece Umayamma Rāṇi became regent in 1677 A.D. In 1680 occurred a Muḥammadan inroad and their leader established himself at Trevandrum, but was driven out and killed by the regent's general, Keralavarmā, a member of the royal house. The regent's son, attaining his majority, was crowned A.D. 1684.



This chief was succeeded by Mārtāṇḍavarmā, the son of a Rāṇi of Kōlatāṇḍ, adopted into the Travancore family by Ravivarmā.



The succession in this family takes place entirely in the female line.

TONDAMĀN, THE—FAMILY.

(See PUDUKŌṬṬAI.)

UḌAIYĀRS OF THE CHŌLA COUNTRY.

(See CHŌLA.)

VARAṄGAL, SOVEREIGNS OF—.

(See the GAṢAPATIS of Oraṅgal.)

VENGI, KINGS OF THE—COUNTRY.

The Vengi kingdom, that is the country lying between the Krishnā and Godāvāri rivers and extending from the sea to a distance inland at present not known but apparently not very great, was ruled by the Pallavas (see p. 212) till the dynasty was subverted by Kubja Vishnuvardhana of the Chālukya family about the year A.D. 605. It is not yet quite certain whether the Vengi kingdom was independent or merely a province of the kingdom of Kañchi, but the evidence would seem to show that the latter was the case. We find the Pallava sovereign of Kañchi, Sinhavarmā II, about the fifth or sixth century,¹ granting in his eighth year the village of Māṅgaḍur in Veṅgoraṣṭra (the Vengi province) to a Brahman.²

The capital of the Vengi country seems to have been Vēgi or Pedda Vēgi, a few miles north of Ellore in the Godāvāri District.³ Dr. Burnell speaks of Vengi as an independent kingdom, governed by a dynasty of Śālanākāyanas, and attributes a grant published by Mr. Fleet⁴ and containing the

¹ He was one of the last of a family ascribed by Dr. Burnell on palmographic evidence to "the fifth or sixth century."

² *Indian Antiquary* V, 154.

³ *South-Indian Palaeography*, p. 16, note 1.

⁴ *Indian Antiquary* V, 175, &c.; *South-Indian Palaeography*, pp. 14-16, and plate xxiv.

names of the sovereign, Vijaya Chandavarma, and his son Vijaya Nandivarma, to the fifth century A.D. He thinks that the origin of the kingdom "does not probably go back beyond the second century A.D." Mr. Fleet mentions a second inscription examined by him, which contains the names apparently of the same Vijaya Nandivarma and his son "Vijaya Tuṅgavarma" or "Vijaya Buddhavarma."

Shortly after the Chalukyas had subverted the Veṅgi dynasty the country was visited by Hiwen-Thsang, who calls the kingdom "An-ta-lo" (Andhra), and the capital city "Ping-ki-lo," which Dr. Burnell ingeniously translated into "Veṅgi" with the Telugu suffix *ḷ* added to it by mistake on the part of the traveller.

A grant of Govinda III of the Rāshtrakūṭa dynasty¹ speaks of the Eastern Chalukya sovereign in A.D. 807 as "Lord of Veṅgi" and states that he came and worked for the Rāshtrakūṭa king as a servant.

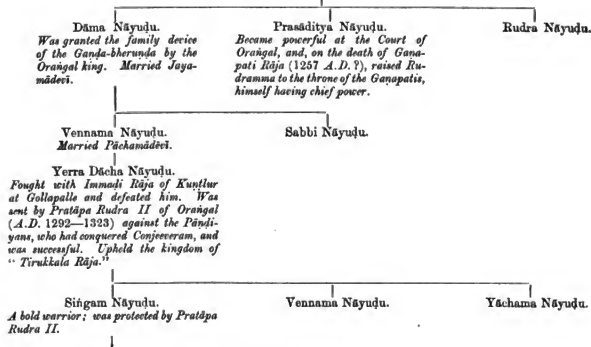
An inscription of a later date on a pillar at Amarāvati, unfortunately mutilated, gives a number of names of kings which may be those of a Veṅgi dynasty, but the context is doubtful. The names are "Sinhavarma," "Sinhavishṇu," "Nandivarma," "Sinhavarma II," "Arkavarma," "Ugravarma," "Mahendravarma." The names also of "Śura" and "Pallava" occur.

VENKATAGIRI.

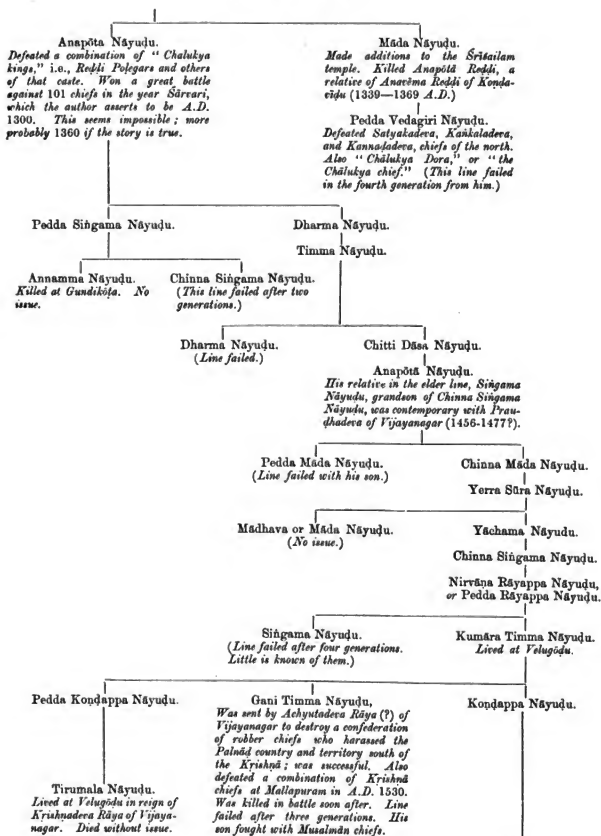
The present estate of Venkātāgiri lies in the district of Nellore. I am unable as yet to give any reliable dates, but the following table is compiled from a pamphlet published in Madras in 1875 by T. Rama Rau Avargal, a Vakeel of the High Court.

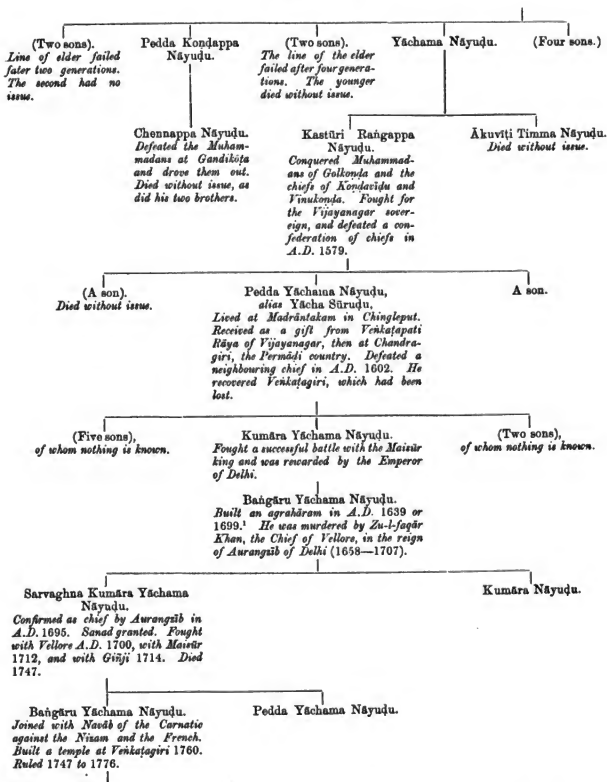
Chavvi Reḷḷi.

A Vellama of Anavogallu; discovered an immense buried treasure. Was patronized by Kūkaṭiya Gaṇapati Rāja of Oraṅgal, who died A.D. 1257? Chavvi Reḷḷi was also called Bhātāla Nāyudu.



¹ *Indian Antiquary* XI, 126.





¹ 1679 says the writer, and on the next page chronicles a successful battle fought by this chief in A.D. 1683!! But he only goes by the cyclic year "Siddhanti," and I have no hesitation in placing the date 60 or 120 years later.

(Adopted).

Kumāra Yāchama Nāyuḍu.
A.D. 1776—1804. *Venkatagiri was sacked and destroyed by Haider. The Rāja sided with the English. Sanad by Lord Clive in 1802.*

(Adopted).

Baṅgāru Yāchama Nāyuḍu.
(1802—1847).

Kumāra Yāchama Nāyuḍu,
(the present Rāja).

Mr. Boswell gives a history of this family in the *Nellore District Manual* (712—724), which slightly differs from the above and should be consulted.

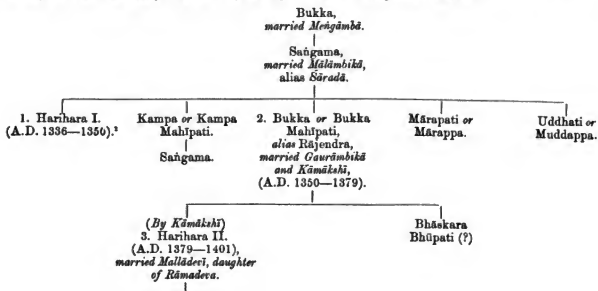
VIJAYANAGAR DYNASTY, THE—.

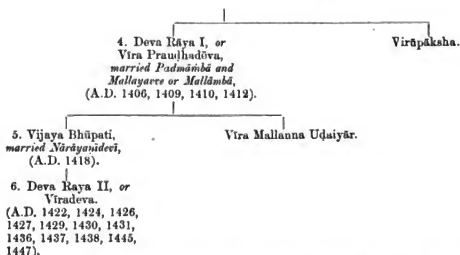
It is a matter for great regret that the genealogy of the dynasties that successively ruled the countries forming the Vijayanagar kingdom have been found so difficult to work out and so confusing. But it is a fact that great confusion exists in the various contemporary records as to the relationships of the sovereigns, and a large number of inscriptions will have to be very carefully collated before absolute certainty can be arrived at. More harm than good is done by attempts to harmonize the lists given by native poets or interested informants, most of whom had some object in view when they wrote.

The information given below is almost entirely obtained from inscriptions, and as a basis to work on Dr. Burnell's table, given in his *South Indian Paleography* (pages 54, 55) has been taken. This was compiled mostly from the Villappakkam Plates, which are published in *Indian Antiquary* II, 371.

On pages 125—128 above will be found sixty-seven inscriptions noted, belonging to the older dynasty that preceded the powerful dynasty founded by Narasiṅha. Of a number of these I have only had rough notes sent to me, but some have been fully examined by other writers, as well as by myself, with the aid of my fellow-worker, Paṇḍit Nāteśa Śāstri.

I put forward the following table of the genealogy of the first dynasty, tentatively, premising that it may be found necessary to alter it by the light of other inscriptions hereafter.





The earliest Vijayanagar grant I have yet seen is noted as No. 79 of the List of Copper-plate Grants given above.¹ I am inclined to look on it with some suspicion, since, while professing to date from the year A.D. 1336—the date, that is, of the first real sovereign of the dynasty—it gives a genealogy traced roughly downwards through a few mythological names from *Chandra*. Such mythological pedigrees are, as a rule, to be found only in the later grants of a dynasty, after it has become firmly established, and when the sovereigns have acquired sufficient power to attract to their courts a number of sycophantic poets and poetasters.

Other inscriptions seem to be more reliable. One, of Harihara I, dated Ś.Ś. 1261 (A.D. 1339), is peculiarly interesting, as it styles him merely *Mahāmandalescāra*; and this is followed by inscriptions of Bukka, his younger brother, who bears the same inferior title. (Mr. Fleet's *Pāli, Sanskrit and Old Canarese Inscriptions*, Nos. 149, 150.) Harihara II was, in Ś.Ś. 1310 (A.D. 1388), entitled *Mahārājādhirāja*. An inscription of Bukka, dated A.D. 1354-5 (published by Mr. Rice)² gives us only the names of Saṅgama and Kampa, and so does a grant published by Mr. Fleet,³ which is dated in the same year (Ś.Ś. 1276 expired, *Vijaya*). Bukka's inscription of A.D. 1355-6 (Ś.Ś. 1277 current, *Manmatha*), noted by Mr. Fleet,⁴ shows that he had then made "Hosapattana in the Hoysana country" his capital. No. 58 of my List of Copper-plate Grants (*supra*, p. 8) is a grant by Saṅgama son of Kampa⁵ in A.D. 1356-7 (Ś.Ś. 1278 current, *Durmukhi*), and gives the genealogy of the earlier kings. We have yet to learn why Kampa or his son Saṅgama did not succeed to Harihara and how they were ousted by Bukka. From the grants of 1355-6 and 1356-7 (Ś.Ś. 1277 current, *Manmatha*, and Ś.Ś. 1278 current, *Durmukhi*) published by Mr. Rice,⁶ we find that the name of the commander-in-chief of Bukka's armies was Nadegonta Mallinātha, son of N. Sāyana. His boast that he commanded the "*Turaka* army, the *Sevana* army, the *Teluṅga* army, the powerful *Pandya* army, and the *Hoysana* army" must be accepted with reservation.⁷ In 1364 A.D. occurred the first conflict between the Muhammadans and the troops of Vijayanagar. An inscription of A.D. 1363 (Ś.Ś. 1290 current, *Kṛlaka*)⁸ states that Bukka lived at Hastinātipura, and mentions his prime minister Madhavaṅka, *i.e.*, the celebrated priest of Śiva, Madhavaclārya-Vidyāranya, abbot of the monastery at Śrīngēri. An inscription at Porumāmilla in the Cuddapah District⁹ mentions Bukka's son Bhāskara Bhūpati as reigning or governing in Udayagiri in A.D. 1369, but this inscription requires examination, because it would seem probable that the Redḍis held Udayagiri at that period.

The genealogy given in the inscription published by Mr. Fleet in the J.B.B.R.A.S. (XII 338, 372) confirms that given above as far as Harihara II, in whose reign (A.D. 1379, Ś.Ś. 1301 current,

¹ Page 11, 12.

² *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 234, No. 131.

³ J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, pp. 337, 349.

⁴ J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 329.

⁵ *Asiatic Researches* XX, 5; J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, 336; *Indian Antiquary* IV, 206; note †

⁶ *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 2, No. 1; p. 4, No. 2.

⁷ Another inscription of Ś.Ś. 1278 is noticed by Mr. Fleet in J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 340.

⁸ J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, p. 340; *Indian Antiquary* IV, p. 206.

⁹ *Above*, Vol. I, 120.

Siddhārti) it was executed. The glorification attached to the name of Saṅgama coincides with that ascribed in a subsequent grant of Narasa to the then sovereign, and it was probably a formula.¹ It states that he worshipped at Rāmesvaram, built a bridge over the Kāveri, crossed it, defeated his enemy, and captured Śrīrangam; also that he defeated the armies of Chēra, Chola, Pāṇḍiya, the Turushka, the Gajapati, and others. The same grant shows that Harihara I and Bukka did not reign jointly, or, at any rate, that Bukka succeeded Harihara; and that the capital was then at Vijayanagara. Harihara II gave many gifts to the great southern temples. He also endowed some Jain temples, as is apparent from the inscription on the *dhvajastambha* of a Jain shrine at Vijayanagar (Vol. I, 106; *Asiatic Researches* XX, p. 20), which records a grant by that monarch, mentioning his minister, Chaicha Dandanāyaka, whose son's name was Iruga. The minister of Harihara II was, as we learn from inscriptions at Harihara and Belūr in Maiśūr,² named Mudda Dandādhipa, or Danḍesa, in the years A.D. 1379 and 1382. Another powerful minister, by name Gunda Dandādhipa, is mentioned³ as living in the reign of Harihara, but the date is not certain. In 1380 A.D. Harihara expelled the Muhammadans from Goa, Madhavāchārya being his minister (J.B.B.R.A.S. IX, 227). A grant of Virūpāksha, son of Harihara son of Bukka, quoted by Mr. Garstin in his *South Arcot Manuals* (p. 2), dated in A.D. 1383-4, gives us the name of "Mallādevi, daughter of Rāmadeva," as that of his mother, and "Kamākshi" as that of his grandmother. An inscription of A.D. 1399 (s.ś. 1321 current, *Pramādhī*, noticed by Mr. Fleet)⁴ states that a minister named Bachappa Uḍaiyar (or *Vodeyar*) was then in charge of the government of Goa.

Dr. Burnell gives the date 1401 as the last of the reign of Harihara, and names as his successor his son Bukka II (1401-1418), who married Tippamba. He also gives us the elder son of Bukka II, "Devarāja, Virādeva, or Virabhūpati," as reigning 1418-1434, and notes the name of his brother Krishnarāja. He states that Devarāja married Padmāmbā and Mallāmbā, and was succeeded by the following sovereigns:—

Vijaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	( ? 1434—1454) and others ?
Praudha Deva ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ ? 1456—1477
Mallikārjuna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 1481—1487
Ramachandra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 1487
Virūpāksha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 1488—1490

In opposition to this table, I may point to the thirty-five dated inscriptions noted in my list⁵ as between the years 1406 and 1487 (or 1497 ?), all of which combine to show that Harihara II was succeeded(?) by Deva Rāya I in or before the year 1406, that the latter had a son Vijaya Bhūpati, who was living in A.D. 1418, and that his son Deva Rāya II reigned from A.D. 1422 (about) till at least the year 1447 A.D. My inscriptions then give the names of Mallikārjuna (1459), Virūpāksha (1470 and 1473), and Praudhadeva (1476). I am not certain as to the accuracy of the single inscription at Avūr in South Arcot,⁶ which gives us a Narasimha as reigning in A.D. 1470-1, and prefer that it should be further examined.

The inscription at Hasan in Maiśūr⁷ gives the coronation of Deva Rāya as having taken place in A.D. 1406 (s.ś. 1328 current, year *Vyaya*), and I have seven other inscriptions of that reign dated 1409, 1410, and 1412 A.D.⁸ Inscriptions Nos. 87, 89, and 138 of my List of Copper-plate Grants⁹ give the genealogy of Deva Rāya II, son of Vijaya Bhūpati, son of Deva Rāya I, son of Harihara II. This is confirmed by the inscription published in the *Asiatic Researches* (XX, p. 22), dated in s.ś. 1348 (A.D. 1426-7), in which the same genealogy is given, and in which Deva Rāya II, or Virādeva Rāya, is expressly termed "*Abhinava*," or the "young" Deva Rāya. 'Abdu-r-Razzak also speaks of him as "exceedingly young" in A.D. 1444, so that he must have been a mere child at his accession. (*Mulla's*

¹ J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, 343.

² *Mysore Inscriptions* (Mr. Rice), pp. 55, 267.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 226.

⁴ J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, 340.

⁵ *Above*, pp. 126-128.

⁶ *Above*, Vol. I, p. 265. The inscription, however, mentions the year *Fikriti*, which corresponds with A.D. 1470.

⁷ Mr. Rice's *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 279, No. 150.

⁸ One dated 1412 A.D. mentions that Śavanna, son of the Dandanāyaka, Nāganna, was then Viceroy of Goa, under Vijayanagar; while another at Vijayanagar (*Asiatic Researches* XX, 31) states that one Krishna was minister to king Deva Rāya. Krishna came from a family of ministers. Dharmadārasu and Śavana, brothers, were ministers. They had a sister named Śiṅgambā, who married Rāmarasu, and had five sons, the eldest of whom was the minister Krishna.

⁹ *Above*, pp. 13, 14, 21, 22.

Sa'dain, in Sir H. Elliot's *History of India* IV, 121.)¹ A stone inscription, however, at Tiruvannāmalai² seems to mention Vijaya Bhūpati as reigning in 1418. After that date till 1447 my nineteen inscriptions give me no name but that of Deva Raya II. His minister was Nāganna Dhannayaka.³

We now come to the second or Narasinha dynasty, whose scions became more powerful than any monarchs who had ever reigned over the south of India. Dr. Burnell fixes A.D. 1490 as the initial date of Narasinha's reign, and at present no inscription that I can be sure of appears to overthrow that statement. I observe, however, that Bishop Caldwell, in his *History of Tinnevely* (p. 48), fixes the date of the beginning of "Narasinha, or Vira Narasinha's" reign as A.D. 1487, and I have been told of an inscription at Conjeevaram (which should be examined) dated in that same year, in which Narasinha is mentioned. Narasinha's family name was *Silura*.⁴ We have yet to learn the history of his acquiring the sovereignty of Vijayanagar and ousting the older dynasty.

From the grant (No. III) published by Mr. Fleet in Vol. XII of the J.B.B.R.A.S. (pp. 342 *et seq.*) and from others similar we learn that Krishnaleva was son of Narasa, Nrisinha or Narasinha, who had a wife Tippaji. Krishna's mother was Nāgaladevi or Nāgambika, and some inscriptions expressly state that she was not the wife of the sovereign, but merely a favourite dancing girl. Narasa was son of Išvara, whose queen was Bukkamā; Išvara was son of Timma who married Devaki.

Before going into the question of the inscriptions of the second dynasty, I have determined to give a sketch of the period from Ferishta's History; for though this seems at variance with the evidence of the inscriptions, it is reasonable to suppose that it is trustworthy. From Ferishta we learn that in A.D. 1489, "Heemrajae" (*Scott's Edit.*, I, 210), Minister of Vijayanagar, had in that year usurped the sovereignty, "leaving the Roies (*Riysas*) only nominal power"; that in 1492 (*id.*, p. 212-13), after a battle on the Krishna against the 'Adil Shahi Muhammadans, the "young roy" (*name not given*) died of his wounds, the usurping minister fleeing to Vijayanagar; and that "Heemrajae" then seized on the government of the country. Further on (p. 228) we read that "Heemrajae was the first usurper. He had poisoned the "young Raja of Beejanuggur (*Vijayanagar*), son of Sheeroy (*Siva Riya ?*), and made his infant brother a "tool to his desigus; by degrees overthrowing the ancient nobility, and at length establishing his own "authority over the kingdom." This is narrated as showing the state of Vijayanagar previous to the commencement of the reign of 'Isma'il 'Adil Shāh of Vijayapura (Bijapur), *i.e.*, about the year A.D. 1511. When 'Isma'il began to assume for himself the reins of government, "Heemrajae" was at Raiehrū, which fortress had been surrendered to Vijayanagar (*id.*, p. 236). In 1520 'Isma'il made an unsuccessful attempt to recover territory from Vijayanagar. In 1530 another expedition against Vijayanagar was undertaken, "the affairs of Beejanuggur being in confusion owing to the death of "Heemrajae, who was newly succeeded by his son Raimrajae, against whom rebellions had arisen by

¹ 'Abdu'r Razak landed at Calicut on an embassy from Samarkand in June (?) 1412, and gives a graphic description of Calicut and Vijayanagar, with his journeys to and from the latter place. He experienced kind treatment at the hands of the Zamorin, and notices that all vessels were equally received in the port of Calicut, whereas in other ports strange ships were often plundered. Men and women both went about with their bodies bare from the waist upwards. Polyandry prevailed. Calicut was not then under the power of Vijayanagar, but the Zamorin was much afraid of the power of his great neighbour. The ambassador journeyed to Vijayanagar by way of Mangalore, Mōlabidri, and Bednir (Bidrir). He describes the temple at Mōlabidri as being all of brass and the statue made of gold, while he launches out in admiration of the sculptures of the temples at Bidrir. He describes Vijayanagar as a magnificent city, with seven fortified walls, and, outside these, *chervas de fraso*, 60 yards broad, of lofty stones set on end. The palace stood in the centre with four bazars round it, at the head of each of which was a lofty mandapam. The palace was loftier than all. Water flowed along the streets in cut-stone troughs. To the right of the palace was the minister's office, called the *Darida Alāwa*, very large, and with a *wandapan* in front. Behind the king's palace was that of the *Jemsik*. To the left of the palace was the mint, where "cāpāsa, parāba, and sōnāsa" were coined. All the people in the streets wore golden jewels. Behind the mint was a bazaar 300 yards long and 20 broad, furnished with stone seats. The name of the king was "Deva Raya." He was exceedingly young, with an olive complexion, of spare body, but tall. Before the ambassador's arrival, and while he was still at Calicut, a desperate attempt had been made on the sovereign's life by his (the king's) brother. All the nobles were treacherously assassinated, and the king was stabbed by his brother. But the attempt was frustrated and the traitors slain. 'Abdu'r Razak gives a glowing account of the splendours of the *Mahānavaṃsi* festival at Vijayanagar. While he was there the *Jemsik* went on an expedition against Kolhurga, the king of which country, 'Alā-ud-dīn Ahmad Shāh Bahāmanī, having heard of the attempted murder of the Vijayanagar Raya, thought the opportunity an admirable one for making demands on the latter. A number of battles took place (1443-4) and great devastation followed. Shortly after the *Jemsik's* return, the author left and returned to Hormoz. He arrived at Mangalore in January 1444. (Sir H. Elliot's *History of India* IV, 96-126). Ferishta mentions this war (*Scott's Edition*, I, 119).

² Vol. I, p. 207, No. 8. The note to this inscription probably needs correction.

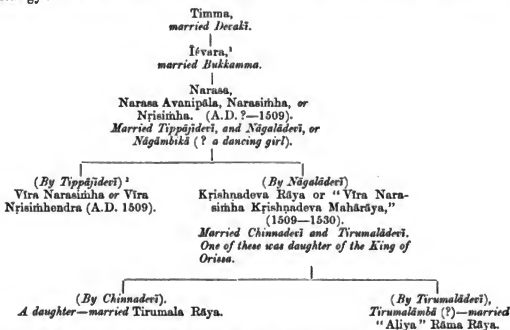
³ Mr. Rice's *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 39, No. 23.

⁴ *Silura* (Telugu) = hawk. It is possible that Narasinha may have belonged to a family of *Mahāmendalēvaras* who had attained to power under the Yadavas of Devagiri. We find (Mr. Fleet's *Kanarese Dynasties*, p. 74) in A.D. 1277-8 (S.S. 1199) a feudatory of Bāmahandra of Devagiri (1271-1309 A.D.) by name Śālvaja Tikkamā, a *Mahāmendalēvara*, making a successful raid against the Hoysala Balājaś as far south as Harihar in Mysore, and receiving the titles of "establisher of the Kadamba kings" and "overthrower of the Hoysala kings." It is noticeable, too, that five years earlier, Rāmachandra's prime minister was Achyuta Nāyaka, the chief officials under the Vijayanagar kings being always termed *Nāyakaś*.

"several rojes." This time Mudkal and Raichūr were retaken by 'Isma'il (*id.*, 252). Later on we read that at the accession of Ibrahim 'Adil Shāh I in 1533, "Ramraaje of Bejanuggur" took 3,000 foreign troops into his pay. Ferishta then gives a sketch of later Vijayanagar history which rather conflicts with his former account. He states that, at the death of "Seoroy," the latter's son, a minor, succeeded, but, dying shortly after, was succeeded by his younger brother. He too died, and, the rightful sovereign being an infant only three months' old, Heemraaje, one of the ministers, became regent, "and was cheerfully obeyed by all the nobility and vassals of the kingdom for forty years; though, on the arrival of the young king at the age of manhood, he had poisoned him and put an infant of his family on the throne, in order to have a pretence for keeping the regency in his own hands. Heemraaje, at his death, was succeeded in office by his son Ramraaje, who, having married a daughter of the son of Seoroy, by that alliance greatly added to his dignity and power" (*id.*, p. 262). Designing to raise himself to the throne by the total extirpation of the legitimate line, Rāma Rāja found himself opposed by a number of the nobles, and therefore he "placed on the throne an infant of the female line, and committed his person to the care of his uncle, Hoje Termul Roy, who was not without a cast of insanity in his mind, and from whose weakness he apprehended no danger of competition" (*id.*, p. 263). Rāma Rāja, after five or six years, rid himself by treacherous means of the nobles who opposed him, and then reduced several rajas in Malabar. Being absent on an expedition against a rāja who lived to the south of the capital, a slave in whom Rāma Rāja trusted seized the opportunity of liberating the young monarch, "and having procured Hoje Termul Roy to embrace his interest, assumed the office of minister and began to levy troops. Several tributary rojes, who were disgusted with Ramraaje, flew with speed to Bejanuggur to obey their lawful king; and in a short time thirty thousand horse and vast hosts of foot were assembled under his standard at the city" (*id.*, p. 263). Rāma Rāja at once returned, but finding resistance hopeless, retired to his own estates. The young Rāja had not long to live in peace, for he was soon strangled by "Hoje Termul," who then seized the throne. His government proving oppressive and distasteful to the nobles, they invited Rāma Rāja to return and take upon himself the administration of affairs (*id.*, 264). The king, stricken with terror, made overtures to Ibrahim 'Adil Shāh for assistance, promising to become tributary to Vijayapura (Bijapur). The Muhammadans accordingly took the field and marched into Vijayanagar in A.D. 1533, whereupon Rāma Rāja and his allies submitted, and entreated that the Muhammadans might be sent out of the capital. The king accordingly dismissed his allies, but no sooner had they crossed the Krishnā than Rāma Rāja marched on the capital. The king in despair destroyed all that he could of the royal property and then killed himself. "Rāma Rāja now became Roy of Bejanuggur without a rival" (*id.*, 265). Ibrahim 'Adil at once despatched an army against Adoni, "which was on the point of surrender when Negtaderes (Venkatādiri), the younger brother of Ramraaje, marched from Bejanuggur with a great army to relieve it." A battle ensued, and in the end a peace was concluded (*id.*, 266). In 1543 the princes of the Muhammadan States of the Dakhan quarrelled amongst themselves, and Bijapur was simultaneously attacked by several armies, one of which was that of "Negtaderes," brother of Rāma Rāja. Peace was speedily concluded with Vijayanagar, and the Hindu army retired (*id.*, 271). In 1551 an agreement was made between Rāma Rāja and the Nizām Shāhi Musalmāns, which resulted in Mudkal and Raichūr being captured from Ibrahim 'Adil. Six years later Rāma Rāja was called to the assistance of Ibrahim and sent his brother Venkatādiri with a large army to aid him. Venkatādiri was successful (*id.*, 284). Ibrahim died in 1557 and was succeeded by 'Alī 'Adil, one of whose first actions was to affect a warm friendship for, and interest in, Rāma Rāja, who had just lost a son (*id.*, 289). In 1558 these two monarchs, now allied, fought against the armies of Husain Nizām Shāh, in which expedition the Muhammadan historian accuses the Hindu soldiers of being guilty of gross barbarities and excesses (*id.*, 291). Rāma Rāja then insulted the Musalmān sovereigns by his arrogance and haughtiness, and the result was the grand Muhammadan league which overthrew utterly the power of Vijayanagar. In 1564 the four princes met on the plains of Bijapur and marched to Talikōta on the Krishnā. Rāma Rāja sent his "youngest brother Eeltumraaje" to block the passages of the river, while he himself, preceded by an army under his brother Venkatādiri, marched to the attack of the allies. Ferishta gives a graphic description of the battle (*id.*, p. 295-298). The Hindus were utterly defeated, Rāma Rāja was captured by the soldiers of Nizām Shāh, who promptly decapitated him; and the Muhammadans, entering Vijayanagar in triumph, "razed the chief buildings, and committed all manner of excess." "The raaje of Bejanuggur since this battle has never recovered its ancient splendour, and the city itself has been so destroyed that it is now totally in ruins and uninhabited" (*i.e.*, in A.D. 1593-1606, the period of the composition of Ferishta's History).

Leaving Ferishta, we will now revert to the inscriptional evidence as to the chief kings of the

Narasimha dynasty down to the destruction of the kingdom. A number of inscriptions combine to give the following genealogy :—



An inscription, noted as No. 107 of my List of Copper-plate Grants (*supra*, p. 16), states that Krishna's successor, Achyuta, was younger brother of Krishna, while that noted similarly as No. 207 (*id.*, p. 30) gives this relationship still more clearly and minutely. It relates that Krishna's father, Narasa, besides his wife, Tippajidevi, and Nāgala, the mother of Krishna, had a wife Obāmbikā, and that to each of the ladies was born a son, Achyuta being son of Obāmbikā. On the other hand, the two inscriptions noted as Nos. 25 and 26 of the same list (*id.*, pp. 4, 5), both from the same place, Puṇḍi in North Arcot, state that Achyuta, or Achyutendra, was son of Krishnadeva. Achyuta reigned from A.D. 1530—1542.

The relationship of Achyuta's successor, Sadāśiva, who succeeded as an infant in 1542 and was kept entirely under the control of his ministers, is equally doubtful with that of Achyuta. An inscription of A.D. 1532 at Conjeeveram (*Vol. I*, p. 182, No. 115) mentions that Achyuta had a wife named Varadadevi, and a son Veṅkaṭādri, while a copper-plate grant from the banks of the Krishna (No. 81 of my list *above*, p. 12) mentions the name of Achyuta's son as Veṅkaṭadeva, and states that he reigned a short time and died deeply regretted, being succeeded by a relative named Sadāśiva, who was son of Raṅgarāya and his wife Timmāmbā. But the inscription at Hassan, of which Mr. Rice gives a translation in his *Mysore Inscriptions* (p. 228, No. 129) states (as far as I gather) that Sadāśiva was son of Achyuta.

No doubt the further study of inscriptions will make these matters all more clear. At present it is useless to theorize.

One thing, however, must be noticed. Whether it arises from oral tradition, or from the number of inscriptions and grants made to temples in his reign, it is a fact that the name of Krishnadeva Rāya is held by all natives of the peninsula to this day as that of one of the greatest monarchs that ever ruled the country; whereas Muhammadan writers absolutely ignore him and his successors, and declare that the ministers usurped the entire sovereignty, keeping the Rāyas in absolute subjection. This apparent discrepancy needs solution. One fact only I am able to assert positively;—if the ministers were so powerful, as stated by the Muslim historians, at least in all inscriptions that I have met with their sovereigns were recognized as paramount and the names of Rāma Rāja, Raṅgarāja and the others never appear as those of supreme rulers.

¹ Called Bukka by the first of the two inscriptions under notice. Ferihta states that Ivara was Rāja of Kurnool (*Asiatic Researches* XX, 10).

² This prince actually came to the throne and was succeeded by Krishnadeva Rāya, according to an inscription published by Mr. Rice (*Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 242, No. 136).

Krishnadeva was crowned in A.D. 1509.¹ He extended the conquests of the Vijayanagar family considerably. He is said to have first settled the *Dravida* country about Conjeeveram, and then to have crushed a refractory rāja in the Maisūr country, the Gaṅga Rāja of Ummatūr. In the war against the latter Krishna Rāja captured the strong fort of Śivasamudram and the city of Śrīraṅgaṭṭana (Serīngapatam), after which all Maisūr submitted to him.² In A.D. 1513 he conquered the fortress and dependencies of Udayagiri in Nellore, and brought thence an image of *Krishnawāmi*, which he set up at Vijayanagar and endowed.³ In A.D. 1515 he conquered the hill fort of Koṅḍavīḍu south of the Krishnā from a Gajapati ruler who then held possession,⁴ Timma Arasu being the general commanding the victorious army. By this conquest, which followed the capture of fortresses further south,⁵ the whole country along the east coast of the peninsula was reduced to subjection. In the following year (A.D. 1516) he defeated a hostile army north of the Krishnā.⁶ In 1529 Krishnadeva endowed the great statue of *Narasimha*, which forms so prominent a feature of the rock-cut remains at Vijayanagar, and which was carved by a Brahman, or at his expense.⁷

The reign of Achyuta seems to have been as remarkable for the number of gifts to Brahmans and endowments of temples as was that of his predecessor Krishṇa. He finally reduced the Tinnevely country in A.D. 1532-3.⁸

From the inscriptions examined by me, or of which information has been sent to me, I gather the following names as those of certain of the great ministers and chiefs during the reigns of Krishṇa, Achyuta, and Sadaśiva:—

Names.	Dates.	References.
Saluva Timmarasu	A.D. 1518 ...	See above, Vol. I, p. 48. Inscription at Bezvāḍa.
Do.	Do. ...	Do. do. p. 82. Bāṭṭala.
Saluva Timmayya	Do. ...	Do. do. p. 75. Kakāni.
Do.	Do. ...	Do. do. p. 82. Bāṭṭala.
Saluva Timmarasa Ayyaṅḡar ...	Do. ...	Do. do. p. 70. Koṅḍakāvuru.
Timma Rāja, son of Chikka Timmayyadeva Mahā Arasu.	A.D. 1520 ...	Do. do. p. 107. Vijayanagar.
Salaka Rāja Chinna Tirumalayyadeva.	Do. ...	Do. do. p. 118. Mallināyanipalle, Anantapur.
Rāma Bhatlu, first Governor of Udayagiri, and	} A.D. 1536 ...	Do. do. p. 139, 140. Malyakoṅḍa, Nellore.
Venkaṭādrī, his subordinate		
The son of Salaka Rājendra and Tippāmbika.	In reign of Achyuta.	Do. Vol. II, p. 4. C.P. No. 25.
Chinna Timmayyadeva, son of Rāma Rāja.	A.D. 1545 & 1548.	} Do. Vol. I, p. 125. Nidujuvvi, Cuddapah, and Pennakoṅḍa.
Aliya Rāma Rājeyyadeva	A.D. 1547 ...		Do. do. p. 138. Podile, Nellore.
Rāma Rāja Venkaṭādrīdeva	Do. ...	Do. do. p. 95. Guṭṭanāla, Kurnool.

Kistna District.

¹ Inscription at Vijayanagar (*supra*, Vol. I, p. 107; J.B.B.R.A.S. XII, 343; *Ind. Ant.* V, 73).

² Mr. Foulkes in the *Salem District Manual*, p. 45. The account is taken from the summary of a manuscript given in the *Madras Journal*, XIV (1), 39.

³ (*Above* I, 107), Inscription at Vijayanagar, A.D. 1513.

⁴ Inscription at Maṅḡlagiri (*supra*, Vol. I, p. 79).

⁵ See above, p. 187, under the "REDDI CHIEFS OF KONDAVIḌU."

⁶ Inscription at Mēḍuru, Kistna District, (*supra*, p. 61).

⁷ Inscription at Vijayanagar (*supra*, Vol. I, p. 107).

⁸ Inscriptions at Conjeeveram (Vol. I, p. 181, No. 86, and p. 182, No. 115).

Names.	Dates.	References.
Rāma Rāja Viṭṭhaladeva	A.D. 1547 to 1556.	See above, Vol. I, p. 292. Madura.
Timma Rāja, son of Timmayyadeva ...	A.D. 1551 ...	Do. do. p. 129, Yerragudipāḍu, Cuddapah.
Rāma Rāja	} A.D. 1552 ...	Do. do. p. 62, Taṅgeḍa, Kistna.
Rāmadeva		
Tirumaladeva		
Tirumal'ayyadeva, son of Rāṅga Rāja, son of Āra Vijaya Rāma Rāja.	A.D. 1555 ...	Do. do. p. 130, Vaṅṭimitta, Cuddapah.
Tirumala, son of Rāṅga Rāja	A.D. 1556 ...	Do. do. p. 107, Vijayanagar.
Rāma Rāja, son of Tirumaladeva ...	A.D. 1565 ...	Do. do. p. 120, Pennakoṇḍa.
Pāpa Timmayya, son of Rāma Rāja Timma Rāja.	<i>Grant given in reign of Sadāśiva.</i>	Do. do. p. 124, Bollavarah, Cuddapah.

It has already been mentioned¹ how, after repeated struggles, the whole strength of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Dakhaṇ combined against Vijayanagar, and, in the battle of Talikōta, crushed for ever its widely-extended power, reducing the members of the ruling house to the position of mere zemindars. In spite of the entire loss of power, however, the feeling of the Hindu population of the south seems to have been always loyal to their old rulers, for, even as late as the year 1793, I have seen copper-plate documents which acknowledge the representatives of the family as paramount sovereigns.

Inscriptions at Ahobilam² show that there at least the authority of Sadāśiva was recognized up to the year 1568, three years later than the fatal battle which ruined his family. But at the same time (*i.e.*, in 1567) we find Tirumaladeva, the second of the three usurping brothers who had kept Sadāśiva captive—the elder brother, Rāmadeva, having been captured and killed at Talikōta—giving a grant in his own name.³ Other grants of this Tirumala's in 1567, 1568, 1572, 1573, 1577,⁴ are to be found amongst the inscriptions noted in Volume I. He retired to Pennakoṇḍa in A.D. 1567.⁵ The inscription at Pennakoṇḍa in 1577 notes the name of his minister as Chinnappa Nāyudu.

With Sadāśiva expired, or sank into obscurity, the old line of Narasiṅha, and the family of the usurping ministers were recognized both by Hindus and Muhammadans as rightful sovereigns. Several inscriptions appear to recognize Rāma Rāja as the founder of this dynasty, as they affix his name (*more Indivorum*) to that of the reigning sovereign or scion of the house specially requiring notice. We may therefore call the three Vijayanagar dynasties by the names of (1) the Dynasty of Harihara, (2) the Dynasty of Narasiṅha, (3) the Dynasty of Rāma Rāja. We are now concerned with the latter.

It has been stated above that the Muhammadan historians believe Rāma Rāja and his brothers to have been sons of "Heem" Rāja; Dr. Burnell⁶ calls them sons of "Virappa Nāyak"; an inscription at Devanhalli in Maisār' styles him "Śri Rāṅga." Rāma Rāja married the younger of Krishnadeva Rāja's daughters, and was therefore called "Aliya" Rāma Rāja, *aliya* meaning son-in-law. Dr. Oppert⁷ points out that in the "Local Records," Vol. XLVII, p. 65, his wife's name is mentioned as "Tirumalamba." He was killed at Talikōta.

¹ See above, p. 247.

² Above, Vol. I, p. 101.

³ Above, Vol. I, p. 132, Kandukūru, Cuddapah District.

⁴ At Pennakoṇḍa, Khairuvāla, and Chintakuṇḍa in the Kurnool District, and at Conjeevaram. (See Vol. I, pp. 119-93, 181, 102, 119).

⁵ According to Purchas II, p. 1705. (Burnell's *South-Indian Palaeography*, p. 65, n.)

⁶ *South Indian Palaeography*, p. 65, n.

⁷ *Rice's Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 252, No. 140.

⁸ *Madras Journal* for 1881, p. 269, n.

From Mackenzie's "*View of the Principal Political Events that occurred in the Carnatic, from the dissolution of the Ancient Hindu Government in 1564 till the Mogul Government was established in 1687*"¹ we gather some valuable information; but it must be confessed that all is, at present, singularly confused, the different lists varying in most important particulars. From the inscriptions which I have examined, or of which I have received information (if the dates given are reliable) it would seem that Rama's brother Tirumala, and the latter's son, Sri Raṅga, ruled from 1567 till A. D. 1585, or for twenty years after the battle of Talikōta. The inscriptions tabulated above (p. 137) give Tirumala in 1567, Raṅga 1572, Tirumala 1573, Raṅga 1574, Tirumala 1574, Tirumala 1577, and then Raṅga 1578—1585. The "Traditional List" published by Ravenshaw (*Asiatic Researches* XX, 1) and repeated in Mr. Kellsall's *Bellary Manual*, gives us Tirumala (1564—1572), Raṅga (1572—1586), and the list tabulated by Ravenshaw from inscriptions gives Tirumala (1560—1571) and Raṅga (1574—1584). In this uncertainty we can only be sure that Tirumala became head of the family after Talikōta, that he removed the seat of government to Pennakoṅḍa after the sack of the capital, and that he was succeeded at Pennakoṅḍa by his eldest son Sri Raṅga I.

Some writers have definitely fixed the accession of Sri Raṅga at the year A. D. 1574. We learn a little more, however, from other sources. After the battle which decided the fate of the Hindu monarchy, the allies marched as far as Vijayanagar and Anēgundi. They plundered the capital, committing all sorts of excess, and only retired on receiving the cession of all the lands north of the Tuṅgabhadra which had been captured by the Hindus. The acknowledged head of the family was then Venkata, Rama Raja's youngest brother, Timma being for the time ousted. This state of things did not, however, last for very long.² Almost immediately after the Dakhani allies had broken up their joint camp at Raichūr, where they fixed their rendezvous after their victorious campaign, Husain Nizam Shāh of Ahmadnagar died, and was succeeded by a minor. This event encouraged 'Ali Adil Shāh of Bijapur to attempt largely to add to his dominions. Timma Raja applied to him for aid in order that he might regain his position as chief of the family—a position which Venkata had usurped—and 'Ali Adil moved with an army to Anēgundi ostensibly to his aid, but in reality with the view of adding, first Anēgundi, and afterwards Vijayanagar itself, to his own dominions. This design was frustrated by Venkata calling on the other Dakhani sovereignties to aid him to maintain his position, and 'Ali Adil was forced by fear of his rivals to retreat back from Anēgundi.

In 1577 the Muḥammadans advanced against Pennakoṅḍa, which was so bravely defended by Jagadēva Rāya, son-in-law of Sri Raṅga, that the invaders were defeated and driven back. Jagadēva was rewarded by large grants of land added to the territories of the province (parts of Maisūr and Salem) that he governed. His governorship was then widely extended.

Sri Raṅga was succeeded in A. D. 1585 by his brother, Venkataṭapati, who removed the seat of government to Chandragiri. Venkataṭapati ruled with some degree of magnificence at Chandragiri and Vellore, having his territories governed by viceroys. Mackenzie gives the names of some of the principal viceroys and their provinces about the year A. D. 1597. They seem to have been—

Krishnappa Nāyakka	...	...	...	at Jūjji (Gingee).
? Nāyakka	...	...	...	at Tanjore.
Kumāra Krishnappa Nāyakka	...	...	...	at Madura.
Jagadēva Rāya	...	...	...	at Chennappattana.
Tirumala Rāya	...	...	...	at Srirāṅgapatana.
?	...	...	...	at Pennakoṅḍa.

About the year 1593 or 1595 he seems to have roused himself to make an effort for the recovery of at least part of his patrimony from the Musalmāns. "Taking advantage of the attention of the Golkoṅḍa Government being taken up by the invasion of Ahmadnagar by the Mogul forces under Prince Murād, son of Akbar, he approached the limits of Guṅtūr with a view of recovering that province; but speedily retreated on finding the Golkopda officers were disposed to receive him in force, and apologized, "alleging that his movement was from motives of religion" to visit and perform ablutions "at the great tank at Cumnam." In 1599 Venkataṭapati was at war with the Nāyakka of Madura, his vassal.³ The European missionaries were well received by the sovereign at Chandragiri, and he encouraged the trade of the East India Company. The Dutch were then established at Pulicat, where they had recently built a fort. He died in A. D. 1614. Floris, the traveller, heard of his death while at Masulipatam, on October

¹ J. A. S. B. XII (1844), p. 421.

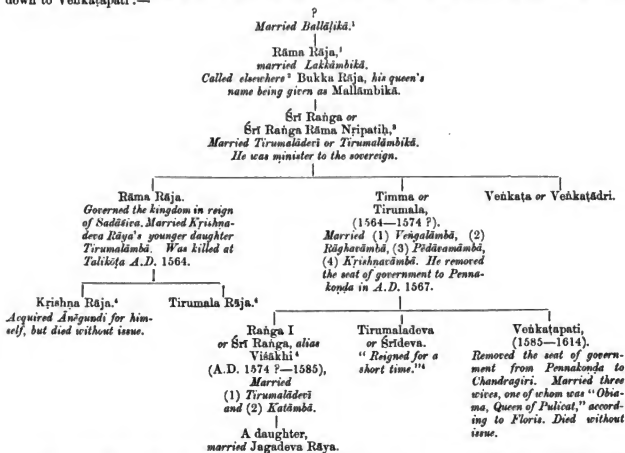
² J. A. S. B. XII (1844), p. 421.

³ Pimenta's account. He was a "visitor" of the Jesuits. "Purchas (Vol. II, pp. 1744—1750) gives an abridgment of it, as also does Jarric ("Thesaurus," I, pp. 625—690)." Burnell's *South-Indian Palaeography*, p. 55, n.

25th of that year. He states that the king's three wives burned themselves on his funeral pyre. One of them was "Obiama, Queen of Palenkatē," or Pulicat.

His death was followed by great confusion and disturbance. The various viceroys throughout the south of India began to assume an independent attitude and emancipate themselves from their position of vassalage. The government of the Vijayanagar territories above the ghāts was virtually destroyed by the capture of Śrīraṅgaṭṭana (Serīngapatam) in 1609 A.D. by Rāja Ūḍaiyar of Mairūr from Tirumala Rāja, the aged viceroy, who retired and died at Talkād. And all over the country the Pōlegars began to acquire more and more power.

The following genealogical table exhibits the relationship of the kings of the Rāma Rāja dynasty down to Veṅkaṭapati:—



My information regarding inscriptions gives me the following list, the dates being those of the inscription of sovereigns (so-called) who succeeded Veṅkaṭapati.

	A.D.
Śrī Raṅga II	1619
Rāma	1620—1622
Śrī Raṅga II (P)	1623
Veṅkaṭappa	1623
Rāma	1629
Veṅkaṭapati	1636
Śrī Raṅga III	1643—1665

¹ Inscription at Devanahalli; Rice's *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 262, No. 140. The genealogy is partially confirmed by my copper-plate inscription No. 12 (see above, pp. 2, 3).

² See above, pp. 2, 3, copper-plate inscription No. 12.

³ I go by inscriptions. Mūḥammadan historians call Rāma's father "Hoemraja," as given in Scott's *Ferishta*. Bunnell styles him Vitrapa Nayak.

⁴ According to information supplied to me by the present Rāja of Anṅundi.

This seems to accord well with the "Traditional List" as published by Ravenshaw (*Asiatic Researches* XX, 1) so far as the order of names is concerned, except that my inscriptional list interpolates a Śri Rāṅga and Rama at the beginning; but all my stone inscriptions require examination. Śri Rāṅga, however, certainly began to reign before the year 1639, for it was he that gave the site of the city of Madras to the English in that year.

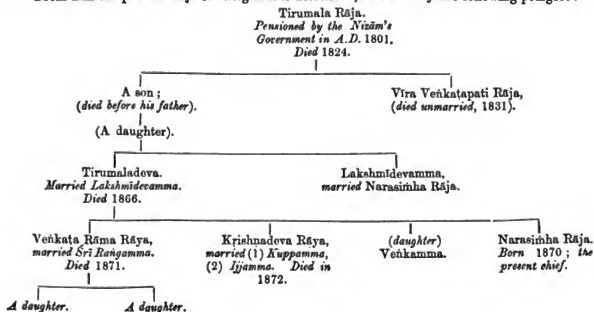
Mr. Ravenshaw's list runs—

Śri Rāṅga II.
Veṅkaṭa.
Ramaḍeva.
Veṅkaṭapati.
Śri Rāṅga III.

We then have—	A.D.
Śri Rāṅga IV	1665—1678
Veṅkaṭapati	1678—1680
Śri Rāṅga	1692
Veṅkaṭa	1706
Śri Rāṅga	1716
Mahādeva	1724
Śri Rāṅga	1729
Veṅkaṭa	1732
Rama	1739 (?)
Veṅkaṭapati	1744
(?)	(?)
Veṅkaṭapati	1791—1793

In a letter to Government, dated 12th July 1801, Munro gave an account of the Āṅḡundi Raj so far as he had been able to gather it. He states that the then Rāja was a descendant of the Vijayanagar family by the female line, his ancestors having obtained the territories of Āṅḡundi, part of Harpanahalli, and part of Chitaldurgam in jāghir from the Muhammadan Governments. Early in the eighteenth century they paid a tribute of Rs. 20,000 to the Mogul Emperor. In A.D. 1749 the jāghir fell under the Mahrattas and paid tribute to them till 1775, when it was reduced by Haidar 'Alī, who fixed the tribute at Rs. 10,000 and the obligation of furnishing a force of 1,000 foot and 100 horse. In 1786 Tipū completely subverted the jāghir. The Rāja fled to the Nizam's dominions, where he remained a fugitive till 1791, when he tried to regain his jāghir during the war. In 1799 he seized Āṅḡundi on Tipū's fall, and refused to submit to the English. This he was compelled to do, and the estate was handed over to the Nizām, when the Rāja was made a pensioner. His name was Tirumala Rāja. He died in 1824.

From him the present Rāja of Āṅḡundi is descended, as shown by the following pedigree:—



VIJAYAPURA, OR BIJAPUR, 'ĀDIL SHĀHI DYNASTY OF—.

(See DAKHAN, Muhammadan Kings of the—.)

WARĀṄGAL, SOVEREIGNS OF—.

(See GAṆAPATIS of Oraṅgal.)

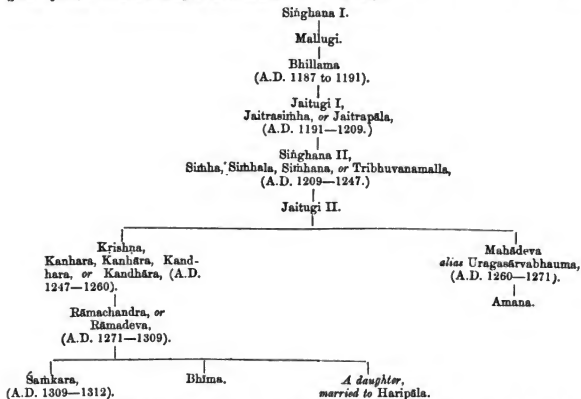
WESTERN CHĀLUKYAS.

(See CHALUKYAS.)

YĀDAVAS OF DEVAGIRI.

(See Mr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 71—78, for an account of this family. From it the following summary is compiled.)

On the downfall of the Kalachuris, the southern parts of their dominions fell into the hands of the Hoysāla Ballālas, or Yādavas of Dvārasamudra, while the northern were appropriated by another family of Yādavas, who eventually settled at Devagiri (*hod. Daulatabād.*) The device of their house was a golden *garuḍa*. The following is the genealogy of the dynasty:—



Siṅghana I is stated in an inscription to have subdued the "King of the Karṇāṭaka," whom Mr. Fleet identifies with the Hoysāla king Viṣṇuvardhana.

In Bhillama's lifetime, his son Jaitugi seems to have been defeated by the Hoysāla king Ballāla II in a battle fought, according to tradition, at Lakkundi in the Dhārvāḍ District.

Jaitugi I resided at Vijayapura or Bijapur. He is stated in a later inscription to have slain the "King of Trikalīṅga" and seized his kingdom. Whether this is true or not remains to be proved. The

king of "Trikaṅga" would, apparently, be the Chola sovereign, or his viceroy in his northern possessions. Kulottuṅga II appears to have reigned over the Chola country till after the year A.D. 1158; and I have received copies of inscriptions about the Krishna and Godavari rivers which would give us a Chola prince named Rajendra reigning till at least 1194; after which we hear nothing of any sovereign till the Ganapati of Oraṅgal appear on the scene, the country being apparently in the hands of a number of petty chiefs. It is therefore not at all improbable that the Chola sovereign or viceroy of Telingana (*Trikaṅga*) was conquered by a Yādava sovereign between the years 1191 and 1209, the date of Jaitugi's reign.

It is in the reign of Siṅghana II, viz., in the year A.D. 1210-11, that Devagiri is first mentioned as the capital. He claims to have conquered the "King of Telunga" (Teliṅgana), the Kalachuri king, and the Āndhra king. Thirty-eight inscriptions of his reign are extant, which prove that the kingdom had extended in size.

Siṅghana II was succeeded by his grandson Krishna, whose viceroy (*Mahāpradhāna*) in the southern provinces was the son of a general who is declared to have conquered the Raṭṭas, the Kadambas of the Koṅkaṇa, the Pandyas who shone at Gutti, (?) and the Hoysala king, and to have set up pillars of victory near the Kāveri.

Mahādeva was possibly a usurper. His son Āmana seems to have been forcibly ousted by Rāmachandra, who succeeded in A.D. 1271.

Either Rāmachandra or one of his vassals prosecuted a war against the Hoysālas which seems to have been successful. Rāmachandra's sway "extended over all the dominions, in the central and southern parts of the Bombay Presidency, of the dynasties that preceded his." In A.D. 1294¹ he was attacked by a predatory band of Muhammadan horsemen under 'Ala-ud-din Khilji, nephew of Jalal-ud-din,—their first inroad into the Dakhan,—was defeated and driven into his fort, the town being pillaged by the marauders. Rāmachandra bought off the invaders and concluded a peace, but meanwhile his son Saṅkara advanced with a large army to the capital. In the battle which ensued the Muhammadans were ultimately victorious, and the Hindu sovereign had to make further concessions before the invaders would retire.

In 1306 A.D. Rāmachandra having refused tribute, 'Ala-ud-din, who, by the murder of his uncle, was now on the throne of Delhi, sent one of his eunuchs, Malik Kāfur, with 100,000 horse, to subdue the Dakhan. Devagiri was defenceless against this host, and Rāmachandra submitted and was sent to Delhi, where he was received honorably and liberally. He was restored, and continued to pay tribute till his death. In 1309 he hospitably entertained Malik Kāfur on his march against Oraṅgal.

In 1310 A.D. Malik Kāfur again marched south, this time against the Hoysālas, and returned to Delhi. Saṅkara, then sovereign of Devagiri, refused tribute, and in 1312 Malik Kāfur again marched into the Dakhan, seized Saṅkara and put him to death. He ravaged the Dakhan, and took up his residence at Devagiri. Being summoned soon after to Delhi, Rāmachandra's son-in-law, Haripāla, stirred up the Dakhan to arms, expelled a number of the Muhammadan garrisons, and asserted his power over the former territories of Devagiri.

In 1318 Mubārak, then on the throne of Delhi, marched in person against Haripāla, who was captured, flayed alive, and decapitated, and his head set up over the gate of his own city.

Thus ended the Yādava dynasty.

YĀDAVAS OF DVĀRASAMUDRA.

(See the HOYSĀLA BALLĀSAS.)

YĀDAVAS OF MĀNYAKHĒTA.

(See the RĀSHTRAKŪTAS.)

¹ Mr. Fleet's summary of what follows is taken from Feriasta.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES.

BĀṆA KINGS, THE—.

The publication of Mr. Le Fanu's *Manual of the Salem District* with Mr. Foulkes's Historical Paper in Vol. I, and his exhaustive notes on inscriptions in the Appendix to Vol. II, enables me to make some additions to the above sketch of the dynasties of Southern India.

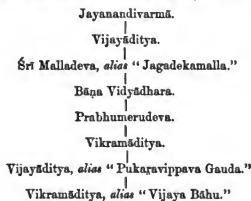
I had omitted to notice the Bāṇa Kings of Maisūr. This was a very ancient dynasty and apparently ruled over the eastern portion of Maisūr. (*Op. cit.* II, 395, etc.)

At an early date, in the reign of the Gaṅga King Koṅgaṇi I (*see p.* 190), the Bāṇa kings were conquered, but they subsequently recovered their power and prestige. They were conquered again by a chief in the reign of Prithivi Koṅgaṇi, prior to the year A.D. 777.¹

Mr. Foulkes's inscription (*id.*, p. 369) gives us a certain chief named Hasti Malla, king of the Bāṇas, who was subject to the Gaṅga Kings of Maisūr, who in turn were feudatories of the Cholas. The Gaṅga Prince Keśari "Prithivipati" consecrated Hasti Malla, of Padivipuri, king of the Bāṇas by permission of the Chola "Parakeśari." A short time previous to this the Bāṇas were conquered "suddenly" (*id.*, p. 372, *Ins.*, *verse* 9) by the Chola Vira Nārāyaṇa, and since the inscription in question bears an endorsement in the fifteenth year of the said Vira Nārāyaṇa, it would appear that this conquest, followed by the giving back of the kingdom and consecration of the Bāṇa king, took place within the first fifteen years of his reign, and therefore that "Parakeśari" or "Koppara Kesari" was a title of this Vira Nārāyaṇa Chola. In the endorsement the latter is mentioned by the title of "he who took Madura."

In another grant the same Bāṇa chief, Hasti Malla, is represented as having captured a Pallava fort, and being in consequence highly honored by the Chola sovereign and the Gaṅga King Prithivipati. Mr. Foulkes argues (*id.*, p. 388), and I think rightly, that this must have taken place before the conquest of the Pallavas by the Cholas, and probably only shortly before.

Another grant published in the same work (*id.*, 391) gives us the following table of eight kings. Bāṇa was the first sovereign. A long time after him came Bāṇādhiraṇja. Again a long time after him came Jayanandivarmā, who ruled as far as the "Andhra country," *i.e.*, the Telugu country.



The last is called the "friend of Krishna Rāja." Another Bāṇa king is mentioned in inscriptions at Gūlgānpōde in the Kōlār District of Maisūr, 15 miles north of Kōlār (*Mysore Inscriptions*, pp. lvi, 304, 305), viz., the "Śri Mahāvali Bāṇarasa," Vikramāditya, surnamed "Bāṇa Vidyādhara."

Reference to the sketch of the rulers of the Malayālam country given above (p. 196) will show that one of the early Perumāls was Bāṇa Perumāḷ "from Bāṇapuram in *Paradeśa*."

¹ Inscription at Nagamahāgūlam (*Rice's Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 287).

CHALUKYAS.

Mr. Fleet (*Ind. Ant.* XII, 218, 220) mentions an Eastern Chalukyan inscription from the Krishna, which states that King Vijayāditya Narendra Mrigarāja fought 108 battles in twelve years with the Rāshtrakūṭa feudatories, the Gaṅga *Mahānandaleśvaras* and the Raṭṭas; that Guṇagaṅka-Vijayāditya was successful in the war with the same opponents; but that, after his reign, Veṅgi was overrun and crushed by the "Raṭṭa claimants,"—for the time, of course.

CHOLAS.

Mr. Foulkes (*Manual of the Salem District* II, 369) publishes a grant which gives a genealogy of three Chōla sovereigns, corresponding apparently with a set of three mentioned in the *Koṅgudeśa-vijākka*.

<i>Mr. Foulkes's Grant.</i>	<i>Koṅgudeśa-rājikka.</i>
Vijayālaya.	Vijayada.
Āditya.	Āditya.
Vira Nārāyaṇa.	Vira Chola Nārāyaṇa.

We learn that previous to these there had reigned a "Karikāla Chōla," since the grant states (v. 4) that "in his line, which the fame of Kokkiḷi Chōla Karikāla rendered illustrious, and which was the original stock from which Kocheṅkaṅka and other founders of royal dynasties sprung, the victorious and wealthy Vijayālaya was born....." Vira Nārāyaṇa is said to have married the daughter of the King of Kerala, and to have conquered (1) the Bāna kings, (2) King Tumba and other kings, (3) Rāja Siṅha Paṇḍiyan, (4) the King of Ceylon. He assumed the title of "Saṅgrāma Rāghava."

Mr. Foulkes (*id.*, p. 367) thinks that the Chōla Ādityavarma, who conquered the *Koṅgudeśa* about the year A.D. 894 according to his computation, and who had a son Vira, is the same as the Chōla Parakeśari, who seems to have had a son Vira; but the whole history of the Chōlas is, at present, so confused that it is, as Mr. Foulkes remarks, dangerous to theorize.

The *Koṅgu* chronicle mentions a Chōla "Arivarideva," or "Harivarideva," *alias* Rājārāja, as great-grandson of Vira Nārāyaṇa. On page 380 of the same publication Mr. Foulkes gives us a list of seven Chōlas and the dates he assigns to them. But as a great deal of his reasoning seems to be based on the *Koṅgu* chronicle, neither the dates nor names can be trusted.

	A.D.
Vijayālaya	855—880
Āditya	880—905
Vira Nārāyaṇa	905—930
Desotya	930—950
Parāntaka	950—970
Divi	970—990
Harivari <i>alias</i> Rājārāja	990

One thing is quite clear,—that if the Vira Nārāyaṇa of this list be the same as Rājendra Kulottuṅga Chōla, the date must be wrong.

Another list has kindly been given to me by Dr. Burgess, who got it from Dr. Burnell. This also is from a chronicle, the *Bṛihadīśvara Mahātmya*, or legend of the great temple at Tanjore. Dr. Burnell had no confidence in it, though he thought that some of the names were doubtless real ones. It will be observed that the list does not at all correspond with the lists drawn from inscriptions.

Kulottuṅga. Deva Chōla. Śaśiśekhara. Śivaliṅga Chōla. Karikāla Chōla. Bhṛma Chōla. Rāja Rājendra. Vira Mārtāṅga.	Kirtivaridhana. Jaya Chōla. Kanaka Chōla. Sundara Chōla. Kālākāla Chōla. Kalyāṇa Chōla. Bhādra Chōla.
---	---

GANGAS OF MAISŪR.

In a grant published by Mr. Foulkes in Mr. Le Fann's *Manual of the Salem District* (Vol. II, p. 372) is a short Gaṅga genealogy. In the royal line was born Śiva Māra, who had a son named Prithu-yasha *alias* Prithivipati. He saved a certain Dindīkojoriga from Amoghavarsha. [The first of these latter names sounds like a Pallava name. Amoghavarsha was probably one of the three Rāshtrakūta kings of that name (*see above*, pp. 233-4).] He also saved Nāgadanda (another Pallava?) from death. Prithu-yasha seems to have lost his life in battle with the Pāṇḍiyān King Varaguna.¹ His son was Narasiṅha, and the latter's son was named Keśari, *alias* "Prithivipati." The latter was subject to the Chola king Parakeśari (or Kopparakeśari?) and consecrated Īasti Malla king of the Bāṇas. The Bāṇas had been shortly before defeated by the Choja king, the same Parakeśari, also called Vira Nārāyaṇa.

KALINGĀ.

The kingdom of Kalingā was one of the oldest in India. Though not actually mentioned by name in the *Rig Veda*, the sage Kakshivāt is frequently alluded to, and he was the son of a female slave of the queen of Kalingā. The country is mentioned in all the most ancient chronicles. According to Buddhist legends, when Buddha's relics were divided at his death, Brāhmadatta, the King of Kalingā, obtained his left canine tooth. Kalingā is also mentioned in the *Jātakas*, such as the *Wessantara Jātaka* and others. In the time of Aśoka (B.C. 250) the country was of sufficient importance to justify that king's engraving his celebrated rock-edicts there for the enlightenment of the people. Pliny divides the country into three portions, *Kalingā*, *Madhya Kalingā*, and *Mahā Kalingā*. With all this, very little is known of the names of the kings who reigned over the country, except through native chronicles, which, as before stated, are very untrustworthy.

Professor Peterson of Bombay communicated, on behalf of Paṇḍit Bhagvānāl Indrājī, to the Oriental Congress at Leiden in 1883 a decyphering of the well-known rock inscription at Udayagiri, which used to be attributed to King Aira or Vera, but which, it is now shown, was engraved by King Khāravela of Kalingā, who belonged to the Cheta family and the Jain faith. The date would seem to be not long subsequent to Aśoka (B.C. 250). The king gives a long account of his doings for 38 years, and mentions a "Western," that is, Andhra King Śātakarni. He dates the extension of certain works at the close of "the 165th year of the Maurya Kings." (*Nismimata Orientalia*, Vol. III, p. 29. Mr. Edward Thomas's Contribution to the treatise on South-Indian Coinage.)

Mr. W. Taylor, now residing at Parlakimedi in Ganjam, has sent me a newly discovered copper-plate inscription of Indravarmā, King of Kalingā, found at Kimeri. It is on three small plates, and dates apparently from about the eighth or ninth century. Two other inscriptions of this king are known (*see above*, p. 183), dated respectively in the 128th and 146th year of the "victorious reign" of the dynasty. This is similarly dated in the 91st year, proving either that Indravarmā enjoyed a very long reign, or that there was more than one king of that name.²

MAISŪR.

Mr. Foulkes (*Manual of the Salem District*, II, 403-430) has published a grant of Dodḍa Kriṣṇa Raja (A.D. 1714-1731), and has printed (pp. 426-430) several genealogies of this royal house from different sources. My table (*above*, p. 194) is defective, but it is at least as reliable as any other, seeing that seven different tables compiled by Mr. Foulkes from different sources vary in important details.

RĀSHTRAKŪṬA KINGS.

Mr. Fleet has just published a number of new grants in *Ind. Ant.* XII, 215, from which we gain the following principal particulars:—

(11.) Amoghavarsha I was surnamed "Atisayadhavala" and "Nṛipatuṅga I." He defeated the

¹ Mr. Foulkes points out that Kamblaṅ, the great Tamiḷ poet, is said to have lived in the reign of Varaguna Pāṇḍiyān, while "local tradition" makes Kamblaṅ also a contemporary of Rājendra Kulottuṅga Chola. This would help in the identification of Vira Nārāyaṇa with Rājendra Kulottuṅga Chola were it not that so much confusion exists in regard to all these dates and names. Patient working will probably throw light on all this before very long.

² This grant is now in the Madras Museum.

Chalukyas, and built (restored?) the city of Mānyakhēta. He came to the throne in A.D. 814-15 or 815-16, and enjoyed a long reign.

An Eastern Chalukyan inscription from the Kṛishnā states that a long war took place in the time of Vijayāditya Narendra Mrigarāja of that dynasty with the Gaṅgas and Raṭṭas. These Gaṅgas were feudatories of the Rāshtrakūtas. 108 battles were fought in twelve years.

(12.) Kṛishna II was also called "Kannara," "Kandhara-Vallabha," and "Kṛishna-Vallabha." His wife was of the family of the Kājaśuris of Tewar or Tripura.

The Eastern Chalukyan inscription mentioned above states that the wars between that dynasty and the Rāshtrakūtas continued into the reign of Krishna II. Guṇagaṅka-Vijayāditya was successful in his wars, but after him "the province of Veṅgi was overrun by the army of the Raṭṭa claimants, as if by dense darkness on the setting of the sun."

(13.) Jagattuṅga II. Mr. Fleet has ascertained (*p.* 222, *note* 47) that the name "Jagadrudra" might be expunged both from this king's names and those of his great grandfather Govinda III. The bestowal of the title is due, it seems, to a mistake in reading an inscription. Jagattuṅga II gave a grant in A.D. 929-30 under the title of "Prabhūtarsha." His son,

(14.) Indra IV, gave a grant in A.D. 916-17.

Mr. Fleet (*Ind. Ant.* XII, 248) mentions two royal *insignia*, which it seems were formerly adopted by the Guptas, acquired from them by the Chalukyas, and wrested from the Chalukyas by the Rāshtrakūtas. These are the figures of the rivers Gaṅgā and Yamunā.

Govinda V is called "Gojjigadeva," "Nripattuṅga," "Vīra Nārāyana," and "Raṭṭa-Kandarpa" in an inscription at Kaḷas in Dhārvāḍ (*id.*, *p.* 249). An army of his was defeated by Raja Bhīma of the Eastern Chalukyas.

VIJAYANAGAR.

On page 436 of the *Chingleput District Manual*, Mr. Crole has printed a translation of an inscription in the *Varadarājāsāmi* temple at Conjeeveram, which gives some interesting details of Krishnadeva Rāya's conquests (*see above*, *p.* 249) and of his visit to Conjeeveram after his return. He is described as capturing, first, the hill forts of Udayagiri, Bellamkonda, Vinukonda, Konḍavidu and others, from Nellore up to the Kṛishnā river, subduing some chiefs whose names are given;¹ then Bezvāda, Konḍapalle, and many places north of the river; and finally Rajahmundry, north of the Goḍavari, where "the youngest of his wives, Tirumaladevi, was caused to make many gifts. In A.D. 1516 he went and worshipped at Conjeeveram and gave gifts."

¹ It is interesting to notice that this inscription confirms the Konḍavidu chronicle (*see above*, *p.* 186) that the Gajapati of Orissa had possession of that fortress in those days, and that the lost of them, Vrabhadra, son of Pratapa Rudra Gajapati, was conquered by Krishnadeva Rāya in A.D. 1516.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LIST OF COPPER-PLATE GRANTS SENT FOR EXAMINATION.

(Continued from page 34.)

220. (From the Collector's Office, Kurnool. Deposited in the Madras Museum.) An early Vijayanagar grant, consisting of three plates joined by a ring, with a seal consisting of a *nandi* seated on a lotus. The mythological portion of the inscription is short, mentioning only *Chandra* and *Yadu*. One of the *Yādavas* was named Saṅgama, and in his family was born Bukka, the donor. He is stated to have humbled the kings of Kāliṅga and Vaṅga. In Ś.Ś. 1285 (A.D. 1363), cyclic year *Plava*, Bukka, residing on the banks of the Tuṅgabhadra, and worshipping the god *Vīrīpākṣha*, granted, for the support of a temple of *Bhairava*, and for the maintenance of a priest, the village of Gadigarṇu, *alias* Bukkarāyapuram, in the Peṅjakkal District of the Province of Ghanādri. The bulk of the inscription is in Sanskrit, only the description of the village boundaries being given in Kanarese. This grant may be the same as that mentioned at page 94, Vol. I, under the head "Gaḍigerēvula," a village ten miles north-west of Nandyal in the Kurnool District.

221. (From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.) A Vijayanagar plate, modern in character, but professing to date from A.D. 1410. It does not seem so old. The edges of the plates are lined with thin strips of copper, nailed on to preserve the writing. The seal is plain and flat and is ornamented, in roughly engraved lines, by a figure of *Vāmana* bearing an umbrella, having in front of him a sword, and on each side of his head the sun and moon. The mythological portion of the grant is very small, mentioning only *Yadu*. "In his family Saṅgama was born." The genealogy is—

Saṅgama.
|
Bukka.
|
Harihara.
|
Deva Rāya.

(See above, pp. 243, 244, and Burnell's *South-Indian Paleography*, p. 55.) King Deva Rāya, in Ś.Ś. 1332, cyclic year *Vikṛiti* (A.D. 1410), gave the town of Ādavāni (Āḍōni) as an *agrahāra* to a number of priests of the temple of *Virabhadra* there.

222. (From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.) A Vijayanagar grant in five large plates, joined together by a ring bearing the boar-seal with sun and moon, in low relief. The grant is by King Achyuta, who, in Ś.Ś. 1455 (A.D. 1533), cyclic year *Vijaya*, presents to fifty Brahmans the village of Narasendrapura, *alias* Kallavaya. The genealogy is precisely as in No. 107, to which in all respects this grant closely assimilates. Here, as there, Achyuta is distinctly called the "younger brother" (*tadanujānūdi*) of Krishnadeva.

223. (From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.) A Vijayanagar grant in three plates, the seal missing. This, in all respects except size (it is smaller) resembles No. 222. By it King Achyuta in Ś.Ś. 1461 (A.D. 1539), cyclic year *Vikāri*, grants the village of Uppalappalle (*culgo* "Uppalappalle") in the Kandukūru country to some Brahmans.

224. (From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.) A rough plate, consisting of a single irregular oblong sheet decorated with rude *Vaiṣṇava* devices. By it "Rāmarāja Tirumala Rāja," during the reign of Sadaśiva of Vijayanagar in Ś.Ś. 1479 (A.D. 1557), cyclic year *Pīngala*, presented to one *Yarmma Nāyudu* seven villages in the "Ghandikōta" country (Gandikōta in the Cuddapah District¹). The villages are *Gantti* (Gooty ?), *Yādari*² (Vedari-aru or Vedururu ?), *Tādipatti*³ (Tadpatry), *Vellaluru*,

¹ See Vol. I, p. 123.

² Vol. I, p. 129.

³ Vol. I, pp. 117, 323.

Siṅganamalasi, *Yeḍucheru*, and *Kōṇḍakarūru*. The relationship of the donor to the sovereign is not stated, but there can be little doubt that he is the Tirumala Rāja, younger brother of Rama Rāja, who was killed at Talikōṭa in 1564. After Rama Rāja's death, Tirumala became head of the family. He died in 1574.

225. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A very miserable specimen of a copper-plate, on a thin oblong sheet of small size, but undoubtedly genuine. It commemorates a grant by the donor of No. 224, Tirumala Rāja. He granted some lands in the village of Guṇḍala, during a solar eclipse, to a Brahman in Ś.Ś. 1490 (A.D. 1568), cyclic year *Prabhata*.

226. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A similar document to No. 225 in size, shape, and style. A grant by the same donor to the Vishnu temple in Guṇḍala, in the same year, of the village of Zonnagiri in the Drōnachalam Paragāṇa.

227. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A large oblong plate surmounted by a separate piece of copper nailed on, having a sun, moon, *liṅga*, and *nandī* on one side, and on the other two roughly cut lines of Telugu; also three small rings, one at the top and two at the sides, apparently intended to string a cord through. The date is given as Ś.Ś. 1470 (A.D. 1548), cyclic year *Śrīmukha*, but these do not correspond. The date, moreover, does not coincide with the name of the sovereign mentioned, Harihara of Vijayanagar, and the whole would, therefore, seem to be of doubtful authenticity. The document states that "Timma Rāja" (no genealogy given) confirmed the grants made by former sovereigns in the village of Peddahuliki, north of Gooty (*Gautti*). This is said to have taken place in A.D. 1548 in the reign of Harihara!

228. (*From the same. Deposited in the Madras Museum.*) A large oblong plate, very similar to the last, with a top ornamented with *Vaiṣṇava* emblems, and having similar rings at the top and sides. It is herein stated that the same Timma Rāja did, in Ś.Ś. 1293 or 1296 (A.D. 1371 or 1374), during the reign of Bukkadeva Rāja, confirm the grants of earlier sovereigns in the villages of *Gadikalū* and *Molakatayādu*, in the Paravakoṇḍa country of the district (*sima*) of *Gautti* (Gooty). The discrepancies are obvious, and need explanation.

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

VOLUME I.

Introd. viii. Under ABBREVIATIONS. Omit the entry "J.A.S. = Journal of the Asiatic Society."

Page 3. Mr. W. Taylor has sent me a small copper-plate inscription consisting of three plates, joined by a ring, which was found at Kimedī. It is a grant of king Indravarma of Kalingā (see above, pp. 183, 258) in the 91st year of the "victorious reign" of the dynasty. No genealogy is given.¹

Page 19, last line. After "*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 33—215," add "V, 301, 357; X, 259—264."

Page 23. PITTĀPURAM.—Sir Walter Elliot publishes (*Ind. Ant.* XII, 34) a note with a page of illustrations on a number of Buddhist relic-caskets found in a mound of "large bricks," a *stūpa* in fact, at a place called "Timavaram" in the Pittapuram Zemindari. These were discovered in 1848 by the workmen of the Rāja, who were digging for bricks for a building in course of construction. Each stone casket contained a crystal casket, and in each crystal casket was a splinter of some precious stone—ruby, emerald, or the like,—a small pearl, a bit of coral, and a piece of gold leaf. These were all sent to the Madras Central Museum. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the contents of the caskets have all disappeared, and of the crystal caskets only two portions remain, which have been erroneously supposed to have come from Amarāvati. The stone caskets are still in the Museum.

Page 47. BEZVĀDA.—Mr. Gordon Mackenzie of the Madras Civil Service has published in the *Indian Antiquary* (XI, 82) a note on a local legend relating to two brothers named Akhana and Madana Pantulu, alleged to have been ministers of Abū Hasan, the last king of the Qutb Shāhi dynasty of Golkonda, who came to the throne in A.D. 1672 and was deposed by Aurangzib in 1685. On the authority of Elphinstone, Mr. Lewis Rice states (*id.* 236) that a certain "Madna Punt" alone was Abū Hasan's minister, while it appears (*Mysore Inscriptions*, pp. 208, 213, 259) that there were two brothers named Akhana and Madanna, variously surnamed "Dannayaka" and "Voḍeyār," who jointly administered the Eastern Provinces of Vijayanagar, under King Deva Rāya, in A.D. 1431. The Chronicle of Kondaividu (Vol. II, 187) gives us a Gajapati as succeeding, probably by conquest, the last Reddi King of Kondaividu in the tracts about the Krishnā River, and states that he was succeeded (A.D. 1431—1454) by two Vijayanagar kings who ruled respectively for seven and fifteen years. These were both named "Deva," the first having the affix "Pratāpa," and the second the affix "Harihara." They were succeeded by the Gajapatis of Orissa. It seems clear, however, that whether Deva Rāya's ministers, governing Bezvāda and its dependencies in A.D. 1431, were Akhana and Madana or not, there were two important personages of the same name at Bezvāda in the seventeenth century, for there are entries in the old Records of Fort St. George of instructions to the Company's Agent at Abū Husan's Court at Golkonda, directing him to present substantial gifts to "Madanna and Ankana, to preserve their favor to the Honorable Company." (Mr. Mackenzie's *Manual of the Kistna District*, p. 38.)

With regard to the rock-cut remains at Bezvāda some discussion took place subsequent to the publication of Volume I, in the pages of the *Indian Antiquary*, to which I beg to refer readers (XI, 95, 237).

Page 53. MASULIPATAM.—It is an open question whether Masulipatam is not the *Mali-fatān* of Rashid-ud-din (A.D. 1310), who quotes from Al Birūni (early part of eleventh century A.D.). *Mali-fatān* is in other manuscripts of the same writer called *Mali-katan*, *Maji-fatān* and *Maji-patan*. (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, I, 72, note G. Colonel H. Yule's *Marco Polo*, II, 269; and his article on Rashid-ud-din's Geography in the J.R.A.S. for 1839.)

Page 70. KONDAVIDU.—This place is said to have been the birth-place of the Telugu poet Vēmana. (Mr. Walhouse in *Ind. Ant.* IX, 73. *Verses of Vēmana* by C. P. Brown, Madras, 1829.)

¹ He has since presented it to the Madras Museum, where it now lies.

Page 74. GÖRANTLA.—A Pallava inscription of King Attivarmā, said to have been "born in the family of King Kāndara," was found here. It is published by Mr. Fleet with *fac-simile* (*Ind. Ant.* IX, 102).

Page 97. CUMBUM.—Line 2. For "Sub-Collector" read "Head Assistant Collector."

Id. Between DADIVĀDA and DVĀRĀKACHARLA insert the following :—

DIGUMETTA :—5 miles west of Krishnamsettipalle Bungalow. On a stone here is an inscription dated only in the year *Srimukha* relating to a charge of tolls on the Nandikanama ghaṭ ordered by a chief, who professes to be a Yādava, named Gauriśvara Varaprasād.

Page 99, *last 2 lines*. Erase the passage "The Vijayanagar Achyutadeva." This is a careless error. The Vijayanagar dynasty was entirely overthrown in A.D. 1564, and it is difficult to find out who, in 1567, claimed to be the head of the family, probably Timma or Tirumala.

Page 103. ĀDŌNI was captured from the Rāya of Vijayanagar by Muhammad Shāh Bahmani (A.D. 1358—1375). The date is given in Scott's *Perishta* (I, 25) as A.D. 1365. (See also Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, VI, 230.) In 1688 the place was surrendered to Prince Muhammad 'Azam Shāh of the Royal House of Delhi (*op. cit.* VII, 336). The account of the event is given in the *Tārīkh-i-Khāfi Khān*.

Page 104. CHIPPAGIRI.—There are two fine monolithic pillars here, 52 to 56 feet high, and one unfinished in a quarry not far off.

Page 105. VIJAYANAGAR.—'Abdu-r Razzāk visited Vijayanagar in the years A.D. 1442-4, and has left behind him a vivid description of the grandeur of the city in his *Matta-us Sa'dain* (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, IV, 96—103). The splendour of the place is represented as so great that we must conclude that the early sovereigns Bukka and Harihara were extremely powerful and wealthy. There were then seven lines of stone fortifications with *chevaux-de-frise* of tall stones outside in a ring measuring fifty yards broad. Round the palace were four bazaars, at the head of each of which was a "lofty arcade and magnificent gallery." Streams of water flowed along cut-stone troughs. To the right of the palace was the Diwān Khāna, or block of ministers' offices, of great size, with a raised gallery in front. The "*Danaik*," or prime minister's, own palace stood behind that of the sovereign. To the left of the palace was the mint, where "*carāhas*, *partāba*, and *fanams*" were coined. Behind the mint was a street three hundred yards long and twenty yards broad, bordered with stone seats. The sovereign and the people are described as living in great luxury, and indulging in lavish displays of gold and jewellery. 'Abdu-r Razzāk minutely describes the grandeur of the *Mahānavami* festival at Vijayanagar.

Page 111. *After* HADAGALI *add* :—

HÖVAN HADAGALI :—8 miles from Hadagali. One of the finest temples in the district.

Page 112. *After* KURLAGUNDA *add* :—

MĀGALAM :—8 or 9 miles from Hadagali (*see above*). A very finely carved temple now deserted.

Page 118. *For* MALLINĀYANIPALLE *read* MALLINĀYANIPALLE.

Page 119. (*The first inscription noted under* PENNAKONDA.) "Śri Vira Bukkanna Udayar" is not the Vijayanagar King Bukka, but the chief of whom we hear elsewhere (*see Vol. III, page 160, and note 2, under the CHOLAS*). Virupanna succeeded Bukkanna.

Page 150. CHANDRAGIRI.—For an architectural description of the old palace, with plans and sections, see Mr. R. F. Chisholm's article in *Ind. Ant.* XII, 295.

Page 152. TIRUPATI.—For an account of a singular custom prevalent at Tirupati see *Ind. Ant.* I, 342.

Page 157, *third line from bottom*. After "Note" add "see also Sir W. Elliot's *Numismatic Gleanings*, No. 2, in the M.J.L.S., No. 7, n.s., April—September 1858, page 98."

Page 164. VELLORE.—To the references at the end of para. 1 add "M.J.L.S., No. 8, n.s., Oct. 1858—March 1859, page 275, a paper by Lieutenant Hawkes."

Line 13 *from bottom*. For "Khāna Khān" read "Khan Khānān." Khan Khānān was Governor of Haidarābād.

Line 9 *from bottom*. Sa'adatullāh Khān was the Navāb who captured Giñji and seized and imprisoned its Hindu Rāja, Dvārasainha. (See the Genealogical Table printed on page 199 above.)

Page 173. NĀGALĀPURAM, *twelfth line from bottom.* For "Śiva" read "Vishṇu."
Ninth line from bottom. For "the lingam in the vimāna" read "an image called the *Māla-grāham*."

Page 176—187. CONJEEVERAM.—Since the publication of Volume I, I have been enabled to visit this city more than once. There are some very old temples¹ in Śiva-Kāñchi, or "Little Conjeeveram," not far from the railway station. Two, dedicated to Śiva, are very much alike, and are exceedingly interesting as being probably types of the structures from which the cave-diggers of the Seven Pagodas or Mahāvalipuram drew their designs. Dr. Burgess has since inspected them, and informs me that they belong to the eighth, or possibly to the early part of the ninth century. The façade and decorations of the main hall, which is entirely open, like the front of a pillared cave, are precisely similar to those of some of the caves at Mahāvalipuram, and contain similar sculptured groups all round the back wall and sides representing scenes from Śaiva mythology. The pillars are of the type we may well call the "Pallava" type, one of the characteristics of which is that the base of the pillar terminates in a conventional *yāli*. The walls of one, viz., the temple amongst the houses in the town, are also sculptured with figures externally, and are covered with inscriptions in old Tamil characters. The walls of the temple dedicated to *Mātāṅgeśvarasāmi*, which is outside the town in the fields, are not sculptured externally.

Close to this latter temple is a larger and more pretentious Viṣṇu temple dedicated to *Vaikuntha Perumāl*, the architecture of which is also highly interesting and important as a link in the chain. It may be as old as the others. The stones are exceedingly black and weatherworn. The characteristic of the *gopura* is that, though composed of all the members used in later architecture, it is really not so much a *gopura* as a series of storeys, or terraces, one above the other, each smaller than the one below, and surmounted by a *kālśā*. Here, I think, will be found the link so earnestly sought after by Mr. Fergusson, namely, the link between the old *ribāra* and the more modern *gopura*. This one is really not a tower at all, but consists of a series of storeys, with the edge of the platforms guarded by low walls in which are imitation cells. Later on this form grew into a tower with imitation platforms, and the cells became mere ornaments on the tower-wall. The external walls are ornamented at the corners with *yāli*.

The *Kāśīśanātha* temple, however, which is situated a mile and a quarter from the Railway station in the village lands of *Sātibhōgam* is older by 50 years (according to Dr. Burgess) than either of these.² His note on it is as follows:—"It is surrounded by a court wall with 24 *yālis* on the outside on each side face. On the inside of the wall is a range of cells 60 in number, each of them having early inscriptions in the Chola-Grantham character cut in a string-course which runs nearly the whole way round at about 2½ feet from the ground. On the south-east of the main shrine and to the left of the entrance is a small temple with sculptures not unlike those of the 'Seven Pagodas,' with numerous Chola-Grantham inscriptions. Outside on the east is a range of cells or niches with old Tamil inscriptions on the sill of each. In the inner entrance to the court is an early Devānagari inscription, and in the wall of the *mandapa* is a window of carved lattice work similar to those found at Pattadakal. The temple has been repaired at different times and the roofs have perhaps been somewhat altered; but this temple is by far the most interesting and perhaps the oldest at Conjeeveram."

In the *Kāchāleśvarasāmi* temple, a large Śiva temple at the head of the Rāja street, are some very old sculptures and inscriptions. The oldest inscriptions that I saw were on the walls of a shrine opposite the entrance to the *vimāna* behind the *dhwaja-stambha* and close against the high wall of the outer *prākāra*. Some have been turned upside down. Here and there are to be seen the *yāli*-bases of pillars of the Pallava type. But amongst the most interesting relics to be seen in the temple are two pillar-bases now used to decorate the side of the bathing-pool near the entrance-*gopura*. These are formed each of three sculptured figures surrounding the plain base of the pillar, the figures being, I believe, portraits of the old Kurumbar inhabitants of the Pallava country—woodsmen with peculiar high caps, short swords, (♀) and water-gourds slung over their shoulders. The features are highly characteristic, and are utterly unlike those of any other sculptured figures I have seen in Southern India.

Another of these figure-bases is to be seen in a *mandapam* in *Seṅgarānir Ūḍai*³ street, perhaps better preserved than the two above-mentioned.

Mr. Fergusson has pointed out in his works on Indian architecture the peculiarity of a temple, such as that called the *Sahādeva Ratha* at the Seven Pagodas, having a waggon-roof with one end rounded

¹ J.R.A.S., n.s., Vol. XVI, p. 31.

² I have not yet seen it.

³ *Seṅgarānir Ūḍai* means "the jungle-stream with the lotus blossoms." It is now a street in the heart of a busy town.

into an apsidal shape.¹ Only one other had as yet been discovered and noted, viz., that at Manimañgalam, which I have seen. I have now found three more. One is to be seen at Conjeeveram on the left-hand side of the road leading from the taluk cutcherry to the village of Tirupadikunram. It is a small shrine just off the road and shaded by trees. The other two are inside the Jain temple of Tirupadikunram. I am told of another at Somañgalam in the same District.

Some old pillars in the main street of Vishnu Kañchi are interesting. They are evidently the jambs of a great gateway, and are tall and graceful in shape. One such gateway is about half a mile from the other. Native tradition asserts that these were the gates of the old fortified city.

[See page 177, lines 23 ("subsequently") to 28 ("Chalukyan authority.")] I have omitted in the text to notice the inscription of Kirttivarmā II, published by Mr. Rice in *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 23—29, which proves my statement to be slightly inaccurate. Kirttivarmā II acceded to the sovereignty of the Western Chalukyas, according to that inscription, in A.D. 747, and the inscription relates a conquest by him of the Pallavas of Kañchi while he was still the *Yuearāja* of his father, i.e., during his father, Vikramāditya II's reign, which commenced in A.D. 733. It appears that soon after Vikramāditya II's coronation that monarch determined to make war on his hereditary foe, "the enemy of his race," the Pallava king, whose name was Nandi Potavarmā. Vikramāditya, or his *Yuearāja* Kirttivarmā at the head of his army, made a rapid march into the province of Udāka, met the enemy, slew their king, and entered Kañchi in triumph. The city was not plundered. It contained many fine sculptures, and Vikramāditya honored the sanctity of the place by covering with gold the statues of *Rājāsinhācēvara* and other deities which had been erected by a former Pallava king, named Narsinhā Potavarmā. Vikramāditya then resided for a time at a sea-coast town, by name "Jayamamba," at present unidentified. The grant in question, which consists of a gift of villages in the Dhārvād District, is dated in the year A.D. 758, during the reign of Vikramāditya's son Kirttivarmā II, of whom, since nothing is narrated beyond his deeds during the lifetime of his father, it may be predicated that he had done nothing worthy of being commemorated. Indeed we know that with him the Western Chalukyan monarchy ceased to exist for two centuries, being subverted by the Rāshtrakūtas and other enemies of their race. We shall therefore not be far wrong if we place the departure of the Chalukyan invaders from Kañchi about the year A.D. 745. It could hardly have been much later.

According to Wilson (*Mackenzie Coll.*, I, 65) Akalañka, a Jain teacher from Śrāvāna Belgoḷa, who had been educated at the Bauddha College of Ponataga (near Tiruvātūr, south of Kañchi), disputed, in the year A.D. 758, with the Buddhists at Kañchi, in the presence of the Buddhist king of the Pallavas, Hemasītala. Having confuted them, the Buddhists were all banished to Ceylon, and Hemasītala became a Jain. He was the last Buddhist that reigned over the Pallava kingdom.

Page 177, line 16 from bottom. For *Tondaimaṅgalam* read *Tondaimaṅḍalam*.

Page 187. MANIMAÑGALAM.—Since writing my notes on this place, I have had the opportunity of visiting it and inspecting its monuments. The temple with the apsidal *gopura* is a *Śivalāya*. The base is much hidden in débris. It is covered with old Grantha inscriptions. I have been informed that there is another apsidal *gopura* to be seen at Somañgalam, 7 miles from Vandalūr railway station.

In the centre of the village is an old Vishnu temple, called the *Perumāl Kōvil*, of which several of the older pillars are of the Pallava type with the *yālī*-base. Some of them have inscriptions in Grantha characters all round the shaft, but they are in most cases fast becoming illegible owing to age and exposure. Old stone images abound in different parts of the village, and a fine statue, probably of Vishnu, with all the arms and the head broken, was lately unearthed whilst digging a ditch near the *Perumāl Kōvil*. One of the small carved figures near the *Śivalāya* is a fine *virakal* without inscription. It is in good preservation, and the figure is boldly and strikingly designed. Most of the temples are covered with inscriptions.

One of the remarkable objects of this village is an erect stone just opposite the entrance to the *Perumāl Kōvil*, having, above an inscription in Grantha characters, a carved design which I find it difficult to account for except on the supposition that it has a Buddhist origin. Supported on a plain pillar is an eight-spoked wheel or *dharmā chakra*, of which the perpendicular and horizontal spokes are plain, while those in the angles are leaf-shaped. The horizontal spokes are continued to the outside of the wheel or *chakra*, and then turn up at right angles to support two emblems. These emblems are too weatherworn to be distinguishable. Above the *chakra* seems to be the emblem often seen on Buddhist coins, which some

¹ See note on Maṅgamaṅgalam, Vol. I, p. 187.

writers call a mountain and some a *dagoba*. The *chakra*-pillar is supported on each side by two erect objects which look like lamps.

At the Roman villa lately discovered at Moreton in the Isle of Wight, on one part of the tessellated pavement is a design which some writers call a figure of an astrologer. He sits with what looks like a stick in his hand resting in a bowl at his feet, or touching a globe at his feet. Above the globe is a pillar with a wheel on the top—a *dharma chakra* in fact. Whatever they may mean, these pillars are common in Buddhist architecture and probably found their way, like some other emblems, into India from Assyria.

Page 188. SRI PERUMBUDUR.—Outside the entrance to the principal temple is a fine slab standing erect, on which is a lengthy inscription in Kanarese characters, awaiting examination. It is in excellent preservation. In the temple are preserved four copper-plate inscriptions, all of the Vijayanagar dynasty. They are as follows:—

1. Ś.Ś. 1478 (A.D. 1556). A grant by King Sadāśiva of the village of Śeṅgādu in the Chandragiri country to a Brahman named Purushottama Bhaṭṭa, son of Nandi Bhaṭṭa.
2. Undated. Grant by Achyuta Rāya of Vijayanagar to Krishnasarma, a Brahman, of the village of Aranēri, *alias* Raghunāthapuram in the Paḍavūdu country.
3. Ś.Ś. 1499 (A.D. 1577). Grant of the village of Pallavōl, *alias* Tiruvenkaṭāpuram, to a Brahman named Tirumalāchārya, by Śri Rāṅga Rāya of Vijayanagar.
4. Ś.Ś. 1501 (A.D. 1579). Grant of the village of Śeṅgāttukōṭṭam in the Māgaral country to one Keśavanātha by Śri Rāṅga Rāya of Vijayanagar.

Id. TIRUPPADIKUNRAM.—I have lately had an opportunity of visiting the temple here, and must confess to being sadly disappointed. I found very little stone sculpture and an immensity of thick plaster and whitewash. One window, however, of perforated stonework is very handsome. All the ceilings of the *sannidhi-mandapam* are elaborately frescoed with paintings, but these do not appear to me to be of great age. Two apsidal *gopuras* over shrines are very interesting. (See above under CONJEEVERAM, p. 264—5.)

Id. For Guḍuvāñjēri read Guḍuvāñchēri. About 100 yards north-east of the Travellers' Bungalow is an isolated stone bearing a roughly-cut inscription of no great age.

Page 189. For MANNIVĀKKAM read MAṆṆIVĀKKAM. The temple is not of great antiquity. It bears an inscription dated Ś. 1422 (A.D. 1500), recording a grant made in the reign of "the Śāluva, Immaḍi Narasiṅga Rāyar," probably the Vijayanagar king Narasiṅha. (See below under VANDALŪR.)

Page 191. TIRUKKARUKUNRAM.—For "An old . . . of sculpture," substitute the following:—A Śiva temple dedicated to *Velagiriḍevara*, beautifully situated on the summit of a steep rock about 300 feet high. There is said to have been an old temple here before, but in all that can be seen of the present structure there is no trace of antiquity. There are numerous legends extant regarding the place, and the natives positively assert the recurrence, every twelve years, of certain miracles. The oldest temple in the place is said to be the temple of *Rudra*, east of the hill in the plain, but there is no appearance of antiquity about it. In the plain under the hill on the south side is a large temple with several lofty *gopuras*. The second *gopura* from the north entrance bears some old inscriptions, but the rest of what the European visitor is allowed to see looks modern. On the east side of the hill, almost at the top, is a rock-cut shrine of much the same general pattern as those at Mahavalipuram. The pillars are covered with inscriptions recording visits made by Europeans, Dutch and others, dating mostly from A.D. 1663 to 1724. These are cut in the rock. Close to this the priests show a number of deep indentations in the solid rock worn away by the slight rubbing of the fingers of generations of pilgrims, who believe that, to cure headache, they have only to rub the finger on the rock and apply it to the forehead.

Id. TIRUVADANDAI.—The name of this place has been wrongly spelt in the text. The temple is one of Viṣṇu, not of Śiva.

Id. VALLAM.—The rock-cut shrine here is utterly destroyed. The Brahmans have filled up the whole front with wretched brick-work, whitewashed over, so that the cave is hidden from view. A common house-door is let into this new wall and is kept padlocked. A dirty stable-lantern hangs on a rusty nail driven into the brick. Three very old Tamil inscriptions are partially visible, the most part of them being hidden by the plaster. A Brahman who came tardily to the place at my request told me that it was only a few years ago that the cave had been so much "improved" (!)

There is a fine figure of *Gaṇeśa* carved in the rock by the side of the main cave.

Id. Between VALLAM and VEMBĀKKAM *add* ;—

VANDALŪR;—a railway station 16 miles north-east of Chingleput. There is a Vishnu temple here dedicated to *Kodanda Rāmasācāmi*, with the end of the *vimāna* wall rounded like an apse, which is unusual. There is nothing remarkable about the roof. The villagers state that, though the upper part of the present building is new, it was erected on the base of an old Chola temple, dedicated to Siva, which base strongly resembles that of the *Sāhādeva Ratha* at Mahāvalipuram. I am told that temples with similar rounded bases are to be seen at Sōmaṅgalam, Mādambākkam, and Tirusūlam, all in this neighbourhood. There is an inscription on the base which narrates that grants of land were made by private persons to the temple during the reign of "the *Sāṭura*, Narasiṅga Rāya," probably Narasiṅha of Vijayanagar. Compare the inscription at Maṅṅivākkam, a mile distant (*see previous page*).

Id. For ALLAMPARVA read ĀLAMBARAI, or ĀLAMPARVA. It is 24 miles from Madurāntakam.

Id. After ALLAMPARVA *add* ;—

CHEVŪK;—13 miles south-east of Madurāntakam. Four temples; that dedicated to *Kāṭisanātha-sāmi* looks the oldest. It is covered with old inscriptions. Next to this comes the temple of *Subrahmanya-sāmi*, which has some unusual features, such as a number of roughly cut, apparently very old, statues let into the inner side of the *prākāra* wall. There are some other peculiarities also noticeable here and there. The maṅṅapam of the *Ammankōril* of this temple dates from, perhaps, the last century. The pillars are of the same pretensions and exceedingly clumsy form as those at Pērūr in the Coimbatore District. There are no inscriptions on this temple. Pillars of the same type are to be seen in the maṅṅapam of the *Vāṭikānāthasāmi* temple, no part of which seems old. On a stone is an inscription dated Ś. 1730, or A.D. 1808.

Id. KARAIŪGULI (*observe change of spelling*).—A very large tank-bund connects Madurāntakam with the hill above Karaṅguli. Near the hill is a very fine granite weir, in which may be seen a few carved stones and some fragments of slabs bearing ancient Tamil inscriptions. Half way between Madurāntakam and the weir, on the bank of the tank is an old stone figure in an attitude of prayer. From its shape the figure was evidently a portrait. It may be a *śivalak* to commemorate the sacrifice of a man who was buried alive to secure the stability of the tank-bund; or possibly a portrait of the sovereign who made the tank. The fort is greatly destroyed, and the gate almost unrecognizable owing to the growth of enormous masses of prickly-pear. Inside the fort, close to the left of the gate is a *maṣṣīd* which has been partly built of the materials of a Hindu temple, an inscription in old Tamil characters being visible on the base. The pillars are fluted, sixteen sided, and taper somewhat towards the top. In the *agrahāraṁ* is an old *Gaṇeśa* temple (*Pillaiyār kōril*), standing on a spit of land that runs out into the tank. It has a number of ancient inscriptions on it, but the stones are not now in their original position.

Id. KINŪR. For KINŪR read KIŪŪR. It is 4 miles from Madurāntakam.

Id. MADURĀNTAKAM. This place is 15 miles, not 14, south-south-west of Chingleput. It was probably named after the Chōla sovereign Mathurāntaka Porṅṅapi Chōla (*see above*, p. 160). Near the north of the town is the lower part of an unfinished *gopura* leading to the principal Vishnu temple. The carving is bold and good. It is curious to notice that no one has ever taken the trouble to remove the great sloping mounds of earth that the builders had made at each side for the conveyance of materials to the top of the structure, and these still stand, utterly disfiguring the building. The temple itself dates from the days of the Chōlas and has many inscriptions, the principal of which are as follows:—

- (1.) Thirty-fourth year of the reign of Kōvirājakesarivanmā (*sic*), *alias* Śrī Kulottuṅga Chōla-deva,—his queen, Bhuvana Murudūṭaiyāl, being mentioned.
- (2.) Seventh year of the reign of Paṅṅantakadeva (*see above*, pp. 154, 155, 257.)
- (3.) First year of the reign of Kopperakesarivanmā, *alias* Vikrama Chōladeva.
- (4.) Tenth year of the same reign.

These last two are important, as showing that the name "Kopperakesarivanmā" was applied to more than one Chōla king.

The temple mentioned in the text as lying south-east of the town is dedicated to *Śiva*. On the steps of the tank bund near the Vishnu temple are a number of fragments of inscriptions. Another old *Śiva* temple is to be seen in the hamlet of Kaḍappēri.

Id. After MADURĀNTAKAM and before OOTRAMALORR *add* ;—

MAṅṅALAM;—8 miles north of Madurāntakam. Near this village and to the north of the road leading from Uttirānṅarūr to Chingleput are some low hills on the top of one of which and in a very

conspicuous position is a fine cromlech. The cap-stone is roughly circular and measures about 7½ feet in diameter with a thickness of 2½ feet. Nine large circles of stones of about 20 feet diameter each are to be seen on the hill and about its base to the south, with the remains of other cromlechs. A number of other stone-circles are to be found in the scrub jungle to the west of the hill.

Id. PERUMBAYŪR. For PERUMBAYŪR read PERUMBĒR.

Page 192. PONDŪR.—The base of the *prākāra* of the Vishṇu temple looks very old. A peculiar feature in it consists of a number of carved figures, fat overgrown monsters, supporting the string-course which runs round the base about four feet from the ground. It has no inscription.

Id. ŚĀLAVĀKKAM.—For ŚĀLAVĀKKAM read ŚĀLAVĀKKAM. It is 10½ miles north-west, not north, of Madurantakam.

Id. UTTIRANMĒRŪR, or UTTRAMALLŪR, is 15 miles from Madurantakam, not 10½.

The Vishṇu temple of *Sundara Varadarājaswāmi*, though small, is an exceedingly handsome architectural structure, its style being unusual and striking. It consists of three storeys. The lower is dedicated to *Sundara Varadarājaswāmi* and contains a *mahā-maṇḍapam* surrounding a block consisting of an *antarāla* with *dērapālas* at the door-posts, a *sannidhi-maṇḍapam*, and a *garbhagrāha* containing the image of the god, space being left for one person to circumambulate the figure. Over the shrine rises the usual tower, but instead of being a structure confined to the *vimāna* alone, this one spreads over the whole block of inner halls, having smaller *gopuras* over three lesser *sannidhi-maṇḍapams* containing images of inferior deities, inside the *mahā-maṇḍapam*, on the north, south, and west sides of the block. All the small towers are prettily connected with the centre one by low walls relieved by members of the usual cell-like form. The second storey consists of several chambers supported by the walls of the lower block of inner halls, there being nothing above the *mahā-maṇḍapam*. This storey is dedicated to *Vaikunthaswāmi*, "the who dwells in Vaikuntha." The entrance doorway is to the east, and is just over the entrance to the *antarāla* below. Through a door under a little *gopura* the worshipper enters a small space open to the sky which the people call the *mahā-maṇḍapam*. Another doorway leads into a *sannidhi-maṇḍapam* with space for circumambulation round the central block. This consists of a *vimāna* containing the idol, the doorway being guarded by *dērapālas*, having small *sannidhi-maṇḍapams* on the north, south, and west sides. The *vimāna* is a little less in size than the *vimāna* below it. The idol stands in the centre. Above this again the group of towers rises to the third storey. Here the entrance door with its *gopura* is also just above the entrance to the *vimāna* below. This storey is dedicated to *Rahganāthaswāmi*, whose recumbent figure occupies the centre of the *vimāna*, room being left for one person to walk round it. The entrance-doorway leads into a little space open to the sky, also called by courtesy the *mahā-maṇḍapam*, and this leads directly into the *vimāna* whose door is guarded by female *dērapālas*. Above this rises the central tower topped by its *kalāśa*. It is said that the *vimānas* are so arranged that, though each is almost as large as the others, the idols are none of them exactly above one another. The group of towers ranged about the central one is very effective, and there is ample scope for light and shade in the whole mass.

The temple of *Vaikuntha Perumāl* close by is covered with inscriptions of great age, some of which, on the south wall, are concealed by some bazaar shops which have been allowed to be built against the temple wall. The steps are flanked by graceful balustrades with a scroll ornament at the top, and decorated at the sides by a sort of diaper of perpendicular and horizontal ribs arranged in squares. The temple is almost entirely ruined. Some capitals of pillars of the old Pallava shape are to be seen here and there lying about.

The temple of *Kēdāriswara* has some old inscriptions on the walls of the *vimāna*, but the rest of the temple is modern.

The temple of *Kāilāsanātha* is simply a wreck. It is of great age, as can be seen from its architectural proportions and the character of the inscriptions. In the second and fourth storeys of the tower, (which has five altogether besides the *kalāśa* at the top), the rows of "simulated cells" stand clear from the wall of the tower, leaving a space between them and the main wall. On the south side of the base is what looks like a standard of linear measurement, a line divided into four sections, each about 5 feet 7 inches long, though they are not quite exact. The middle mark is a star. At the left end is the name "Viruppa Rāyan," at the right a dagger and sun.

The tank near the temple of *Sundara Varadarājaswāmi* is called the *Uluha Mahādēri kolam*, probably in honour of one of the Pallava or Chola queens.

Id. VILLIVĀKKAM.—For VILLIVĀKKAM read VILLUVĀKKAM. It is 19 miles from Madurantakam.

Page 196. MALIGAI;—see M.J.L.S., No. 7, n.s., April—September 1858, page 53.

Page 221. KARÜR.—To the references at the end of the notice add “*Ind. Ant.* VIII, 145-6.”

Page 223, line 4 from top. After “34, 35,” add “VII, 137.”

Page 224, line 15. After “274, 277,” add “IV, 161; VI, 41.”

Id. In the Munanāḍ Amsham, near Pandalūr, 4 miles north-west of Dēvala in the Nambolukōḍ Amsham is the Glenrock Gold Mine, in which, about 60 or 70 feet inside the hill, at a place where the new drives have cut into and crossed one of the shafts of the ancient gold workings, the miners found an ancient iron lamp with pedestal, a pick, and the remains of a *manoti* or native spade. It is impossible to say how old these may be.

Page 230. BAIDŪR.—To the notice already given add;—

There is a temple of *Sayanēśvaradeva* here, with a slab of granite lying in the inner *prakāra*, bearing an inscription said to be illegible. There is another inscribed slab near the well outside and to the west of the temple, which records the grant of certain lands by a private individual named Nārīyana Śānabhāga. This temple has a *sthala-purāna* which is in the possession of Rāma Purāṅika, an *archakā* in the temple.

Id. After the notice of BAIDŪR add;—

BAŚŪR;—3½ miles to the east of Coondapoor. A temple of *Mahāliṅgadeva* with fifteen inscribed granite slabs. The inscriptions on these are illegible, but it is said that they record the grant of certain lands to the temple. There is a *sthala-purāna* on kadjans in the possession of Puṭṭaya Hōlḷa, who is the *muktesar* of the temple.

BIŪR.—In Halagēri *Māgane*, 14 miles to the north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Hādī Paramēśvari Ammanadrū*, with a granite slab bearing inscriptions in Old Kanarese.

Id. COONDAPOOR.—At the end of the notice add;—

There is a temple of *Mahāliṅgadeva* here with four inscribed slabs in Old Kanarese, all of which are illegible. One of these slabs is at the north-east corner of the *garbhagriha*, and the remaining three at the north-east corner of the inner *prakāra*.

Id. After the notice of COONDAPOOR add the following;—

HALAGĒRI;—about 11 miles to the north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Kōṭṭai Hanumanthadeva* with an Old Kanarese inscription which is illegible.

Id. After the notice of HAṬṬIYAŠGADI add the following;—

HERŪR.—North-east of Coondapoor in Halagēri *Māgane*. A temple dedicated to *Chikka Tūri Durgā Paramēśvari Ammanadrū*, with an Old Kanarese inscription on a granite slab, situated in the inner *prakāra*. There is another Old Kanarese inscription in this village on a granite slab situated in the inner *prakāra* of the temple of *Hovakēri Mahāliṅgadeva*.

KALTŌPU;—In Kaltōḍu *Māgane*, about 12 miles to the north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Uppuṇḍa-Durgā-Paramēśvaridevi*, with three inscribed slabs, two of which are of the soft stone called “*Balaha*” and one of granite. All these stones stand in a line in the outer *prakāra* and to the south of the temple. The inscriptions are as follows;—

- (1.) Dated the 10th of *Aśvayuja-bahula* of the year *Sarecjit*, Ś. 1450 (A.D. 1528). It records the grant of certain land by a private individual named Dugganna Šetti.
- (2.) Dated the 10th *Vaiśākha-suddha* of the year *Manmatha*, Ś. 1338 (A.D. 1415). Grant of land by the chief residents of Yuppunḍa.
- (3.) Dated in *Mārgaśira* of the year *Ananda*, Ś. 1416 (A.D. 1494). Grant of lands.

KERAGĀL;—In Halagēri *Māgane*, about 13 miles to the north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Durgā*, with an inscription on a granite slab standing on the right. The inscription is in Old Kanarese and is illegible. At this village there are, besides, two other slabs containing illegible Old Kanarese inscriptions. One is in front of the door of the temple of *Mogēri Śankara-Nārāyaṇadeva*. The other is lying at the foot of a sacred fig tree situated to the east of the road near the temple of *Naikinkoṭṭa-Gunapati*.

KIRIMUNĒŠVARA or NĀGŪR;—In Halagēri *Māgane*, about 10 miles to the north of Coondapoor. The temple of *Agostēśvaradeva*, possesses a *sthala-purāna* on kadjans which is in the possession of Puṭṭaya Aitāla. In front of the temple of *Hakre Brahmaṅgadeva* is a granite slab bearing an old illegible Kanarese inscription.

KOLLÜR.—In *Mudajāḍ Māgane*, about 21 miles north-east of Coondapoor. A temple of *Kollūr Mukāmbikā Annanarāru*, with an inscription on a granite slab at the western gate of the temple recording the grant of certain lands by Rāja Honnaya Kamblī, who belonged to the Barkūr family. This temple has a *sthala-purāṇa* which is in the possession of Bhavani-Subbā-Bhaṭṭa, the *muktesar*. There are also five copper-plate inscriptions in legible Kanarese in this temple, which refer to the grant of lands to the temple by the Rāja of Nagara.

MARVANTI.—In Halagēri *Māgane* about 6 miles to the north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Mahārājāsarāni Varāhadeva*, with two inscriptions on granite slabs, one of which is in the outer *prākāra* to the north of the door of the temple, and the other on the ground at the foot of the outer gate. The inscriptions on both these stones are unreadable. The temple possesses a *sthala-purāṇa* on kadjans which is in the possession of Rāmadiga, an *archakā*.

MUDĀDIVĀSA.—In Kotēṣvar *Māgane*, 4 miles south of Coondapoor. A temple of *Kōtīlīgēśvaradeva*, with twenty-five inscribed granite slabs written in Old Kanarese. Only three of these are legible. Twenty-one of these stones are fixed near the *Vāṅgamandapa*, and one near the *Arikollige*, in the inner *prākāra*. Three form part of the pavement at the edge of the verandah to the east of the *dhruva-stambha*. The temple possesses a Sanskrit *sthala-purāṇa* written in Tulu characters on kadjans. It is in the possession of Tammayya Aitāla. The three readable inscriptions are as follows:—

- (1.) Dated the 10th *Chaitra-sūdda* of the year *Dundubhi*, Ś. 1484 (A.D. 1562). Records the grant of land by a private individual named Basūr Padukēri Chikkayya Setti.
- (2.) Dated the 15th *Kārtika-sūdda* of the year *Parābhava*, Ś. 1469 (A.D. 1546). Grant of land by Achappa Voḍeyār of Barkūr, during the reign of Sadāśiva Rāya of Vijayanagar.
- (3.) Dated the 30th *Aśvayya-bahula* of the year *Paridhāi*, Ś. 1615 (?) Grant of land by the Mahārāja of Honnakal to the temple.

NANDANAVANA.—In Halagēri *Māgane*, about 14 miles north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Mahā-baleśvaradeva* with an Old Kanarese inscription on a granite slab to its south. The inscription is illegible. There is another illegible Old Kanarese inscription on a granite slab near a hedge at a place called "Hosakōje-Vishnumūrti-Volnāvāḍu." At the *Betta* field called *Yeṣanakkī* belonging to *Kollūr Mukāmbikā Annanarāru* is a third, similar.

NĀVUNDA.—In Halagēri *Māgane*, 9 miles north of Coondapoor. The ruins of a Jain temple with two Jain idols of white marble. There is also a granite idol representing an equestrian figure, in the jungle called *Bastī Hoḍi*. Near the wall of a garden called *Nāvuṇḍa-Bobbāryana-Ilīṭṭu* is an old Kanarese inscription on a granite slab. Near, and to the west of, Nāvuṇḍa Timmappa Setti's house is another inscription on a granite slab. All these are illegible.

SIRĪR.—In Kollūrūtār *Māgane*, about 21 miles north of Coondapoor. There is an inscription on a granite slab standing in the middle of some scrub jungle near the road at a place called "Sānkadagundi."

UPPRĀVALLI.—In Halagēri *Māgane*, about 11 miles north of Coondapoor. A temple of *Janārānādeva*, with an old Kanarese inscription, illegible, on a granite slab standing in the *prākāra*.

Page 231. KĀRKALA.—To the notice already given add the following:—

At the Jain temple of *Hiriyagōḍi Nimeśvaradeva* is an old Kanarese inscription, dated Ś. 1377 (A.D. 1455), cyclic year *Yuca*, dated 3rd *Kārtika-sūdda*, recording a grant to the temple. There is a *sthala-purāṇa* at the temple of *Anantēśvaradeva*, which is kept by the *śrāmīyār* of the Śringerī *maṭha*.

The site now occupied by a Jain temple at the island in the middle of the lake called *Anekere*, near Kārkala, was formerly occupied by a *Sakti* temple of *Bhranarāngī*, the history of which is narrated in the *skanda-purāṇa* at the *Sodē maṭha*.

Page 232. VARĀNGĀ.—A Jain temple, called the *Nemeśvara Bastī*, has a *sthala-purāṇa* and *māhātmya* attached to it. These are in the possession of the Devendra-Kirtti-Bhaṭṭāraka-Jiyā-Svāmīyār of the Varāngā *maṭha*, who resides in the Hombuchē *maṭha* in the Hombuchē *Māgane* in Nagara Taluk, in the Nagara Division, Maisūr.

Page 235. MĪDABIDRI.—This place is mentioned by 'Abdu-r Razakk, who visited the temples on his way from Calicut to Vijayanagar in A.D. 1442. He describes the temple as being all of brass and the statue of gold. (*Matta-us Sa'dain*. Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, IV, 96—103.)

Page 237. BAIL.—For the notice in the text substitute the following:—

A Jain temple of *Pārasavāṭha*. The right-hand side granite pillar of the "*Bhadramandapa*" of this temple bears an inscription in Kanarese dated the 11th *Jyēṣṭha-sūdda* of the year *Vīrōdhikṛit*,

ś. 1533 (A.D. 1611), which records the renewal of the said temple by Śrī Vīra Narasiṅha Lakṣmappa Arasu Baṅga Rāja Voḍeyār, and Śaṅkara Deviyarāda Mūlar.

Id. After BAIL add:—

BANGĀDI:—In the Baṅgādi *Māgane*, about 24 miles to the north-east of Uppinaṅgaḍi. An ancient Jain temple of *Śānteśvara*, with an old Kanarese inscription on a granite slab at the *aṅgam* of the said temple, and to the south of it. This inscription is not in good preservation, and is illegible. There are six copper-plate inscriptions belonging to the temple in the possession of Śāntirāja Indra, who consents to lend them, if required, for a few days. These inscriptions are in the Old Kanarese character and relate to the grant of either money or lands for the performance of ceremonies in the temple.

1. Dated the 11th *Aśvayuja-śuddha* of the year *Manmatha*, ś. 1517 (A.D. 1595). Grant by a private person named Varadā Śetti.
2. Dated the 10th *Mārgaśira-bahula* of the year *Dhātu*, ś. 1438 (A.D. 1516). A grant of land by private persons, Ratnappa Voḍeyār and Ajjaṅpa Voḍeyār of Vijayanagara.
3. Dated the 7th *Jyēshtha-śuddha* of the year *Manmatha*, ś. 1517 (A.D. 1595). Grant of land by a private person named Kāmi Rāya Baṅgār.
4. Dated the 10th *Bhādrapada-bahula* of the year *Sarcari*, ś. 1343 (A.D. 1421). Grant by a private individual named Kōlli-Maında.
5. Dated the 5th *Chaitra-śuddha* of the year *Parābhava*, ś. 1648 (A.D. 1726). Grant of money by Aviktakirtidēvar of Karkala.
6. Dated Monday the 6th *Jyēshtha-śuddha* of the year *Manmatha*, ś. 1517 (A.D. 1595). Grant of land by Kāmi Rāya Baṅga Rāja Voḍeyār.

The ruins of a fort called "Baṅgārakōṭṭai" are to be seen here. There is also an equestrian figure of the *Bhūta* known as *Brahma Devata* in a jungle near the village.

Id. INDUBETTA.—At the end of the notice add:—

In the temple of *Virabhadradeva* is a granite slab known as *Lāṅga-mudre-kallu* with an inscription on it in Old Kanarese. This is dated the 15th *Kārtika-śuddha* of the year *Vijaya*, ś. 1575 (A.D. 1653), and records the grant of lands by Kāmi-Rāya-Arasu-Baṅgār.

Id. After the notice of KADABA insert the following:—

KUTTIYĀR:—In *Mujūr Māgane*, near Guruvāyānkēri, and about 12 miles north-north-east of Uppinaṅgaḍi. A Jain temple of *Śānteśvaradeva*, near the ruins of the old fort called Baṅgārakōṭṭai. There are two Kanarese inscriptions here. One, on a granite slab at the foot of the front wall of the temple, is dated the 16th *Mārgaśira-bahula* of the year *Sukla*, ś. 1044 (?), and records grants of lands by Jain residents. The slab is half-buried in the wall and only a portion of it is visible. The other is on a pillar called the *manastamba* standing in front and to the east of the temple. It consists of an adoration to the deity. In a paddy-field belonging to a farmer named Nārāyaṇa Hebbāra is an old *Nandi-mandapam* with its bull. In another paddy-field is a *mandapam* called *Baṅgāra Dūpe*, marking the spot where one of the former Baṅgārs was interred.

LĀYILA:—In *Narasanhalli Māgane*. At Chendukūr, 3 miles to the north of Bellatāṅgaḍi is the temple of *Śrī-Durgā-Paramēśvarī-Annanacāru*. In the inner *prakāra* of this temple is a granite slab bearing inscriptions in Kanarese, dated the 30th *Māgha-bahula* of the year *Dundabhi*, ś. 1330 (A.D. 1402), recording the grant of certain lands by one Viranna to the temple.

Id. MĀCHINA.—For the notice given substitute the following:—

A temple of *Anantēśvaradeva* with an illegible inscription in Kanarese on the south-east of it.

Page 238. *After the notice of PUTTŪR insert the following:—*

SARAPĀDI:—In *Beltāṅgaḍi Māgane*, 8 miles to the east of Bantwāl. At the temple of *Sarabheśvaradeva* is a piece of a granite slab with part of an illegible Kanarese inscription. It is not known where the other piece of the slab is.

ŚIRŪJE:—In *Sisal Māgane*, about 16 miles to the north-east of Uppinaṅgaḍi. An ancient Jain temple of *Anantēśvara*, with an inscription in Old Kanarese on a granite slab lying to the south of it. The inscription is dated Friday the 4th *Jyēshtha-bahula* of the year *Subhakrī*, ś. 1464 (A.D. 1542), recording the grant, by Birmanna Voḍeyā Arasu, of certain land to the temple.

Id. SUBRAHMAṆYA.—To the end of the notice add:—

The *mukteśvar* is in possession of the *sthāla-purāṇas* of this temple and of the *maṭha* of *Sampūṣa Narasiṅha*.

Id. UJRE. For "There is Mächina" substitute;—

A temple dedicated to *Janārdanadeva*, with, to its south, an inscription in Kanarese, dated Tuesday, the 6th *Svānna-suddha* of the year *Vīrodhi*, Ś. 1391 (A.D. 1469), recording the grant of two villages by *Kāmīrya Arasu*. The temple is said to have been erected by *Rāja Mayūravarmā*.

Id. UPPINAṄGADI.—An inhabitant of *Kadikār*, *Viḥhala Rāma Rau*, is in possession of the *sthalapurāṇa* of the temple of *Sahāra Liṅgeśvaredeva*.

Id. After the notice of UPPINAṄGADI insert the following;—

UTTĀR;—In *Śisal Māgane*, about 13 miles to the north-east of *Uppinaṅgaḍi*. At the temple of *Vaidyaṅthadeva* is an inscription in Old Kanarese on the pedestal of the *dhvajastambha*, which stands in front, i.e., to the east of the said temple. This inscription is not in good preservation and is illegible.

Page 241, line 24. After "VII" add "224."

Id. Line 26. After "Indian Antiquary III," add "308—316," and after "333" add "IV, 153, 181, 311; V, 25." In *Ind. Ant.* I, 64, Mr. J. Beames published a note regarding the modes of dating in Orissa, which should be compared with the Malabari method of computation (see also *op. cit.* p. 96, *Notes and Queries*) for a short treatise on the Malayālam language see "A Dissertation on the Malayālam Language" by F. W. Ellis, edited by Sir Walter Elliot (*Ind. Ant.* VII, 224).

Page 246. CALICUT (see above under MĒDARIDRI).—At the time of *Abdur-Razzak's* visit Calicut had not been added to the dominion of *Vijayanagar*, but the *Zamorin* was in a state of great anxiety on account of the growing power of the *Rāya*. The port was an open and hospitable one, the ships of all nations being equally welcomed. *Vasco da Gama*, landing here fifty-six years later, was at first treated with great kindness, though native intrigues or the misconduct of his crew turned the inhabitants of Calicut afterwards into enemies. *Cabral*, also, two years later was welcomed with much civility, but afterwards his factory was attacked and stormed. For an account of the early history of the Portuguese settlements see the *Akhbar-i Muḥabbat* of *Navab Muḥabbat Khān* (Sir Henry Elliot's *History of India*, VIII, 385, etc.).

Page 258. KOTTĀR.—For KOTTĀR read KōṭṭĀR. One of the inscriptions here is noted by *Bishop Caldwell* in his *History of Tinnevely* (pages 52-3). It is an inscription of *Parākrama Paṅḍiyan* and is dated in the *Śaka* year corresponding to A.D. 1370, in the fifth year of his reign.

Page 271, line 10 from bottom. After "Buddhism" add "except the Tower of *Negapatam*, which seems undoubtedly to have been Buddhist."

Page 274. KUMBARĪṆAM.—In the hamlet of *Dhārasaram* there stood, till 1876, a pillar 20 feet high and measuring 10 feet in circumference. It was pulled down by the Municipal Commissioners and the materials used for paving a road. It is said to have been a pair to the pillar at *Śōranmālikai* (see below).

Id. PAṬṬĪŚVARAM.—There are two temples here. In the temple of *Sabāpati* are two inscriptions in the *prakāra*, one dated in the tenth year of the reign of the *Chōla Rājārājadeva*, and the other in the third year of the reign of *Kulottuṅga Chōla*. The other temple is dedicated to *Dhanupurīśvara*. It is old, but has no inscriptions. It is said to have been repaired by *Govinda Dikshitar*, a minister under *Tirumala Nāyakka* of *Madura*.

Id. After ŚIVAPURAM add the following;—

ŚŌRANMALIKAI;—This place is close to *Paṭṭīśvaram* (see above). It was the site of one of the great palaces of the *Chōla* kings. The foundations are still to be seen. It is said to have been, up to seven years ago, a palace of seven storeys, the whole of which has been pulled down. There was also a pillar here, a pair to that at *Dhārasaram*, a hamlet of *Kumbarāṅam* (see above). These two pillars stood four miles apart, and were, by native tradition, the angle-pillars (ਘੋਰੀਓਲੀਓਲੀ) of the palace of the *Chōlas*.

Page 276. Before the notice of KŌVILPATTU in *Nannilam Taluk* insert;—

KORADICHĒRI;—a railway station on the South Indian Railway between *Tanjore* and *Negapatam*, 11 miles south-west of *Nannilam*. There are two statues here in a field, either *Jain* or *Buddhist*.

Page 277. TANJORE.—On the right-hand side of the southern entrance of the great temple is a carving of a *Jain* figure with hands in lap and palms turned upwards. At *Hampi*, on the temple of *Haṅḍa Rāmasaḍmi* there is a similar figure. (See *Vol. I*, p. 106.)

Page 278. TIRUVAYĀR.—The Śiva temple is dedicated to *Pañchanadīśvara*, "Śiva of the five rivers." There are two handsome *maṇḍapas* in the outer *prakāra* bearing a number of Chola inscriptions of the time of Rājaraṅja.

Page 281. NEGAPATAM.—With regard to the *Mali-fatan* of Rashīd-ud-din see note above under MASULIPATAM (p. 262). See also an article in *Ind. Ant.* XII, 311, by M. De Milloüé (Directeur du Musée Guimet à Lyons). It appears that five statues were found under a tree in Negapatam by the Jesuit Missionaries. The Baron Textor de Ravisi brought two, one in bronze and one in porcelain and clay, to the Rev. T. Carayon in Paris. Two were given by the missionaries to the Baron de Ravisi. He gave one (numbered "5" by Sir Walter Elliot, *Ind. Ant.*, 224—227) to M. Ph. Ed. Foucaux. One, a standing figure in bronze, is, M. De Milloüé thinks, still in M. De Ravisi's possession. The fifth statue was kept by the Fathers, but it was not, as Sir Walter Elliot thought, given to Lord Napier. The fact is that it was sent, on September 7th, 1860, by them to M. de Ravisi, and the latter sent it to his relative M. Elie Pajot, a landowner in the island of Réunion.

Page 286. KALIYAMPUTTŪR.—The discovery of the coins is noted in M.J.L.S., No. 7, n.s., October—December 1856, page 114.

Page 291. MADURA.—Dr. Burgess tells me that at Māna-Madura, opposite to the town, on the north bank of the river are numerous and large temples well worthy of study.

Page 294. MUḶḶIPALLAM.—There is a fine temple here, with a large number of inscriptions, but not very old.

Page 295. TIRUPPARĀNKUNṬAM.—Dr. Burgess, who saw the temple here, states that it is a far finer one than he was led to imagine from my description of it. He believes it to be one of Tirumala Nāyaka's works.

Id. After the notice of TIRUVĀYPPUDAIYĀR KŌVIL, insert the following:—

TIRUVEDAGAM or TIRUYEDAGAM;—9 miles west-north-west of Madura. (*Trocodagum*.) There is a rather fine old temple here with a number of inscriptions.

Id. VADAPPALĀŅJAI.—The "small temple of *Gaṇaka*" mentioned in the text is reported to be a mere temporary structure made of mud.

Id. Before the notice of DEVAŅKURICHI, insert the following:—

ANAIYŪR;—13½ miles north-west of Tirumaṅgalam. (*Aunayur*.) There is a temple here containing six pillars of an unusual type, but otherwise very plain.

Page 296. Before the notice of KUPPALNATTAM insert the following:—

KŌVILPATTI, near Vikkiramaṅgalam (see below). Dr. Burgess states that the temple at this place is architecturally one of the best he has seen.

Id. VIKKIRAMAṅGALAM or VIKRAMAṅGALAM.—Dr. Burgess has in print a volume of notes and inscriptions in this district, and has therein mentioned two inscriptions at this place.

In the first, Kulāsekharā Paṇḍiyan, *alias* "Śadaiyapaṇmāraṅ," reigning with his wife Avani-murududaiyal, gives a grant of land to the temple of *Mathurōdayāśśaravāṇi* in Vikramaṅgalam. Dr. Burgess restores the date as *Kaliyuga* 4311 (A.D. 1209). The inscription relates that the Paṇḍiyan had overcome the Cholas in that tract, and implies that Vikramaṅgalam had been a Chola city. The Cheras ("Villacar"), Cholas ("Sembiyar"), Pallavas, and other tribes ("Viraṭar, Varāṭar") were subject to the Paṇḍiyan. The old name of Vikramaṅgalam appears to have been *Vikrama Śōrapuram*, probably named after Vikrama Chōla, who reigned A.D. 1113 to 1128.

2. Parākrama Paṇḍiyan, reigning with his wife Ulaḥa Murududaiyal, gives another grant to the same temple, in the same year (according to Dr. Burgess), *i.e.*, *Kaliyuga* 4311 (A.D. 1209). It is difficult to see how this can be seeing that the inscription is dated in his tenth year. The inscription states that part of the land had formerly been granted by Kulottuṅga Chōla in the tenth year of his reign, *i.e.*, either A.D. 1074 or 1138 according to which of the Kulottuṅgas is meant.

Page 298. DEVĪPAṆṬAM.—Dr. Burgess found here three inscriptions, one of Vikrama Paṇḍiyan, one dated in the eighth year of Sundara Paṇḍiyan, and one of a sovereign whose title "Tribhuvana Chakravartī" alone is given.

Page 300. RĀMEŚVARAM.—At Dambula in Ceylon is an inscription which states that Parākrama Bahu, king of Ceylon (A.D. 1153—1188), built a temple at Rāmeśvaram called the “*Nissankōśvara*” temple. The name of the then Pāṇḍiyan king is given as Kulasekhara. (Mr. Rhys Davids in *Ind. Ant.* I, 196.)

Three inscriptions are mentioned as existing at this place, bearing dates Ś.Ś. 1520, Ś.Ś. 1530, and Ś.Ś. 1530 respectively. Dr. Burgess has examined these and pronounces them to be modern forgeries, —insertions recently made. The genuine inscriptions have been carefully concealed under deep coatings of whitewash. These nefarious practices were carried on, it is said, in order to fabricate evidence in a very important law-suit. It is stated that a large number of copper-plate grants have been concealed for the same purpose.

In *Ind. Ant.* XII, 315, Dr. Burgess has published an article on the “*Ritual of Rāmeśvaram*,” with a description of the temple and notes of some of the inscriptions.

Page 309. KUTTĪLAM.—Bishop Caldwell (*History of Tinnevely*, page 53) mentions an inscription here which fixes the commencement of the reign of a Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan as in A.D. 1516. Also one dated A.D. 1695, in the fortieth year of the reign of the celebrated patron of letters Vallabhadeva alias Ati Vira Rāma Pāṇḍiyan, who therefore seems to have come to the throne in A.D. 1565.

Id. TEŚKĀŚ.—There is an inscription here on a pillar which proves that Ponnān Perumā Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan came to the throne in A.D. 1431. Tradition on the spot asserts that this sovereign was preceded by his father Kāśi Kaṇḍa Parākrama Pāṇḍiyan, i.e., Parākrama who visited Benares. Another inscription here is said to fix the date A.D. 1592 as that of the beginning of the reign of Ati Vira Rāma Pāṇḍiyan. (Bishop Caldwell’s *History of Tinnevely*, page 53.)

Page 313. ŚĪLAIKUḌIVIRUPPU.—Two inscriptions here fix the date A.D. 1437 as that of the commencement of the reign of Vira Pāṇḍiyan. (Bishop Caldwell’s *History of Tinnevely*, page 53.)

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Page 4, *last line but two*. Copper-plate No. 25. The date given, Ś.Ś. 1478 (A.D. 1556), does not correspond with the date of the reign of Achyutadeva Raya, but with that of his successor Sadāśiva.

Page 16. Plate No. 100, line 4. For “Devaśokti” read “Devaśakti.”

Pages 17 and 18. Copper-plates Nos. 113 and 124. Owing to the re-numbering of some plates in process of examination an error has been made which requires correction. The second paragraph of the notice under No. 124 should be read with No. 113. It is on the back of the plate now numbered 113 that the undecipherable endorsement has been engraved.

Page 21. Copper-plate No. 151. I am in error in my remarks about the sovereign Venkatapati. It is certain that Venkatapati I died in 1614 A.D. We have not only the evidence of inscriptions to guide us, but the very corroborative fact that Floris, the traveller, relates that he heard of the death of the sovereign while at Masulipatam on October 25th, 1614. “On the 25th came News of the Death of Venkatadrappa, King of Velūr, after fifty years’ Reign, and that his three wives (of whom *Obiama*, Queen of *Paleakate*, was one) had burned themselves with his Corps. Great troubles were apprehended. The *Hollanders* were afraid of their castle newly built in *Paleakate*.”¹ The Venkata of A.D. 1636 is a later sovereign of the same name.

Last line of page 24 and first of page 25. For “(Śaktivarmā) Vijayāditya Bhaṭṭāraka” read “Indrabhaṭṭāraka, or Indira Rāja.”

Page 32. Foot-note. After the word “by” add “*Kondhuparti Lakshmi Nriśiṅha Rāu Paṇḍit*.”

Page 27. No. 186. For “(In the same office)” read “(In the office of the *Tahsildar of Udāmālpēt, Coimbatore District*.)”

¹ Floris’s Travels, translated from the Dutch, in “Collection of Voyages and Travels,” I, p. 443.—*Godavari District Manual*, p. 179.

Pages 125—140. To the extant inscriptions of the Vijayanagar kings must be added some which I had previously omitted to include, and some newly discovered. These are as follows:—

Date. A. D.	Stone or Copper- plate.	Name.	Locality.	Reference.	Remarks.
1339	S.	Harihara I ...	Badami, Kalādgi ...	<i>Ind. Ant.</i> X, 62-3.	Harihara is herein styled merely a <i>Mahamandalesvara</i> .
1533	S.	Achyutadeva Raya.	Tojachgud, Kalādgi ...	<i>Id.</i> , X, 66.	
<i>Undated.</i>	C.P.	Do. ...	Śriperumbūdūr, Chin- gleput.	II, 265.	
1543	S.	Sadāsiva ...	Badami, Kalādgi ...	<i>Ind. Ant.</i> X, 64.	
1544	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1547	S.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1552	S.	Do. ...	Banavāsi ...	<i>Id.</i> , IV, 207.	
1556	C.P.	Do. ...	Śriperumbūdūr ...	II, 265.	
1577	C.P.	Śri Raṅga ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	
1579	C.P.	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Id.</i>	

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